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OF THE

Illinois State Historical Society



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OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY, 1908, TO MAY, 1909.

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*Died April 22, 1908.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

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GOVERNOR BISSELL.

In the literature of recent Illinois history there is a recognized want of a comprehensive biography of Governor William H. Bissell. In many respects he was a remarkable man. As a soldier, he was a conspicuous factor in the glory gained by Illinois arms in the Mexican war. As a statesman, he won a place in the front ranks of representatives in Congress. As a lawyer, he was a credit to the bar of the State; and as a citizen, there was no blemish upon his character. He was the first Governor elected by the Republican party in Illinois, and was one of the founders of that party in this State. He was the only member of the Roman Catholic Church ever elected to the office of Governor in Illinois, and the only Governor of Illinois who died while in office. In 1846, when President Polk issued a call for volunteers to repel the invasion of Texas, William H. Bissell at once enlisted as a private in the ranks of a St. Clair county company. Upon organization of the regiment, at Alton, he was elected its colonel. The aptness and knowledge of military tactics and manual of arms he displayed upon taking command excited much surprise and attention, giving rise to certain surmises regarding his earlier life, of which he had always been very reticent. Governor Koerner, one of his warmest friends, attempting to trace his biography, found in his personal history a hiatus of three years, from 1834 to 1837, a period never mentioned by Governor

Bissell, and which no (then) obtainable information could satisfactorily explain. To account for that blank, Governor Koerner's hypothesis was that Bissell, then twenty-three years of age, perhaps meeting some serious disappointment in love or finances, had in desperation enlisted in the regular army, as a private soldier, and had manfully served the allotted three years' period of his enlistment. Hence his reticence, and hence his surprising familiarity with military science.

But such was not the case. Governor Bissell commenced life as many other distinguished public men of Illinois have done, by teaching school in his native county in New York. He studied medicine in the meantime, and after graduation at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1834, located at Painted Post, in Steuben county, N. Y., and there practiced his profession for three years. In the spring of 1837 he left New York to look up a new home in the west; and landing in the American bottom, in the western part of Monroe county, Illinois, immediately, resumed school teaching there.

The State Historical Society is very desirous to secure all information attainable (not heretofore published) bearing upon Governor Bissell's private and public career, as material for a future satisfactory history of his life. To those having letters, documents or other manuscripts from his pen, or newspaper extracts relating to him, we earnestly request the donation or loan of the same to the Illinois State Historical Society.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This quarterly *Journal*, the publication of the Illinois State Historical Society, is issued for promotion of public interest in the society and its field of labor. The results of the *Journal's* efforts, as shown by the recent increase of membership of the society, are thus far very gratifying and encouraging. But a great deal yet remains

to be done. A State possessing the wealth of history which Illinois has, with the high position it occupies among the other states of this republic, and boasting of its population of over six millions, cannot afford to neglect the records of its early struggles and amazing progress. Nor will its enlightened people be guided by the modern strenuous philosophy that teaches that the past should be forgotten, the future ignored, and all there is of mundane life should be centered in the ever present *now*. It is well, undoubtedly, to make the most of the present, and utilize every opportunity it offers; but no people ever prospered, no nation ever laid a foundation for future greatness, and realized it, except by heeding the lessons and experiences of the past. The essence of sound statesmanship is based upon intimate knowledge of the past, to the end that its errors may be rectified or avoided and its benefactions enlarged and improved. Without knowledge of history there can be no real culture or substantial value in the intellectual training of our best educational institutions. In this age of business activity the professional man—the merchant, banker, politician or farmer—is at a sad disadvantage if ignorant of the history of his State and country.

The *Journal* will, therefore, continue to exert itself to the utmost to impress these facts upon the people of Illinois, and urge them to give at least a part of their attention to the important work a few of us have undertaken. The members of the Illinois State Historical Society, actuated by motives of duty and patriotism, are laboring to save from forgetfulness the lessons of the past and perpetuate the wisdom they taught and its resultant glorious achievements. For the ten years of its existence the State Historical Society, as a subordinate organization, has faithfully labored and accomplished much. But it needs more workers, and needs more activity among those it now has. Its present membership of 800 in a population of over 6,000,000, in a territory of

55,000 square miles, is a force entirely inadequate to effectually accomplish the objects and purposes of the society. The *Journal* will spare no pains or exertions to at least double that force within the next year, by bringing to bear every influence possible to induce those who take pride in the greatness of our State, and have its welfare at heart, to become members of the State Historical Society.

PLAN FOR A MONUMENT TO SENATOR LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Senator Hamilton, of St. Clair county, has introduced a bill in the upper house of the Legislature for an appropriation to provide a monument to commemorate the distinguished public services rendered the people of Illinois by Honorable Lyman Trumbull. The movement for this object originated in Chicago, and has many earnest supporters in all parts of the State. Lincoln, Douglas and Trumbull, in the most trying period of our country's history, acclaimed the Illinois triumvirate of civic and intellectual greatness, whose memory is for us a sacred duty to perpetuate. So far as monuments can discharge that obligation, Lincoln and Douglas have received in this State substantial testimonials of popular gratitude and admiration that should not be denied to Trumbull. True, a plaster statue of Senator Trumbull was erected in the rotunda of the State House among the fearfully and wonderfully made galaxy of illustrious sons of Illinois perched up there; but the amazing progress of our State and advancement of æsthetic arts, demand better memorials of our great men than such cheap caricatures.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO GOVERNOR SHADRACH BOND.

The historical jubilee proposed to be held next summer at the foot of the Governor Bond monument at Chester, is beginning to assume business-like proportions. In the

first week of March a mass meeting of citizens of Chester and vicinity was held in that place, to consider the proposition and take necessary steps for its accomplishment. Preliminary measures were adopted and committees were appointed for the several duties of the undertaking, with instructions to report at a future stated meeting. When all arrangements shall have been perfected, the public will be fully informed of the date and program of exercises for the occasion. As public gatherings to commemorate men and events prominent in the history of Illinois are not frequent in that part of the State, the people from far and near should attend this celebration and make it a memorable success.

THE ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION.

The management of the Alaska Exposition, to be opened at Seattle on the 1st of May, has fixed the 5th of August for Illinois day. Notwithstanding the long journey required to reach that distant city, and the fact that the American public is somewhat surfeited with grand commercial and industrial expositions, many of our citizens will avail themselves of this occasion for pleasant recreation, and of reduced rates for transportation, to visit the Pacific coast. With stop-overs at the National Yellow Stone Park, and the many novel sights on the way, and interesting collections from the glaciers, the Yukon and Aleutian Islands of the far north on exhibition at Seattle, a part of the summer can very enjoyably and profitably be passed there. None who can well afford the time and means should miss it.

AN ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR THOMAS FORD

It is related that Governor Ford, on his way with a company of militia, in 1843, to discipline the Mormons at Nauvoo, at the end of the first day's journey reached the village of Virginia about nightfall. There the soldiers

camped in the public square, and the Governor and his aides put up at a near by tavern that was kept by an eccentric Englishman known as Doctor Pothicary, who was a Quaker, and also a puritanical and temperance crank. Very few of the Governors of Illinois have been distinguished for piety, and Ford was not a startling exception to this generalization. He was then in genial convivial company, and much elated with the importance of his expedition, giving free and loud expression of his feelings in language more forcible than elegant. Dr. Pothicary, who was absent when his eminent guests arrived, came in awhile after supper, and approaching the Governor, said to him, "Sir, I never allow swearing or rude language in this tavern." Amazed at the landlord's impudence, the Governor drew himself up to his full stature of five feet, one inch, and retorted, "Do you know who you are talking to? B—— ———, sir, I'll have you to know that I am the Governor of Illinois, sir!" "Well," said Pothicary, "I don't care who you are; but I'll have you to know that I am the governor of this house; and if you continue that profane and vulgar language, I'll kick you out of it, sir." The Governor of Illinois subsided, and soon complaining of being very tired, went to bed.

DESPISE NOT THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

In the circuit clerk's office at Cairo is the record of a jury case tried in Alexander county in 1822 which is now remarkable, not alone for the matter involved, but for the later distinction of the opposing young lawyers conducting it, Richard M. Young and John McLean, who were both subsequently elected to represent Illinois in the United States Senate. The matchless oratory of McLean in his appeal to the jury, and the justice of his cause, won the case for his client. The following is a copy of the declaration filed by Attorney Young, and of Attorney McLean's answer.

State of Illinois,
Alexander County & Circuit Set.

Apl Term 1822

George Davolt, by Richard M. Young, his attorney, complains of Nicholas Wilson, in custody &c, for this to wit; That whereas, the said defendant on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1820—at the County of Union & Circuit aforesaid, to wit, at the county of Alexander & circuit afsd, being in possession of a red steer, which said steer was unsound, distempered, and wholly unfit for any sort of use, being in fact dead, or nearly so, and he the sd. defendant well knowing the same afterwards, towit, the same day, year and place aforesaid communed and had a conversation with the sd defendant, and then and there urged and insisted that the sd plaintiff should purchase of the sd defdt the said steer, falsely, deceitfully & fraudulently pretending that the said steer was sound and fit for use—and the sd plaintiff then and there giving credit to the deceitful affirmations of the said defendant so made as aforesaid was thereby induced to give and pay to the said defendant the sum of five dollars in specie in exchange for the said steer—and the sd plaintiff in fact avers that the said steer at the time of the sale or exchange above mentioned was sick, disordered, and dead, so that he has been totally deprived of the use of the sd five dollars advanced as aforesaid, as well as the use and benefit of the said steer, he being dead at the time of the sale aforesaid and to the knowledge of the sd defendant.

Wherefore the sd plaintiff says that he is much injured and has sustained damages to the amount of fifty dollars and therefore he sues—

Richard M. Young, P. q.

And the def't comes and defends the wrong & injury when &c, and says that the pl't'ff aforesaid his action aforesaid against him to have and maintain ought not, because

he says he is not guilty in manner and form as this plttf in his declaration against him hath alleged and of this he puts himself upon the country, etc.

J. McLean

And the plaintiff doth the like.

Young P. q.

We the jury find for the defendant.

Nesbit Allen, foreman.

A NOTABLE ILLINOISAN.

A commendable act of Congress last winter was the appropriation it made of \$5,000 for erecting a monument on the verge of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river in memory of Major John Wesley Powell, who explored that wonderful chasm of erosion in 1879. Born in Mount Morris, New York, on March 24, 1834, he came at an early age, with his parents, to the west, and subsequently rendered the country valuable service as a soldier, and a scientist. At the battle of Shiloh he lost his right arm, but as soon as his wounds healed resumed military duties as a major of artillery. With brilliant war record he declined all political preferment offered him, and was identified with Illinois for some years after the civil war closed as a teacher and lecturer in the State Normal University, and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. That he claimed Illinois as his home for a time is a credit to the State.

The monument authorized by Congress to his memory is a graceful tribute to his dauntless courage and zeal in the cause of natural science; but the two splendid monuments by which he will be longest remembered by a grateful people are those instituted by his own commanding abilities and genius, the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Ethnology. "In 1893 he resigned the directorship of the Geological Survey to devote the remainder of his life to the science of man; and a director of the Bureau of Ethnology achieved results that estab-

lished his claim to lasting renown." He died on September 23, 1902, and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery with honors due a soldier.

THE BEGINNINGS OF PROTESTANTISM IN ILLINOIS.

The following petition is preserved in the county clerk's office at Chester, Randolph county:

To the Honorable, the County Commissioners of the County of Randolph:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that a Sunday school was, some time ago, established in the town of Kaskaskia, and is still continued, and that for some time past there has been preaching in said town; but so it is that there is no suitable or convenient place for the accommodation of said school, or for holding meetings in, except the court house; the prayer of your petitioners, therefore, is, that the county commissioners, to-wit: would make an order allowing the said Sunday school to be kept, and the said meetings to be held in the same, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, etc.

May 5th, 1826.

DAVID J. BAKER,	
THOMAS MATHER	CURTIS CONN,
SIDNEY BREESE,	RAPHAEL WREN,
EDMOND ROBERTS,	JOHN EDGAR,
JAS. L. LAMB,	JAS. D. OSBORN,
THOMAS SHORT,	TH. J. V. OWEN.
GABRIEL JONES,	

A LATE PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

A MATHEMATICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

"A Correlation of Efficiency in Mathematics and Efficiency in Other Subjects. A Statistical Study." By Pro-

fessor H. L. Rietz, Ph. D., and Miss Imogene Shade, A. B., November, 1908; pp. 20, price 35 cents.

This is the latest number of "The University Studies" published by the University of Illinois. It is a scientific comparison of the grades of work students do in mathematics, foreign languages and natural sciences. The data, covering a period of nineteen years, were procured from the registrar of the University of Illinois. The method of investigation may be characterized as the statistical method of Galton and Pearsan. The paper presents some new points in the theory of statistics, but the main result of general interest is the discovery that a student who is good in mathematics is also good in foreign languages or in natural science, and *vice versa*. The authors call attention to the important educational value of these results.

PROBABLE REPRINT OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES OF 1858.

The volume issued by the board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library entitled "Illinois Historical Collections," Vol. 3, The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858, edited by Professor E. E. Sparks, has proven very popular and the demand has far exceeded the supply of the volume. Members of the present General Assembly have received so many requests from their constituents for the book that it is likely that an appropriation will be made under which a new and very large edition will be printed during the coming summer. The book has been reviewed by the leading historical periodicals of the country and has been highly commended. Professor Sparks did a most valuable piece of work in editing and annotating it.

LIFE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A new and comprehensive biography of Senator Stephen Arnold Douglas by Mr. Frank E. Stevens of Chicago and Sycamore, Ill., has just gone to the printer. Mr. Stevens

is a most careful and painstaking worker and he has devoted months to this work; he also has had access to a great deal of material relating to Senator Douglas which has not heretofore been accessible to the biographers of Douglas.

Mr. Stevens has worked out in a most interesting manner the relations of Douglas with other public men of his day.

AN ILLINOIS ANTHOLOGY.

Prof. L. E. Robinson, of Monmouth College and Mr. Irving Moore, have prepared for the press a work to be entitled, "An Illinois Anthology." This is a most carefully prepared bibliography of the poets of the State, with selections from their writings. Professor Robinson and Mr. Moore have presented their manuscript to the Illinois State Historical Library and it will probably be published within a few months.

A BILL BEFORE THE PRESENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC SPOTS IN ILLINOIS.

Representative Norman G. Flagg, of Madison county, has introduced in the General Assembly of Illinois a bill to protect historic places in Illinois and to provide suitable markers or monuments for them. Mr. Flagg is a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and he takes a great interest in all work of this nature. He is himself a member of a family historic in the annals of the State.

We publish the bill in full and the members of the Society will note its importance to the historical interests of the State.

A BILL

For an Act to erect suitable monuments to mark the sites of the old Illinois Forts, Chartres, Russell and Clark, and to make an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) therefor.

WHEREAS, Fort Chartres, in Randolph county, Fort Russell, in Madison county and Fort Clark, in Peoria county—three of the most noted frontier posts in the early history of the State—are unmarked by any permanent monuments, and

WHEREAS, The sites of each of these historical spots may soon be forgotten in the passing of the years, therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a suitable monument on the site of each of the above named forts, to be paid out on warrants of the Auditor upon the Treasurer, approved by the Governor, on the direction of the board of trustees hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Governor, President of the Illinois State Historical Society and Secretary of the same Society and their successors in office, all to serve without remuneration, shall constitute a board of trustees, by the name and style of Memorial Board of Frontier Fort Sites, which board shall be, and is hereby, empowered, to take all necessary action to provide and erect suitable monuments to mark the locations of the above named forts and to acquire possession of the title to the spot whereon said monuments shall be erected.

Sec. 3. Said board shall report to the next (47th) General Assembly, giving a detailed account of all transactions and expenditures, and also giving such recommendations as they may deem proper for the consideration of the General Assembly.

THE LA SALLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ATTEMPTS TO PRESERVE STARVED ROCK AND VICINITY AS A STATE PARK.

The LaSalle County Historical Society has issued a memorial to the General Assembly of the State at its pres-

ent session, asking that Starved Rock, near Utica, Illinois, and the vicinity of the Rock, be preserved as a State Park. The Society accompanies its memorial to the Legislature with an historical sketch of Starved Rock, and we publish below a full copy of the memorial and the sketch. There is no point in the State or in the Mississippi valley which is more beautiful, nor which is more full of historic interest. It is to be hoped that it may be preserved and protected from vandalism. The Illinois State Historical Society congratulates the LaSalle County Society upon undertaking this important work, and it recommends to other local historical societies that they attempt to preserve and mark, in fitting manner, historic spots in their own localities. An Indian trail, an historic house or the site of an old trading post are all worthy of a marker of some kind that they may not be entirely forgotten and obliterated.

THE MEMORIAL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 LaSALLE COUNTY, } ss.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

To the Honorable, the Governor, the Senators and Members of House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, the LaSalle County Historical Society, respectfully asks the attention of the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly thereof, to the following of great interest:

It is desirable that the property known as Starved Rock and the canons immediately surrounding, as hereinafter located and described, should be owned by the State of Illinois and be converted into a public park for the use and benefit of the people.

To the end that said property may be purchased by the State for the purposes set forth, we, the President and Secretary of the LaSalle County Historical Society and committee of its members duly appointed to formulate some plan to further the proposition stated, do hereby submit facts in support of it and ask that a bill be formulated and

submitted in approved form to bring about the making of Starved Rock and surroundings connected a State park. In this regard the following particulars are offered:

STARVED ROCK.

The State of Illinois has comparatively few historic spots within its borders, but of these some possess a very great interest, not only to her own people but to all, everywhere who may learn of them. Ranking first in this regard no one familiar with its history will question, is the historic citadel on the Illinois river midway between the cities of Ottawa and LaSalle now called "Starved Rock," but known in sixteenth century French history as the "Rock of St. Louis." A hundred years before the declaration of independence the tri-color of France floated from its summit. The first permanent settlement in the Mississippi valley was there founded by one of the world's heroic figures, LaSalle, and for a quarter of a century maintained by his faithful lieutenant, Henry DeTonty. With its valuable historic associations it combines all the essentials required in the making of a splendid natural park.

Starved Rock is one of the most romantically beautiful regions in Illinois. Intensely interesting in that respect, sentiment, interwoven with history, graphic in the extreme, has its place in human affairs as surely as the quest for material things and it is this sentiment which urges forward the preservation of this famous rock and vicinity adjacent for our children and theirs. If this is to be done action in that regard by the State is necessary right now.

The rock and its surrounding canons and glens are annually visited by thousands of people from all over the world. If it becomes State property the income from admissions would easily pay for its maintenance. The present owners charge an admission of ten cents per person. As an indication of what this means of income, the owner of a ferry who carries passengers across the Illinois river to the rock's base, stated that he carried 75,000 passengers

over to it from the north side of the river in one season, and the ferry is only one of numerous ways of getting to the rock.

The rock was once crowned with beautiful trees but neglect is working havoc and their destruction is natural if this feature is allowed long to continue. Constant and intelligent care must be given if what remains of its attractive verdure be not only preserved but added to. From the rock's summit, 150 feet above the river, the view commanded is most extensive, forming, with the winding river, fields and woods beyond, a scene of surpassing loveliness, fairly a revelation to those who think of Illinois as a sameness of flat and uninteresting prairie land.

In early French history the rock was given the name referred to, "Rock of St. Louis," in honor of the then King of France, Louis XIV. LaSalle named the fortress on its summit Fort St. Louis, and so it was known under Tonty for a quarter of a century afterwards.

About the middle of the seventeenth century there was enacted the barbaric tragedy which gave the rock its present name. The once powerful Illini, at war with neighboring tribes, took refuge on its summit, accessible then as now, only in single file, and in a single place. Their foes surrounded the base, cut off supplies, starvation and thirst did the rest. From that time on it was fittingly Starved Rock and the nation which so miserably perished there gave its name to our State. Francis Parkman, Washington Irving and a host of literary lights have recorded its history and romances and it is hardly necessary to dwell more on them now.

The LaSalle County Historical Society feels it would be disregarding a most urgent duty to longer fail to bring before the people of Illinois the imperative need of at once securing this rock and territory advisable adjacent and making of it a State park which will have no superior within the confines of grand old Illinois in grandeur, scenic beauty and as the home of early romance linking the past

of Illinois with the marvelous changes and achievements down to the life and times of today.

With all due respect to your honorable body this earnest appeal is submitted in the hope that what therein asked for will be granted at no late date.

THE LASALLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

M. N. ARMSTRONG, *President.*

CLARENCE C. GLOVER, *Secretary.*

M. N. ARMSTRONG,

TERRY SIMMONS,

C. C. GLOVER,

W. R. FOSTER,

HORACE HULL,

Committee.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 13-14, 1909.

The tenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, 1909.

At the last annual meeting held in January, 1908, the constitution of the Society was amended and the date of the annual meeting was changed from January to May. Those members of the Society who attended the meeting on the evening on which the address on Stephen A. Douglas was delivered by Gen. A. E. Stevenson, will not soon forget the exceptionally bad weather which they endured. The Secretary of the Historical Society took especial notice of the weather on the days which would have been most likely selected for the annual meeting of the Society if the change in the date had not been made, and she reports that the very worst day of the winter of 1908-1909 was the last Friday in January, the 29th day of the month.

It is hoped that this meeting, the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Society, will be the largest and most successful meeting which it has ever held. A splendid program has been arranged and local historical societies have promised to send representatives, but the officers of the Society feel that the members ought to make an effort to attend the meetings and take an active part in the business of the meetings and of the Society. In all organizations there must be a working force and the officers of the Illinois State Historical Society do not complain that their labors are arduous. Such labors are labors of love and

devoted interest, but they feel that it is to the interest of the Society that a larger number of its members take part in its labors and its councils.

Among the number of gentlemen and ladies who will deliver addresses at the annual meeting are: President E. J. James of the University of Illinois; Judge O. A. Harker, Dean of the Law School of the University of Illinois; Hon. William A. Meese of Moline; Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University at Evanston; Prof. C. E. Carter of Illinois College, Jacksonville; Hon. J. McCan Davis of Springfield; Mr. Clinton L. Conkling of Springfield; Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson of Chicago, the noted writer on Lincoln and western history; Mrs. Harriet Taylor of the Newberry Library, Chicago; Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit; and Miss Cora Agnes Benneson of Boston, Mass. Miss Benneson is a native Illinoisan, born at Quincy. She is a very prominent lawyer of Boston and is the trustee of the Edward Everett estate. Miss Benneson graduated at Ann Arbor with the degree of A. B. She then applied for admission to the Harvard Law School, but, though her application was signed by five Harvard alumni, she was refused admission on the ground that the equipments were too limited to admit of receiving women. She returned to the University of Michigan, received her higher degrees, LL. B. and A. M., and was admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois. She then made a journey around the world. Her life has been and is a very busy one, and the Illinois State Historical Society is to be congratulated that she is willing to make the long trip from Boston to deliver a paper before it.

There will be other noted speakers with whom arrangements are not yet completed and for which reason the *Journal* does not feel at liberty in this issue to mention their names.

The Springfield members of the Society will as usual look out for the comfort of the visiting members and attend to the social features of the meeting.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The following is a list of names of the historical societies in the State and the officers of some of them. It is not claimed that it is a complete list. The Secretary of the State Historical Society will be glad to have additions and corrections made to the list, and will appreciate information of the kind.

Local historical societies are urged to send representatives to the annual meeting of the State Society, which will occur in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, 1909. Presidents of local historical societies which are affiliated with the State Society are honorary vice presidents of the State Society.

Adams County—Quincy Historical Society.....	Quincy
President—Hon. C. F. Perry. Secretary—Mrs. Anne J. Wood.	
Boone County Historical Society.....	Belvidere
President—Jackson G. Lucas. Secretary—Richard V. Carpenter.	
Champaign County Historical Society.....	Champaign
President—J. O. Cunningham. Secretary—E. B. Greene.	
Chicago Historical Society.....	Chicago
President—Franklin H. Head. Secretary—Caroline M. McIlvaine.	
DeKalb County Historical Society.....	DeKalb
Douglas County Historical Society.....	Tuscola
Elgin Scientific Club.....	Elgin
Evanston Historical Society.....	Evanston
President and Secretary—J. Seymour Currey.	
Greene County Historical Society.....	Carrollton
Jersey County Historical Society.....	Jerseyville
President—O. B. Hamilton. Secretary—J. W. Vinson.	
Johnson County Historical Society.....	Vienna
President—Wm. M. Grissom, Jr. Secretary—J. C. B. Heaton.	

- Kendall County—The Meramech Historical Society.....Plano
 President—John F. Steward. Secretary—Avery N. Beebe.
- Knox County Historical Society.....Galesburg
 President—Clark E. Carr. Secretary—Mrs. Charles A. Webster.
- LaSalle County Historical Society.....Ottawa
 President—M. N. Armstrong. Secretary—Clarence C. Glover.
 Manlius—Rutland Township Historical Society.....Marseilles
 Auxiliary to the LaSalle County Historical Society.
 President—Terry Simmons. Secretary-Treasurer—Frank T. Neff.
- Logan County Historical Society.....Lincoln
- Macoupin County Historical Society.....Carlinville
 President—C. A. Walker. Secretary—George Jordan.
- McDonough County Historical Society.....Macomb
- McLean County Historical Society.....Bloomington
 President—Geo. P. Davis. Secretary—J. H. Burnham.
- Madison County Historical Society.....Alton
 President—E. P. Wade. Secretary—Miss Julia Buckmaster.
- Morgan County Historical Society.....Jacksonville
 President—Dr. C. E. Black. Secretary—Frank J. Heintz.
- Ogle County—The Polo Historical Society.....Polo
- Peoria Historical Society.....Peoria
 President—E. S. Willcox. Secretary—Helen M. Wilson.
- Platt County Historical Society. (No organization).....Monticello
- Pike County Historical Society.....Pittsfield
- Rock Island County Historical Society.....Rock Island
- St. Clair County Historical Society.....Belleville
 President—J. Nick Perrin. Secretary—A. M. Wolleson.
- Stephenson County Historical Society. (No Organization).....Freeport
- Whiteside County Historical Society.....Sterling
 President—L. C. Thorne. Secretary—W. W. Davis.
- Will County Pioneer Association.....Joliet
- Woodford County Historical Society.....Eureka
 President—L. J. Freese. Secretary—Miss Amanda Jennings. (To act
 as Librarian.)

THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL.

On the 12th of February, 1909, was celebrated the whole world over the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. At the American consulates and embassies in foreign countries, in the schools, in the churches, in the clubs, by great political parties, by States, by cities and towns, civic organizations, and in the homes and hearts of all Americans, the black, the white, the native and the foreign born. The newspapers and magazines have all given full reports of these celebrations, so it is unnecessary for the *Journal* to comment upon them at length. The two most notable celebrations were the celebrations held one at the birth place of Lincoln about three miles from Hodgenville, Ky., and the other at Springfield, Ill., the home of his manhood.

At the Lincoln birth place the corner stone of a memorial building was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt, who paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to Lincoln. Governor A. E. Wilson of Kentucky, and former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, who is the president of the Lincoln Farm Association, Gen. Luke Wright and many other notable men made addresses. At Springfield the celebration was a most impressive one, in which all of the people took part. Exercises were held in the morning at the Tomb, and a tablet was placed upon the site of Lincoln's law office by the Springfield Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution; exercises were held in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, formerly the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Lincoln attended service when he was

a resident of Springfield and in which his pew is marked. A great meeting was held in the afternoon at the large tabernacle which had been erected for the William A. Sunday meetings. At this meeting Governor Charles S. Deneen presided, and United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa and William Jennings Bryan were the orators, and delivered addresses which were really great and which will become a living part of the rarest gems of Lincoln literature.

A reception was given at the Lincoln homestead by the Springfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at which Mrs. E. S. Walker, regent of the Springfield Chapter, D. A. R., presided. At this reception Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, president general of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Illinois State regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Bloomington, president of the Board of Commissioners of Fort Massac Park; Mrs. Wallace Delafield of Missouri, Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Mrs. A. S. Edwards and her daughters, Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown and Miss Georgia H. Edwards; Mrs. B. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Rhoda Bissell Thomas and many other prominent women were present and assisted in receiving the party of distinguished gentlemen who called at the home. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. McLean, Embassadors Bryce and Jusserand and others. A banquet was given by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the new Y. M. C. A. building, at which Mrs. Walker presided and delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Springfield, and Mrs. C. V. Hickox, State regent D. A. R., welcomed the guests on behalf of the State of Illinois. The principal address on Lincoln was given by Mrs. McLean. Several ladies responded to toasts. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott spoke on Lincoln, Mrs. William J. Bryan on the Women of 1861-65, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber responded to the toast the Soldiers of 1861-1865.

The greatest event of the great day was the banquet held in the evening at the State arsenal, under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association. Seven hundred and fifty men were served at the banquet, and there were about four thousand men and women in the galleries who were onlookers and who heard the addresses. The decorations of the immense building were remarkably beautiful. The flags of the three nations, the United States of America, England and France were used with splendid effect; scarlet hybiscus, and manifold electric lights formed the central idea of the decorations. A portrait of Mr. Lincoln, enlarged from the celebrated Hessler picture, occupied one end of the immense room. Special seats in the gallery were reserved for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Senator Dolliver in his address paid a compliment to the labors of these two patriotic organizations. Each person who entered the building was presented with a good sized American flag, and the waving of these thousands of flags at the utterance of patriotic sentiments was a most inspiring sight. Judge J Otis Humphrey acted as toastmaster, and his address of welcome was one of the most eloquent of the addresses delivered during the evening.

The principal guests of honor were: Robert T. Lincoln, the son of the great President; Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain; Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand of France; Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa; and Hon. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, an old friend of Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Paul Selby of Chicago and Mr. Benjamin F. Shaw, veteran newspaper men and co-laborers with Mr. Lincoln, were also the recipients of many courtesies and honors. Governor Charles S. Deneen and the State officers of Illinois and Gen. Alfred Orendorff, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, occupied chairs at the speaker's table. The principal addresses were those of Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, Mr. Bryan and Senator Dolliver and were

worthy of the great occasion. A report of the Springfield celebration including all speeches and addresses in full, will be printed by the State of Illinois under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Commission, appointed by Governor Deneen and of which Hon. James A. Connolly is chairman.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY RE-
CEPTION ON THE EVENING OF THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 11, 1909, IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY
ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM
LINCOLN.

As the great centennial day, the 12th of February, was to be filled with great and important functions, the Illinois State Historical Society decided to open its rooms to the public, on the evening of February 11th, the day before the Birthday Celebration. Accordingly the precious books, pictures and manuscripts relating to Lincoln and his contemporaries were carefully arranged and exhibited, that the public might conveniently examine its stores of treasures. The wall exhibit consists of a manuscript and pictorial life of Lincoln in nineteen framed cases, beginning with the ancestry of Lincoln and closing with his assassination and death. Above the wall cases there are hanging one hundred and twelve framed pictures; of these forty-four are portraits of Mr. Lincoln, seven are group pictures of Mr. Lincoln and his family; forty-four are portraits of Mr. Lincoln and his personal or official associates, and seventeen are of miscellaneous character relating to Mr. Lincoln. There are in the framed wall cases, fifty-nine cabinet sized pictures of Mr. Lincoln, twenty-eight of which are early or smooth-faced pictures and thirty-one are the later pictures, taken when Mr. Lincoln wore a beard. There are several interesting manuscripts, among them the tally sheet of Mr. Lincoln's first vote, some petitions and surveys, and the original marriage license and

clergyman's return of the marriage, November 4, 1842, of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.

The large collection of printed books and pamphlets on Lincoln was also exhibited, including the first published life of Lincoln, by John Locke Scripps, a little pamphlet of thirty-two pages, issued in 1860 as a campaign document, and many rare and curious books up to and including more than fifty books and pamphlets published during the past year in anticipation of the centennial celebration. In addition to these were thirty-two pieces of sheet music, songs or instrumental music written in honor of Mr. Lincoln, and twelve Lincoln song books, thirty medals and badges, and countless magazines and newspaper articles. An interesting exhibit is the collection of Lincoln biographies, written in foreign languages. A chair, made from the wood of the Lincoln Home and presented to the late Governor John R. Tanner, was exhibited. This chair was loaned for the occasion by Colonel J. Mack Tanner.

A number of old friends and neighbors of Mr. Lincoln had formed themselves into a little society called the "Lincoln Associates" and they were invited to be with the Historical Society at the reception. About two hundred persons availed themselves of the opportunity of examining the collection of Lincolniana and hearing the remarks of the old friends of Illinois' greatest citizen.

General Alfred Orendorff, President of the Historical Society, being absent on account of sickness, Mr. Reddick Ridgely, the Secretary of the "Lincoln Associates" Society, was asked to preside. Mr. Ridgely called the meeting to order and the Rev. W. N. McElroy offered the invocation. Mr. Ridgely said:

"Friends, we have come together this evening for a little old-fashioned 'love feast.' I did not expect to preside over this meeting. I thought Dr. William Jayne, the President of our little Society, was going to preside, but he has gone to Chicago to meet the distinguished party that is coming to Springfield for the Lincoln celebration.

I suppose the Republicans are trying to capture Mr. Bryan and get him to run for president on their ticket. Perhaps if he should yield to their blandishments he might be more successful. We do not expect great flights of eloquence, we want only plain and simple reminiscences, stories of 'Old Abe,' as we knew him, before his greatness had shone out upon the world. I want you all to feel as I felt at a political meeting when General John M. Palmer, as the chairman, introduced me to the audience as his 'young friend,' Reddick Ridgely, and though I was surprised at the Governor's description of me, I determined to earn it; so let us tonight be once more Mr. Lincoln's 'young friends.' I welcome you for the Historical Society and for the Lincoln Associates."

The meeting was a most informal one, without a special program. The principal address was given by Mr. J. McCan Davis. Mr. Paul Selby, of Chicago and Mr. B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, the veteran newspaper men of the State, both friends and associates of Lincoln, were present and responded briefly to calls for them. Mr. Shaw said that he was proud of being an associate and friend of Abraham Lincoln and concerned in the stirring events of those days, the only thing for which he had any regret in such a proud position was the fact that it revealed to his friends the fact that he was getting along in years, but since he had heard the address of the Chairman of the meeting, he was proud to be classed as one of Mr. Lincoln's young friends. Among the speakers were Hon. Andrew Russel, of Jacksonville, Mr. George M. Brinkerhoff, of Springfield, Mr. W. T. Norton, of Alton, Mr. T. J. Crowder, of Springfield, Col. W. T. Baker, of Bolivia, Christian county, Illinois, and Mr. E. W. Cox, of Chicago.

There were present a large number of persons who had known Mr. Lincoln and the descendants of many more of his friends. Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, of Belleville, the daughter of Gov. William H. Bissell, Mr. James H. Roberts, of Chicago, who was born at Kaskaskia, but who

spent his early life in Springfield, Mrs. B. H. Ferguson, the daughter of Judge B. S. Edwards and granddaughter of Governor Ninian Edwards, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, the daughter of Governor John M. Palmer, Mrs. John T. Peters and Mrs. Daniel Hay, daughters of William Lamb, an early resident of Springfield, Mrs. Arthur Huntington, a granddaughter of Jesse K. Dubois, and many others of the families of Mr. Lincoln's associates.

Mrs. Weber, the Secretary of the Historical Society and her associates, Miss Georgia L. Osborne, Miss Jessie F. Scott and Mr. Charles R. Coon, assisted in receiving the visitors and explained to them the features of the exhibit of *Lincolniana*.

Mr. T. J. Crowder presented each of the guests, as a souvenir of the occasion, a copy of Mr. Lincoln's "Address before the Springfield Washingtonian Temperance Society."

The addresses delivered at the reception will be published in full by the State of Illinois, under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Commission, which was appointed some months ago and of which Maj. James A. Connolly is chairman, and for this reason they are not printed in the *Journal*.

MRS. HELEN K. DODGE EDWARDS.

DEATH OF AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MRS. HELEN K. DODGE EDWARDS, WIDOW
OF JUDGE BENJAMIN S. EDWARDS.

The death of Mrs. Helen K. Dodge Edwards removes from the city of Springfield almost the last of those grand women who founded the social structure of the town.

Mrs. Edwards was born in old Kaskaskia in 1819, the daughter of Col. Henry S. Dodge. She was the granddaughter of Dr. John Varick of New York City, and she was connected with many of the old Knickerbocker families, among them the Van Wycks, Van Cortlands and the Van Rensallears. Although Mrs. Edwards was born in Kaskaskia, her father took his family back to New York when she was quite young and she was educated in that city and in New Haven, Conn., to which place the family removed that the sons might attend Yale University. There she met Benjamin Stephenson Edwards, who was a student at the university, and she was married to him on the 13th day of August, 1839. The young married couple came to Springfield and for a short time, while their own house was being built, made their home at the hospitable house of Ninian Wirt Edwards, the brother of the young husband. The house was the center of hospitality for the large family connection of both Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. In it, on November 4, 1842, were married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd, the latter being the sister of Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. Mrs. Benjamin S. Edwards, with her husband,

attended the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and it is claimed that she was the last of the adult guests at the wedding. There are still living some persons who, as small children, were at the marriage. Judge and Mrs. Edwards soon established a home in Springfield, in which for seventy years she dispensed a generous and beautiful hospitality.

She was a typical lady of the old regime, and she lived in a time when the word society had a special meaning and included only the leading families of the town. The entertainments given by Mrs. Edwards were especially noted. It was the fashion for the prominent families of the town to give parties during the sessions of the general assemblies in Springfield and these parties were called "legislative parties," to which all the members of the legislature were invited, and they were attended by the society people of the little city, the ladies wearing their prettiest gowns and the hostess giving a most elaborate supper, which was usually spread on a long table, the principal decoration of which was a centerpiece or pyramid made of jellies and creams and sponge cakes and macaroons, and the viands were abundant and of delicious quality. The supper was prepared by the hostess and her daughters with the assistance of their private servants, as the little city did not boast of professional caterers. At Mrs. Edwards' home, on such occasions, have been entertained all of the men whose names have been household words in Illinois.

All the governors of the State from Carlin to the present governor have been her acquaintances, although for the past few years, since the death of her husband and owing to the feebleness of old age, she has been unable to take an active part in social affairs. Many of the governors have been intimate friends of Mrs. Edwards and her husband. Among those who have been guests in her house were Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, Ebenezer Peck, William A. Richardson, Jesse K. Dubois, William F. Thornton, E. D. Baker, John A. McClernand, A. P.

Field, J. L. D. Morrison, William R. Morrison, Gen. James Shields, Abraham Lincoln, Sidney Breese, John M. Palmer, Stephen T. Logan, Richard Yates, Milton Hay, Richard J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, Lyman Trumbull, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Bissell, Shelby M. Cullom and many others of the men who have made the power and glory of Illinois. She was a woman of great natural quickness of mind and she continued her study and her observation of men, women and events during her whole life. She possessed in a high degree the old fashioned and elegant arts of conversation and of letter writing. Her letters were exceptionally charming and her penmanship was clear and elegant. She was a most loyal friend, and if her correspondence with friends of her earlier years had been preserved, the letters would reveal an interesting history of the literature, gossip, fashion and events of the times.

Many of the middle-aged men and women have said since the death of Mrs. Edwards that she was the ideal of an aristocratic lady. Mrs. Edwards was interested in the Illinois State Historical Society, especially in its published transactions, and she enjoyed having the addresses read to her when she was unable to attend the meetings. She was much pleased that the Society elected her one of its honorary members. She died full of years and honors on the 18th day of March, 1909, in her ninetieth year. She left three daughters: Mrs. Helen Condell, Mrs. Alice Ferguson and Mrs. Mary Raymond, and a number of grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

Her life was beautiful, serene and complete, and it is a lesson which all of us may study with profit.

Kind Heaven! so order the uncertain days
Of my brief mortal season, so defend
From frost and drought and tempest, so befriend
With sun and dew, and bows of promise raise;
So temper to me all the cold world's ways,
That not in vain my toiling strength I spend
But come in ripeness to the perfect end,
And lie at rest in life's autumnal haze!

Naught were it then upon the heart to take
The ice of death and in it lie entombed
As when on you the snows of winter break
Ye mourn not for the springtime when ye bloomed.
Ah! let me know the harvesters have blest me
Ere I from all my labors come to rest me.

COL. RISDON M. MOORE.

Col. Risdon Marshall Moore died at his home in San Antonio, Texas, on the 26th of January, 1909, at the age of 81 years, 11 months and 10 days, having been born at the foot of the Sugar Loaf, in St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 16th of February, 1827. His grandfather, James Moore, a native of Maryland, came to Illinois in 1781, and was the first settler at Bellefontaine, in Monroe county. His son, Enoch Moore, Col. Risdon M. Moore's father, cleared a farm in the edge of the American Bottom, near the large spring at the foot of the Sugar Loaf Cliff, and there taught the first school in that settlement. Col. Moore commenced his education there under the tuition of his father, and after years of alternate farm work and study, graduated at McKendree College in 1850. From 1849 to 1855 he was classical tutor, and from 1855 to 1862 was, first, professor of Greek and Latin and then of mathematics and astronomy, in McKendree College.

The Civil War having commenced, he resigned his professorship and raised the 117th regiment of Illinois infantry volunteers, and was elected its colonel. His regiment did effective service under Generals Grant and A. C. Smith in several hard fought battles and campaigns and was finally mustered out of service at Camp Butler, on the 5th of August, 1865. He was then offered a commission of brigadier general if he would remain in the service, but declined and returned to his position in McKendree College. Finding life there too monotonous after his stirring military experience, he resigned his chair and located in Alabama, where he engaged in the coal and iron

business and from there moved to San Antonio in June, 1877. There he served the government in various civil capacities, principally as U. S. Treasury Agent, until his death.

On Sept. 14, 1857, Col. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Helen Simmons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who survives him with two sons and one daughter.

Col. Moore was distinguished for superior talents and charming personality, and was a writer of marked ability. He wrote much for the press and at the time of his death had a poem of 180 pages on Lincoln in course of publication. He also left an unfinished volume of personal memories, rich in early Illinois history. He was a life-long devout Methodist and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but at no time an active politician.

The traits of character that raised him above the average of men in the esteem, respect and affection of those who knew him, were sterling patriotism, honor, sincerity, broad charity and big-hearted benevolence.

J. F. S.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE LAST
ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Risdon M. Moore, born St. Clair county, Illinois, February 16, 1827; died San Antonio, Texas, January 26, 1909.

Thomas Lowry, born Logan county, Illinois, February 27, 1843; died February 6, 1909.

Catherine Imlay Enos, born Springfield, Illinois, November 6, 1854; died Springfield, Illinois, February 8, 1909.

Helen K. Dodge Edwards, born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, 1819; died Springfield, Illinois, March 18, 1909.

Henry C. Withers, born January 19, 1839, Girard county, Kentucky; died Carrollton, Illinois, March 18, 1909.

George A. Sanders, born Williamstown, Massachusetts, July 4, 1836; died Springfield, Illinois, April 8, 1909.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TO
STATE HISTORY

PREHISTORIC ILLINOIS.

CERTAIN INDIAN MOUNDS TECHNICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Dr. J. F. Snyder.)

PART SECOND: SEPULCHRAL AND MEMORIAL MOUNDS.

Of all the artificial mounds in Illinois, made by Indians, at least 75 per cent were constructed for the final disposition of their dead. Not until they had been for some time in contact with the white people did the Indians here learn to dig graves and bury their dead beneath the surface of the ground. And after having adopted that method of inhumation they often modified it with the traditional practices of their mound-building ancestors. That tendency for adhering to primitive customs was well illustrated in the burial of Black Hawk, as late as seventy years ago. That renowned Indian warrior died on October 3, 1838, at his home near Eldon, on the Des Moines river, in Iowa, and was buried the next day by the members of his band and kinsmen. He was dressed in the uniform of a colonel in the U. S. army, with a cap on his head elaborately ornamented with feathers in Indian style. At his left side was a sword, on the right were two canes presented to him in Washington, and on his breast and about his neck, were medals and other presents, and trophies of his valor that in life he valued highly. Then, wrapped in four fine new blankets, his body was laid on a broad board which, taken to the place of burial, was placed in a slanting position, his feet in a shallow trench about fifteen inches lower than the general level of the ground, and his head raised a foot or more above it.

A forked post was planted at his head and another at his feet, each three feet in height, across which, from one to the other, a ridge pole was laid. Split puncheons fitted closely side by side, with one end resting on the ridge pole and the other on the ground on either side of the corpse, formed a strong roof over him, having its gable ends securely closed with puncheons set upright. That roof was then covered with earth to the thickness of a foot, and the whole sodded with turf to protect it from the erosive effect of rains and storms. In a circle, thirty feet in diameter, around that rustic tomb sharp-pointed pickets twelve feet high were planted and firmly retained in place by an earthen embankment three feet in depth thrown up against them on either side at the bottom.*

Here was seen all the essential conditions of ancient mound building but slightly modified by the influence of civilization: the innovations upon ancestral custom being the clothing of the defunct warrior in the white man's military garb instead of dressed deer skins, the substitution of blankets for buffalo robes, and the ridge pole and puncheons for the cribwork of logs to protect the remains from the ravages of wild beasts. But for the swarm of white pioneers then spreading over Iowa territory, a further observance of primeval Indian customs would doubtless have occurred. The loyal followers of the dead chief would, in all probability, have manifested their homage to his memory at each recurrent annual visit to his grave by piling upon it more earth until the memorial mound thus made had attained the magnitude commensurate with his fame and distinction in life. As it was, the remnant of Black Hawk's band removed after his death to the Sac reservation on the Kansas river and never returned. Long after his grave had been rifled of its contents by white vandals, the ridge pole and roof placed over his remains decayed and fell in, forming there quite a perceptible mound; and the pickets enclosing it also rotted away, leav-

*Magazine of American History. New York. 1886. Vol. XV, p. 496.

ing around it the embankment that had supported them in an earthen circle similar to that surrounding the great "Ceremonial" mound at Marietta, O., which to the early settlers of that region seemed so mysterious and incomprehensible.

But, long before the days of Black Hawk; long before the coalition of the Sauks and Foxes, Illinois was visited, at a remote period in the past, by a colony of Indians who had learned the art of grave-digging and buried their dead in graves from two to four feet deep, lined all around and covered over with thin, broad, flagstones. Distinguished from all other Indians of the United States by that peculiar method of burial they are known to ethnologists and antiquarians as the Stone Grave Indians. The habitat of their parent tribe was in central Tennessee, more especially in the Cumberland valley, from whence colonies migrated in various directions. The one that came to Illinois—traced by their stone-lined graves containing, with human remains, high-grade pottery and finely chipped flint implements—crossed the Ohio river at the mouth of the Cumberland, and for a period occupied the district of Salt Springs in Gallatin county. Moving thence westward they stopped for a time near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; then followed the range of bluffs as far up as Monroe county. There they again halted for another period, when, finally crossing the Mississippi, they settled along its western bluffs from the present site of Florissant down to St. Genevieve, in Missouri, where their further trail is lost.

In southeastern Missouri and eastern Arkansas extensive cemeteries of the aboriginies have been discovered similar in many respects to our own burying grounds of today. The graves they comprise, enclosing remains of deceased Indians with their domestic utensils, stone implements, and bone and shell ornaments, deposited there long ago, are not rock-lined, or disposed with any regard to uniform orientation; are but two or three feet deep and



Fig. 1. Common Burial Mounds.

willow baskets, in many instances from a considerable distance, and heaped upon the grewsome pile until a mound was formed, as represented by Fig. 1, of sufficient magnitude to protect its contents from molestation. This process, as a rule, permanently concluded the burial. Occasionally, however, but rarely, the same Indians dug the mound down again from the top almost to the enclosed remains, and there placed the bodies of other kinsmen since deceased, over which they rebuilt the mound as before.

The small conical, or oblong, mounds of this type are seen on hilltops near water-courses in all parts of the country formerly inhabited by the red race. They were constructed in the same way from a remote period to sometime after the white race had secured a foothold upon this continent, as is attested by the numerous instances in which articles of European manufacture occur in them as part of their original contents. Excepting in sandy districts, or other localities where clay was entirely absent, no Indian mound of any description was ever made altogether of the surrounding surface soil. The reason for this is obvious: the mound-builders having learned by observation and experience that clay, impervious to water, would resist the erosive action of rains and frosts and afford permanent protection to the relics it covers, when mounds of sand or loam, readily permeated by water, could offer no such protection or well withstand the wearing down effects of winds and storms.

The "Memorial" or "Monumental" mounds—a classification somewhat arbitrary—primarily sepulchral in purpose, differ from the ordinary burial mounds in size and in relative arrangement of the objects they were built to enclose and preserve. They also differ from them in technique of construction, having grown so much larger by successive additions of material in course of years, while the common burial mounds were usually completed at once. This is plainly indicated in vertical sections of many of the large memorial mounds by well-marked lines of

curvilinear stratification, as shown in Fig. 2. The dark lines in the cut represent accumulations of surface soil formed by growth and decay of vegetation in long intervals of suspended labor.* The first step in the erection of a stately tumulus of this kind was careful preparation of the chosen ground, in some instances by maintaining on it for some days a brisk fire; in other instances by spreading over it a layer of sand, clay or bark. Upon that base were deposited, either with or without the agency of fire, but doubtless with weird savage ceremonies, the bones of the dead with accompanying offerings. Their preliminary protection was generally an enclosure of heavy logs or rough stones—often both combined—over which sufficient clay was thrown to cover them. The Indians then left for their annual hunt, or upon some predatory expedition, and were gone for a season, and sometimes for several years. Returning to that locality, as they eventually did in course of time, they immediately resumed the piling of more clay upon the sepulchre, each individual contribution brought in deer skin or basketful being yet well defined as dumped down in parts of the structure.

This work was prosecuted, with more or less diligence, until the close of the season, when the Nomads sought other districts for special food supplies, or to engage in aggressive warfare, then continued it again upon their return. By periodical accretions gained in that way the monument finally attained the proportions deemed to be a worthy tribute to the fame of the warrior, or merits of the many Indians and value of the propitiatory offerings, therein interred, and was forever after regarded by all Indians who saw it as sacred and inviolable. In the progress of upbuilding the great mound it served as the

*Memorial mounds are found in Ohio with "mysterious stratas" an inch or two in thickness, generally of sand, sometimes of river shells or water-worn pebbles, laid in close contact, thought to have had some occult sacred or religious significance. But they, perhaps, only denoted intervals of cessation for a period in the building process, marked in that manner to protect them from molestation during the absence of the builders.

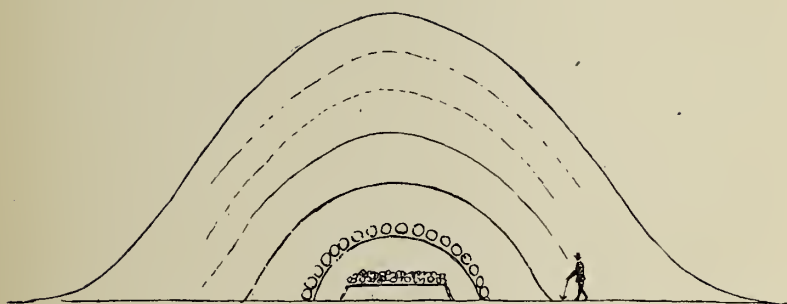


Fig. 2. Mound Structure.

camping ground for some of the builders, as is evidenced by beds of ashes and charcoal interspersed with burnt stones, mussel shells and bones of various animals, met with at different levels all through it above the log crib work at its base. And not infrequently there is encountered near by one of those camp sites a lone human skeleton, perhaps of a clay carrier who died there and was buried where he fell.

Very few prehistoric Indian earthworks were projected and built with mathematical precision. The few describing accurate geometrical figures in their structural proportions are exceptional and accidental. The greater number of memorial mounds are oblong in form, more or less regular in outline; but the most symmetrical and conspicuous are conical with bases approximating true circles. When exploring memorial mounds the human remains and associated objects they inclose are often found near one end, or the edge, instead of under the center, the builders having lost their exact location as the process of heaping on more earth advanced. A large mound of that class, two miles west of LaGrange, in Brown county, examined by the writer a few years ago, well illustrated this erratic architecture, and also disclosed a remarkable departure from the hereditary Indian custom habitually observed in monumental mound burials. Situated at the verge of a prominent point of the bluff, irregularly oblong in shape, as seen in diagram, Fig. 3, it was 125 feet in length, 80 feet in breadth at the widest part, with an average height of 20 feet, and made altogether of bluff clay.

Excavations carried down, at different points, to the bluff surface failed to discover the objects so sacred to the Indians, or so revered by them, as to demand for their commemoration a monument comprising 13,000 cubic yards of earth. A trench was then cut through it longitudinally which revealed little more than two or three intrusive superficial burials. However, at a short distance from the eastern end a space 8 feet long by 7 feet wide in the solid

bluff surface was observed to be soft and yielding, indicating that the ground there, at some former time, had been disturbed. That fact was soon apparent when on digging at that spot the loose earth was found to be intermixed with potsherds, flint chips, bones, mussel shells, etc., and on the firm sides of the pit were plainly visible marks of the ancient flint or copper implements employed in its excavation. At the depth of five feet the broken horn of a deer was thrown out. Ten and a half feet down, a layer of large rough rocks was encountered a foot in thickness. When that mass of rocks, and all the loose earth, were carefully removed there appeared eight human skeletons, much decayed and crushed by the weight of the superincumbent stones and earth. The bottom of the pit—which was fully twelve feet in depth—was covered with two inches of dark loam, the decomposed residuum of the bed prepared for the dead, presumably of bark, skins and prairie grass.

With only one of those entombed bodies had been interred worldly possessions that resisted the gnawing tooth of time; and he, in life a large, burly man, occupied the central position on the floor, lying full length on his back. Crouched around him the other seven may have been his wives, or slaves, buried with him to attend him in the mythical future. From his extraordinary obsequies and the magnitude of his monument, it may be inferred that he was the head grand chief of the tribe and a copper magnate of distinction. Near his head was a nodular nugget of pure native copper, weighing 24 pounds; ranged along his sides were ten finely wrought copper axes; around his neck were three necklaces, one of large oblong beads made of the columella of marine shells perforated longitudinally and polished; another of over 200 incisor teeth of squirrels bored at the base; and the third composed of 283 globular copper beads, solid, perfectly spherical, as though cast in moulds and highly polished. They ranged in size from two-thirds of an inch in diameter in the mid-

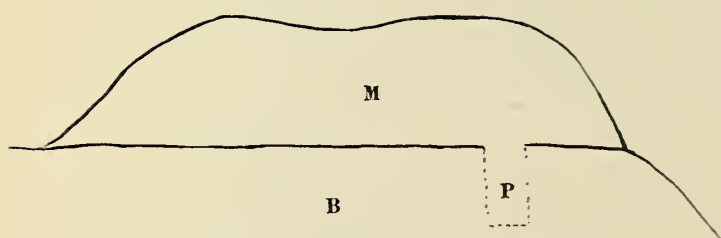


Fig. 3. The Copper Mound.

dle of the necklace to three eighths of an inch at either end; and on his breast was a splendid ornament or insignia of authority, consisting of five plates of fluor spar, each six inches in length, two and a half inches wide, a quarter of an inch in thickness, as smooth as glass and resplendent as mirrors. In each was drilled a hole two inches from either end for cords to suspend them an inch apart, and for attachment to the clothing*.

In the diagram, Fig. 3, the letter B designates the bluff, M the mound and P the burial pit. Some idea may be formed of the fervor of esteem or superstitious veneration entertained for the principal individual buried there, by his tribe, when considering the prodigious amount of manual labor expended in sinking that pit with only the mechanical aid of mussel shells and implements of stone and copper, and of piling up that immense quantity of earth by the primitive methods they employed. But it is difficult to detect the motive impelling them to exercise such extraordinary precaution for the safety of their chief's body and his wealth of copper by that mode of burial; for they must have known that, although Indians frequently buried their dead superficially in mounds erected by other Indians, Indian custom and superstition universally safeguarded all original mound burials from desecration or despoiling, even by the most inveterate enemies. No buried Indian was ever known to be disturbed by Indians. That this monument was not built in conventional form and immediately over the remains it was intended to commemorate, was perhaps not because the builders forgot the precise location of the burial pit, but that the point of bluff there was too narrow to afford a sufficient width of base for a regular cone-shaped mound of the magnitude required.

There is occasionally found upon examination a large memorial mound that was raised over the remains of but one individual; and in some no human remains, or other

*American Archæologist. Columbus, Ohio. 1898. Vol. II, pp. 22-23.

object whatever, can be discerned as the incentive for erection of the monument. In this latter class of works the motive is sometimes discovered by exhaustive exploration of the ground beneath the base of the tumulus, as in that shown by Fig. 3. It is well known, however, that mounds of great magnitude were built for other purposes than commemoration of the dead—as signal stations, elevated bases for wooden buildings, etc.—but, as a rule, the Indians were never prodigal of labor excepting when incited by fear, necessity, or superstition. The thought that they toiled at scraping up clay with mussel shells, and carrying it long distances, in deer skins, to pile it up into mounds, merely for diversion or pleasant recreation, is totally at variance with Indian nature. Every earthwork had its definite purpose, though in some instances that purpose is now not readily apparent, as numerous products of their handicraft, of daily use in their domestic economy, are to us unsolvable puzzles, because of our ignorance of many of their habits and methods of life.

Notwithstanding the identity of purpose of all memorial mounds they present much diversity, not only in size and form, but also in their internal design and structure. While they all are sepulchers no two are exactly alike, and often are, internally, so dissimilar as to warrant the conclusion that their builders were of different tribes, each having its peculiar mortuary customs, and evidently not contemporaneous. Many years ago a large mound of this class at East St. Louis was demolished, as it stood directly on the line of a new railroad then in course of construction. Over thirty-five feet in height and cone shaped, it was built throughout of bluff clay, on the sandy alluvial soil of the American Bottom, within half a mile of the Mississippi river. The hidden secrets it had so well guarded in the by-gone ages, were revealed by its sacrifice to the spirit of modern civilization, and shed a broad light upon the savage faith that prompted its building.

As the work of destruction progressed it was found that about the mound's surface several Indians of later date had been buried in shallow graves, some of whom still wore ornaments of shell and bone, together with glass beads brought to Canada by early French traders. Nothing unusual, beneath those remains, was observed in the huge mass of compact earth, as it was shoveled down, until approaching its base, when several upright cedar posts, in fair state of preservation, were encountered. More careful and complete removal of the remaining clay then laid bare the design and motives of the ancient authors of the work, plainly showing the inception and details of the impressive barbaric obsequies preceding and occasioning the erection of that majestic earthen tomb. The final disposition there of a great number of dead bodies—more probably their dried skeletons—was a modification of the community funeral practiced in 1775 by the Choctaws, as described by Bartram. He says the bones of the deceased were brought in from the field scaffolds and placed “in a curiously wrought chest or coffin, fabricated of bones and splints,” and then “deposited in the bone-house, a building erected for that purpose in every town. When this house is full, a general, solemn funeral takes place.” The coffins are then carried out “to the place of general interment, where they are placed in order, forming a pyramid, and lastly covered all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mount.”*

Centrally on the site of the East St. Louis mound a “bone-house” was built, twelve feet square and seven feet high. The corner posts, of cedar, were still in place; the other uprights and roof timbers, of softer wood, were reduced to dust. The side walls of the house, constructed of poles planted perpendicularly and interlaced with long slender willow sprouts, or reeds, had disappeared, leaving only here and there their impression in the adjacent dry

*Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, Etc. By William Bartram. London. 1792. pp. 514-515.

clay. In that charnel-house had been gathered from the scaffolds and stored the remains of all members of the tribe who died within a certain period; but if each one was encased in "a curiously-wrought chest or coffin," the corroding touch of time left not a distinguishable vestige of it. At that stage of the burial rites, when the bone-house was filled, instead of carrying the corpses out "to the place of general interment," as the Choctaws did, the Illinois Indians brought clay from the bluffs and heaped up this mound over the house and its contents where they were, and thereby "raising a conical hill or mount." When all had been cleared away, the bottom of the space bounded by the four cedar corner posts defining the area of the buried bone-house was found to be covered, to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches, with a mass of mingled human bones so far decayed—with exception of the teeth—that their separation and removal for careful inspection and preservation was utterly impracticable. From among them, however, were recovered many valuable relics of aboriginal art to enrich the private collections of Dr. John J. R. Patrick, of Belleville, and that of the writer of this paper.

During that progressive period three other mounds there of the same general character, varying in cubic dimensions and inclosed relics, were torn down and incorporated in the grading of new railroad lines, without record of their structural peculiarities having been preserved—if at all closely observed—by any one.

By far the finest and most perfect example of the prehistoric earthen monument in the Illinois river valley—a district abounding in aboriginal earth works—was situated immediately on the left bank of the Illinois river, half a mile below its ancient junction with the Sangamon; that junction having since been changed by natural causes to a point six miles farther up. As is often noticed in river bottoms, the land next to the stream is higher than that farther away from it. Such is the topography of that



Fig. 4. The Beardstown Mounds in 1817.

mound location, which is now occupied by the city of Beardstown, in Cass county. Formerly a channel, now filled up, carried part of the waters of the united streams from the mouth of the Sangamon to the south, then westward, to where it rejoined the Illinois several miles below, converting an extensive area there—especially during the rainy seasons—into an island, elevated considerably above the line of highest overflow. From the river there a sandy alluvial plain stretches four miles in width to the eastern range of bluffs, and across the river westward a similar flat bottom, a mile wide, separates the stream from the bluffs on that side. The many advantages for savage life presented by that island; the natural beauty of its wild surroundings, and the limitless resources there of fish, game and indigenous fruits, rendered it an attractive abiding place for the Indian. From time immemorial, reaching far back into the dim ages of the past, that place was occupied by successive tribes of aborigines.

This is evidenced by the fact that for quite a distance back from the river front the sandy surface soil has been artificially raised twenty or more inches by the accumulation and admixture of ashes, charcoal, fire-stained rocks, bones of various birds, beasts and fishes, mussel shells and other refuse common about all old Indian camp sites. The vast length of time required for an addition of that depth to the original surface, to be made by that process of gradual accretion, can only be conjectured. The great mound there (Fig. 4) was another silent witness—of undoubted high antiquity—of the centuries passed since the first Indian village was pitched upon that island. The smaller adjacent mounds may have enclosed the dead of the tribe that built the large one; or, perhaps, were of more recent construction.

When the vanguard of the horde of immigrants that began pressing into the "Sangamon country" in the first years of the nineteenth century, came to that place they found a village of Kickapoo Indians, who had been there

but comparatively a short time, and who possessed not the slightest tradition of their predecessors on the island or of the mounds. The early white settlers designated the collection of buffalo and elk skin lodges there, "The Mound Village," until, in 1826, Thomas Beard established a flat-boat ferry across the Illinois river at that point, when the name of the embryo white settlement he started there was changed to Beard's Ferry; and again changed in 1829, when the town was platted and recorded as Beardstown.

There is no one now living who saw those mounds in the completeness of symmetrical proportions they had when seen by the earliest settlers of this region. They have long since totally disappeared, and are now only ideally restored, as seen in Fig. 4, from descriptions and accounts of a few of the oldest residents of the county.* They were all conical in form; the large one fully sixty feet high, with base four hundred feet in diameter. The burial mound almost contiguous to it was fifteen feet in height, with corresponding width of base. About forty yards to the west stood an ordinary burial mound ten feet in elevation; and farther down the river was another, the smallest of the group, about eight feet high. The three smaller mounds were destroyed early in the history of Beardstown, their removal being deemed necessary for opening and properly grading the road leading down the river, and the clay of which they were made was needed for filling up sundry holes and depressions in the principal streets of the village. By 1837 Beardstown had become quite an important trading point. It was situated on a drift deposit of sand, which in summer time, when dry, was blown by the winds in stifling clouds in all directions; and at all times rendered traveling and teaming through the town slow and laborious. To remedy that

*The drawing of them, copied in Fig. 4, and their measurements, as above stated, were furnished by Mr. H. F. Kors, for years circuit clerk of Cass county, who was born and raised at the southern margin of the mound adjoining the large one; whose account of them is, in the main, corroborated by the few remaining citizens of Beardstown older than himself.

condition some bright genius, who had discovered that the great mound was composed of clay, suggested to the town trustees the idea of "macadamizing" the sandy streets with that material.

That expedient was at once adopted, and the criminal folly of digging down the mound—one of the grandest and most perfect specimens of its kind and the second in magnitude in the State—was commenced that year and continued for years, until the last vestige of it was hauled away to "clay" the deep sand of the streets and about two miles of the main road to the eastern bluffs. At that time Beardstown had several citizens of culture and education; but American archæology had not yet been elevated to the dignity of a distinct science, and Indian antiquities were then so commonplace that the extraordinary opportunity afforded by the mound's removal for investigation and study of the spiritual ideation and sepulchral arts of the aboriginal red race was practically unnoticed. However, from reliable sources—particularly from Mr. John Davis, a native of the county, town marshal of Beardstown for many years, and superintendent of the mound's destruction—it was learned that all over it were many superficial intrusive burials of later Indians, accompanied, as usual, with their implements and ornaments of stone, shell and bone. Among them was found the remains, evidently of a missionary priest who had long ago penetrated the wilderness thus far, and there laid down his life in exercise of his faith, and was entombed by his converts in that majestic sepulcher of their unknown predecessors. Around his skull was a thin silver band an inch in width; on his skeleton breast reposed a silver cross, and near by were the jet and silver beads of his rosary.

Fragments of broken pottery, flint chips and mussel shells occurred all through the homogeneous mass of clay, with here and there the ash beds, charred wood, animal bones and other debris usual about old Indian camp fires. At the base of the mound, about its center, resting on the

ground surface, the workmen uncovered a pile of large, rough flagstones, which proved to be a rude vault, six feet square and four feet high, enclosing five human skeletons, far decayed, and "a quantity of relics" buried with them; the reliquiae, doubtless, of renowned chieftains, to whose memory their tribe had reared this imposing monument.

Fig. 5 is the copy of a sketch by Mr. Kors of what was left of the mound in 1850; a section of it on the north side, next to the river, having been specially excavated for the building there of the four-story grain warehouse shown in the cut. When I first visited it, in the spring of 1865, the buildings seen in this cut had been destroyed by fire, and the mound's obliteration was complete, with the exception of remnants, from three to five feet in depth, about its margins, sufficient to define its original line of circumference. Those remnants of the mound, and much of the same material that still covered the sandy streets, were seen at a glance to be earth of a very different kind from that of the ground upon which the mounds had stood. In a vertical section of the geological formation at Beardstown, as shown by Fig. 6, the letter C denotes a limestone ledge of the lower coal measures; B, a deposit of true till, or boulder clay; DD, a stratum of fine brick clay; SS, drift, or diluvial sand, from six to fifteen feet in depth; M, the large mound; and R, bed of the Illinois river, at that point over a quarter of a mile wide. The clay composing the mounds was upland (tertiary) loess, identical in color and ingredients with the "bluff formation" constituting all the (earthen) river bluffs of Illinois as far south as glacial action extended. The brick clay (D D) at the bottom of the river, exposed at either bank in low stages of water, differs from that of the mounds in color, texture and analysis.*

*Quantitative Analyses. By Dr. John J. R. Patrick.

	Bluff Loess. Brick Clay.	
Coarse sand.....	0.10	0.05
Fine sand.....	13.02	15.15



Fig. 5. The Great Beardstown Mounds in 1850.

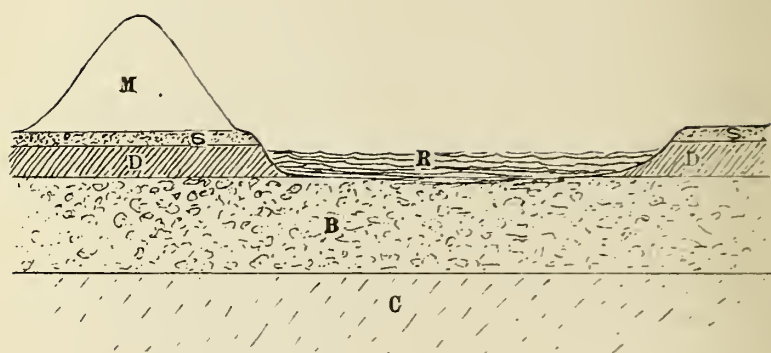


Fig. 6. Geological Section at Beardstown, Ill.

No depression of the land in the near proximity of the mounds could be discovered from whence material of their bulk could have been taken for their construction. The inference must, therefore, be held conclusive—until more exhaustive investigation refutes it—that those Beardstown mounds, located at the verge of the river bank on a base of loose sand, were built of clay, almost impervious to water, brought there for that purpose from the bluffs four miles east, or from those across the river one mile west. If this deduction is correct, a conception may be formed of the fervor and tenacity of Indian veneration for illustrious leaders—that impelled them to perform the stupendous labor of carrying over 50,000 cubic yards of earth that distance to construct a monument for the safe keeping of their remains and the perpetuation of their memory. Possibly superstition, or other consideration besides the preservative or lasting properties of drift clay, influenced them to adopt it for that purpose at the cost of such arduous toil.

The large sepulchral Indian mounds, dotting our Illinois landscape in homely grandeur, are geographically distrib-

Silt	41.01	28.46
Clay	40.51	51.84
Water and loss.....	5.36	4.50
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00

Chemical analysis of bluff loess.
From the U. S. Geological Survey.
M. 38.

SiO ₂	64.61
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.61
TiO ₂40
Mn O05
Mg O.....	3.69
K ₂ O	2.06
CO ₂	6.31
C.....	.13
Al ₂ O ₃	10.64
Fe O.....	.51
P ₂ O ₅06
Ca O	5.41
Na ₂ O	1.35
H ₂ O	2.05
SO ₃11

Total..... 99.99

Chemical analysis of brick clay.
Illinois University.

SiO ₂	56.74
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.82
Ca O	7.64
SO ₃07
Na ₂ O93
Water 100°.....	.21
Al ₂ O ₃	10.36
Mn O04
Mg O	4.70
FeS ₂	1.21
K ₂ O	1.86
Ign. loss.....	13.35

Total..... 99.93

uted also throughout the eastern and middle portions of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf States. In this State they are seen in proximity to all the principal streams, particularly in the valleys of the Wabash, Kaskaskia and Illinois rivers and on the bottoms and bluffs of the Ohio and Mississippi, from Shawneetown and Cairo to Galena. The intrinsic evidence of great age they present on investigation suggests the probability that the custom of building this class of anamnestic monuments was in decadence, or had entirely ceased, before the invasion of America by Spanish adventurers. All artefacts associated with the human remains they contain are of distinctively native Indian type. In none of them so far examined has any article of European manufacture been discovered; but in a few have been found devices wrought of sheet copper of unquestioned Mexican or Central American origin. And in many occur profusion of sea shells, implements, ornaments and weapons made of copper, hematite, catlinite, mica and obsidian, transported from far distant regions.

They are all of essential mnemonic intent, and were the material expression of the same sentiments that have actuated civilized peoples in all countries to rear splendid granite monuments and shafts of sculptured marble over the graves of their dead. Properly interpreted, they legibly reveal many of the Indian's mythological and religious conceptions. The basin-shaped "altar" of burnt, or otherwise indurated clay, at the mound's base, filled with ashes of the funeral pyre; the charred remains of astonishing sacrifices of the finest and most beautiful articles of personal adornment, and their wealth of implements and utensils, cast in the seething fire; the thousands of artistically chipped flints* and other rare objects fashioned by months—perhaps years—of patient labor and brought from great distances, there deposited as votive offerings

*Primitive Man in Ohio. Warren K. Moorehead. Cincinnati, O. 1892. pp. 186-190.

or to appease supernal wrath—all testify to the Indian's faith in immortality and belief that his destiny was controlled by contending, all-powerful good and evil spirits.

The builders of those mounds in Illinois—doubtless of various tribes and probably of different primitive stocks—were in the neolithic stage of culture when they arrived. Their arts were not developed here from crude beginnings, as they had already attained elsewhere superior skill in chipping flint, as well as in shaping and polishing the hardest and most refractory stones into forms of grace and beauty. But notwithstanding their surprising proficiency in the technical, and even esthetic, manipulation of such materials as nature furnished them, the structure of their skeletons found in the oldest mounds—the ape-like prognathism, the flattened tibiae, perforated humerus, retreating forehead and prominent supraorbital ridges—places them low in the scale of humanity, physically and mentally. The problem of their origin remains unsolved. It may be that it never will be satisfactorily explained. But some light may yet be shed upon the dark page of their ethnography and migrations by persistent, systematic and intelligent study of the broad and inviting archæological field our State presents. With some highly creditable exceptions, antiquarian research in Illinois has heretofore been conducted principally by curiosity mongers and mercenary vandals for selfish gain only. It demands and should receive, before it is too late, the earnest attention of active, scholarly workers in the interest of science.

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No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 15 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

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*Out of print.

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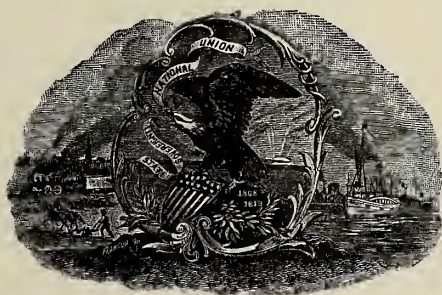
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Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

M. H. CHAMBERLIN, Lebanon, *Chairman*.

E. J. James.....	Urbana
E. A. Snively.....	Springfield
O. F. Berry.....	Carthage
Samuel Alschuler.....	Aurora
R. V. Carpenter.....	Belvidere
Henry McCormick.....	Normal
Andrew Russel.....	Jacksonville
Charles E. Hull.....	Salem
R. S. Tuthill.....	Chicago
Ross C. Hall.....	Oak Park
Lee F. English.....	Chicago
Prof. David Felmley.....	Normal
O. A. Harker.....	Champaign
Campbell S. Hearn.....	Quincy
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO MARK ROUTE OF LINCOLN'S ARMY TRAIL FROM BEARDSTOWN TO MOUTH OF ROCK RIVER.

WILLIAM A. MEESE, Moline, *Chairman*.

Robert H. Garm.....	Beardstown
John S. Bagby.....	Rushville
Dr. T. W. Burrows.....	Ottawa
Henry S. Dixon.....	Dixon
O. M. Dickerson, Western Illinois Normal School..	Macomb
Luke Dickerman.....	Stillman Valley

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

J. H. BURNHAM, Bloomington, *Chairman*.

J. Seymour Currey.....	Evanston
George W. Smith.....	Carbondale
Elliot Callender.....	Peoria
J. O. Cunningham.....	Urbana
Mrs. Charles A. Webster.....	Galesburg
Horace Hull.....	Ottawa
Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel.....	Jacksonville
L. J. Freese.....	Eureka
General John I. Rinaker.....	Carlinville
J. W. Clinton.....	Polo
J. J. McInerney.....	Alton
Miss Louise Maertz.....	Quincy
Emil Mannhardt.....	Chicago
J. Nick Perrin.....	Belleville
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

JUDGE J OTIS HUMPHREY, Springfield, *Chairman*.

W. H. Stennett.....	Oak Park
Charles L. Capen.....	Bloomington
Daniel Berry, M. D.....	Carmi
John M. Rapp.....	Fairfield
Mrs. I. G. Miller.....	Springfield

Mrs. C. C. Brown.....	Springfield
William Jayne, M. D.....	Springfield
George E. Dawson.....	Chicago
A. W. Crawford.....	Hillsboro
Mrs. E. M. Bacon.....	Decatur
William F. Fowler.....	Aurora
R. H. Aishton.....	Evanston
Andrew L. Anderson.....	Lincoln
Sumner S. Anderson.....	Charleston
Smith D. Atkins.....	Freeport
Miss Alta Baltzell.....	Centralia
S. W. Baxter.....	East St. Louis
Mrs. Inez J. Bender.....	Monticello
Charles Bent	Morrison
Mrs. George D. Tunnicliff.....	Macomb
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

COMMITTEE ON THE MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES IN ILLINOIS.

MRS. M. T. SCOTT, Bloomington, *Chairman.*

Harry Ainsworth.....	Moline
Francis G. Blair.....	Springfield
John E. Miller.....	East St. Louis
J. S. Little.....	Rushville
Charles B. Campbell.....	Kankakee
Miss Lottie E. Jones.....	Danville
Terry Simmons.....	Marseilles
H. S. Hicks.....	Rockford
Miss Sarah M. Gough.....	El Paso
Clarence Griggs	Ottawa
Lewis M. Gross.....	Sycamore
Mrs. Lee J. Hubble.....	Monmouth
C. F. Gunther.....	Chicago
Mrs. Leroy Bacchus.....	Springfield

Miss Ada D. Harmon.....	Glen Ellyn
John H. Hauberg.....	Moline
J. W. Houston.....	Berwick
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MISS GEORGIA L. OSBORNE, Springfield, *Chairman*.

Mrs. E. S. Walker.....	Springfield
Mrs. Thomas Worthington.....	Jacksonville
Mrs. John C. Ames.....	Streator
Miss May Latham.....	Lincoln
Mrs. G. K. Hall.....	Springfield
Mrs. E. G. Crabbe.....	Corpus Christi, Texas
Norman C. Flagg.....	Moro
Rev. Charles W. Leffingwell.....	Knoxville
Richard V. Carpenter.....	Belvidere
Oliver R. Williamson.....	Chicago
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANDREW RUSSEL, Jacksonville, *Chairman*.

Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
J. H. Burnham.....	Bloomington
J. McCan Davis.....	Springfield
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

EDITORIAL NOTES

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HELD MAY 13 AND 14, 1909.

The Illinois State Historical Society held its tenth annual meeting in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, 1909. Previous to this year the annual meeting of the society has been held in the month of January, but at the 1908 meeting the constitution of the society was changed and the time was fixed for May, in the hope that in a more pleasant season a larger number of the members of the society would be able to attend the sessions.

In some respects the meeting held this year was the most interesting one that the society has ever held.

The presence of eminent historical students who gave papers was a particularly important feature.

Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit, whose collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of the northwest is a most noted one, gave a most scholarly paper on "Augustin Mottin de La Balm." Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis gave a charming paper on "The Sieurs de Saint Ange;" and, in fact, all of the papers presented were most carefully prepared and are of especial merit.

The annual address was presented by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois. The title of this address was "The Evolution of the Educational Conscious-

ness in Illinois." The paper gave great pleasure to those who were fortunate enough to hear it. It told in a clear, logical and comprehensive manner the history of the education of the people of the State, or the growth of public sentiment in regard to the duties of the State, along the line of the education of its young people. It is fortunate for the members of the Historical Society that they will have the opportunity of reading these addresses in the transactions of the society. The last number of the *Journal* mentioned the ladies and gentlemen who were expected to read papers before the society. All of these speakers were present with the exception of Mrs. Harriet Taylor of the Newberry Library, Chicago; but her practical and witty paper on "Genealogy and the West" was read by Mrs. E. S. Walker, regent of the Springfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The Winter of the Deep Snow," the paper by Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson, was one of the most carefully prepared of the papers presented, and it will be a distinct contribution to the history of the strange weather conditions which were encountered by nearly the whole of the United States during the early years of the decade between 1830 and 1840.

Special mention might be made of each of the addresses, but it seems unnecessary to do so, as the papers will be published in full in the annual transactions of the society.

The annual election of the officers of the society was held, all of the officers being re-elected; and the Hon. Richard Yates was elected a director of the society to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. George N. Black of Springfield. Mr. William A. Meese of Moline has placed the Historical Society under many obligations to him by his activities in its behalf during the past year. At the suggestion of Mr. Meese, the splendid and unique collection of the Manasseh Cutler Papers was exhibited at the annual meeting.

This collection—comprising some ten thousand items, letters, diaries, journals, etc., 1762-1819, indexed and bound in seventy-six volumes in full dark green levant, each book protected by a case of the same material—is the property of Mr. Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, who kindly loaned it for exhibition during the annual meeting. It was under the personal charge of the binder, Mr. Ernst Hertzberg, who took great pleasure in showing it to interested persons.

During the sessions of the meeting a letter was read by Mr. Meese from Hon. Frank O. Lowden, offering to give the society seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of marking the line of march taken by the Illinois regiment in the Black Hawk War of which Abraham Lincoln was a member, from Beardstown to the mouth of the Rock river. This is the first donation of considerable size which the Historical Society has received, and it was, of course, received with enthusiasm. A telegram was sent to Mr. Lowden, thanking him for the generous gift, and a committee was appointed, with Mr. Meese as chairman, for the purpose of arranging for marking the trail.

On the recommendation of the board of directors, the society elected as honorary members Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis, Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit and Miss Cora Agnes Benneson of Cambridge, Mass.

A reception was held on Friday evening by the society in the State Library rooms, the arrangements for which were in charge of the following committee: Mrs. James A. Rose, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. James W. Patton, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Mrs. Clinton L. Conkling, Mrs. B. M. Griffith, Mrs. Harriet Rumsey Taylor, Mrs. Leroy Bacchus, Mrs. E. A. Snively, Mrs. I. G. Miller, Miss Margaret Robinson. The officers of the society received the guests, among whom were Governor Charles S. Deneen and his mother, Mrs. M. F. Deneen, Secretary of State and Mrs. James A. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Burton of Detroit, Miss Benneson, Mrs. Atkinson and others of the speakers at the annual meeting.

It is much to be regretted that so few of the members of the society were able to attend the sessions of the annual meeting. The weather was good, but there seemed to have been a large number of other conventions in the city at the time of the annual meeting. The officers of the society were much disappointed that the attendance of members was not larger, and the secretary begs the members to make their plans to attend the next annual meeting and to do so even at some personal sacrifice.

The ability and reputation of the speakers, and the valuable and carefully prepared papers, are worthy of the attention of every member of the society; and while all will have an opportunity of reading the published papers, it is a pleasure and a privilege to personally hear these papers and to make the acquaintance of the speakers.

FULL PROGRAM OF EXERCISES OF THE TENTH
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
MAY 13 AND 14, 1909.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Directors' Meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Society.

TEN O'CLOCK—IN THE SUPREME COURT ROOM.

Business Meeting.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Reports of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates Celebration.

Reports from Local Historical Societies.

Election of Officers.

In Memoriam: George N. Black, late a director in the Illinois State Historical Society and trustee of Illinois State Historical Library. Read by President E. J. James.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "Efforts to Divorce Judicial Elections from Politics in Illinois"—Judge O. A. Harker, dean of the Law School of the University of Illinois, Champaign.

Music.

2. "The Winter of the Deep Snow"—Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson, Chicago.

3. "How Mr. Lincoln Received the News of His First Nomination"—Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield.

Music.

4. "Recollections of the Part Springfield Took in the Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln"—Mr. Edward L. Merritt, Springfield.

5. "Genealogy and the West"—Mrs. Harriet Taylor, Newberry Library, Chicago.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

Quartette—"Illinois."

Address of the President of the Illinois State Historical Society—General Alfred Orendorff, Springfield.

Music.

Annual Address—E. J. James, President of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "The Senator from Illinois: Some Famous Political Combats"—Mr. J. McCan Davis, Springfield.

2. "Rock River in the Revolution"—Mr. William A. Meese, Moline.

Music.

3. "The Sieurs de Saint Ange"—Judge Walter B. Douglas, Missouri State Historical Society, St. Louis.

4. "The Status of the Illinois Country in the British Empire, 1763-1774"—Prof. C. E. Carter, Illinois College, Jacksonville.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "Augustin Mottin de La Balm"—Mr. C. M. Burton, Detroit.

Music.

2. "The Quartermaster's Department in Illinois, 1861-1862"—Miss Cora Agnes Benneson, A. M., LL. B., Cambridge, Mass.

Music.

3. "Detroit the Key to the West During the American Revolution"—Prof. J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8:00 O'CLOCK.

Reception in the State Library.

THE GREAT CAHOKIA MOUND TO BE SOLD.

The tract of land on the southern border of Madison county upon which is situated the Cahokia mound will be offered for sale to the highest bidder next October, for the purpose of partition and settlement of an estate. The farm it comprises of 260 acres, in the American Bottom, seven miles northeast of St. Louis, belonged to Hon. Thomas Turner Ramey, who represented Madison county in the lower branch of the Legislature in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, and who died ten years ago. His wife, Margaret Ramey, died last December, survived by eight children, who now jointly own the property.

The Cahokia mound is the largest and most interesting earthwork of prehistoric Indians in the United States. Its fame as the grandest monument of the American mound building era has reached all parts of the civilized world. As the most attractive curiosity in Illinois, the State should purchase it and keep it intact for all futurity, not only for its antiquarian and educational value, but as a duty it owes posterity to rescue from deterioration and ultimate destruction the most wonderful object of Indian art within its limits.

The general government has wisely reserved, and provided for the safe keeping of, not only such natural curiosities as the Yellowstone Park and the petrified forest of Arizona, but the principal cliff dwellings, the ruins of Casa Grande and other noted remains of the prehistoric occupants of the southwest. In Ohio, the great Serpent mound

in Adams county was purchased, and the Brush creek ridge upon which it stands converted into a public park, with ample means for its perpetual care and maintenance. While Illinois lavishly provides statues and various other monuments in memory of its departed heroes and statesmen, it should not ignore the public sentiment demanding the preservation of its rapidly vanishing antiquities. This sentiment was voiced in the Legislature just adjourned by a bill introduced late in the session by Hon. Norman G. Flag of Madison county, providing for the appointment by the Governor of five commissioners "to investigate the historic importance of the (Cahokia) mound; to ascertain its adaptability for the purpose of a State park, and ascertain the price for which the State can purchase the property, etc."

But the bill failed to pass, and the present opportunity to secure the mound for the State will be lost. It is possible that the forty acres upon which this finest relic of aboriginal life in the Mississippi valley stands may, in the partition, fall to one of the Ramey heirs, from whom the State can in the future obtain it. But much more probably it will be bought at the sale in October by a brewery company of East St. Louis, who will desecrate it by converting the property into a Sunday resort and beer garden, and perhaps honeycomb the great structure with vaults for storing the products of the brewery.

THE LEMEN MONUMENT.

A monument, paid for by individual contributions, to the memory of Rev. James Lemen, Sr., will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies near Waterloo, in Monroe county, on the 16th of next September. By House Resolution No. 25 concurred in by the Senate of the present Legislature, Hon. William J. Bryan and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln were officially invited to attend and participate in the unveiling exercises.

Rev. James Lemen was one of the most noted of the early pioneers of Illinois. Born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, November 20, 1760, he acquired a fair practical education, and on March 3, 1778, then eighteen years of age, enlisted as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served two years; and afterwards re-enlisting, served through the siege of Yorktown. "He was," says Dr. John M. Peck, "from childhood in a singular manner the special favorite and idol of Thomas Jefferson, who was a warm friend of his father's family. Almost before Mr. Lemen had reached manhood Jefferson would consult him on all matters, even on great state affairs, and afterwards stated that his advice always proved to be surprisingly reliable." It is said that it was largely upon the suggestion and insistence of Mr. Lemen to Mr. Jefferson that the anti-slavery clause was inserted in the Ordinance of 1787. Urged by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Lemen and family removed, in 1786, to Illinois Territory and settled at New Design, in Monroe county, where he died on January 8, 1823. His mission here, in co-operation with Jefferson, was to antagonize the slavery influence of the South in the Northwestern Territory, and incidentally to establish the Baptist Church in the western wilderness. Mr. Lemen organized the first eight Baptist Churches in Illinois, having them especially to declare against slavery and intemperance.

By hard manual labor he subsisted and raised his family from the products of the farm he made, and in the meantime did his full share of the then necessary Indian fighting. It was Mr. Lemen who first suggested the plan of extending the northern boundary of Illinois to include the Chicago river and the Galena lead mines. With assistance of John Messenger, he drew a map of the proposed extension, showing its ultimate value to the future state, which he gave to Nathaniel Pope, then Territorial delegate, urging him to present the matter to Congress, which Mr. Pope did, with the well known result. The

eighth Baptist Church, now known as Bethel, near Collinsville, in Madison county, was organized by Mr. Lemen in 1809, the centennial anniversary of which will be duly celebrated on September 14, two days before unveiling the monument.

Mr. Lemen enjoyed in a high degree the respect, friendship and confidence of all the prominent public men of his day and was consulted by many of them on the important questions of state then discussed. "For several years his son, Rev. James Lemen, Jr., was the confidential religious adviser of Abraham Lincoln, and knew more of his inner life than any other man living, and was one of the only two ministers who ever heard Lincoln pray."

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THEN AND NOW.

The wonderful progress and grandeur of Illinois is now an old and almost threadbare theme. Yet, without familiar knowledge of the history of our State—of the causes and forces operating at different periods for the advancement or retarding of its development—it is difficult to fully realize the gigantic changes in its industrial and material conditions that have occurred within the last three-quarters of a century. They are seldom considered in this era of phenomenal prosperity and congested wealth; of inflated values of real estate and all commodities in use; and of large salaries and general opulence. But it is always interesting, if not profitable, to look backward a few decades in our history upon the beginnings of this great commonwealth and contrast the struggles of the pioneers in its structure with their descendants, now enjoying the fruits of their efforts.

The following letter, written by George Forquer, an eminent lawyer, and at the time Attorney General of the State, to Governor Ninian Edwards, conveys a distinct impression of the trials and poverty then experienced by the most prominent classes:

“WATERLOO, October 5, 1829.

“DEAR SIR—When I was at Belleville, on my way up the country, I recollect that you said in the event of my determining to sell my land adjoining the town of Springfield, you would like to have the preference in the purchase. I have between forty-five and fifty acres, adjoining the town on the south, and it is admitted by everybody to be the most beautiful property about the place. I believe it is better for me to sell, because I believe I am not able to hold it and profit by its rise. By dividing it into small lots, I believe it would sell for \$500, on a credit of six months. I had, when there, several applications for small lots of five and ten acres, but I would rather sell the whole to some person who could pay promptly at a low price. I find, in order to make myself and family perfectly easy and comfortable, until I can fairly get under way in the upper country, that I will need about \$300 to live upon and to discharge a few debts to the amount of about \$100. Rather than to need the means to do either of these when called on, I would sell the property for \$350, which is what I told you when we spoke of it, and which is thirty-three and one-third per cent less than any property adjoining is estimated at and has been sold at. Should you feel disposed to purchase, I will be glad to sell; and one hundred of the amount I will want in goods and in payment of the demand you hold against my brother, John. Nothing but the leanness of my purse would induce me to sell at this time; but the truth is, I am now closer to the wind than I have been for some time, and more so than I can be again soon. The above sum, however, would place me in perfectly easy circumstances.

“Should you not feel inclined to invest cash in this kind of property, I should like to raise the sum of \$300 by giving my draft upon the State for my next year’s salary (\$350) to any person who would let money at that interest, which is nearly eighteen per cent. This would be as certain security as a borrower of money could well give, as the payment would be as certain as the life of the borrower.

"If it would suit your interest to accommodate me upon either of these plans, it will add one more to the many obligations I already feel for your past kindness; but I do most sincerely hope you will not think I would presume upon that kindness unless I thought my offers—if you have the spare capital—would in some degree be beneficial to you, though I would be greatly the obliged person. Will you have the kindness to answer me by the bearer? Mr. Cowles has loaned money at a less interest than I offer. It may be he would take the draft upon the State.

"Yours sincerely,

"GEORGE FORQUER.

"*Governor Edwards, Belleville, Ills.*"

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF A PIONEER ILLINOIS WOMAN.

That a little, old lady, ninety-one years old, can prepare, serve and entertain a large party of relatives at a dinner party at her own home, is unique in itself. That she could, was demonstrated when Mrs. A. Freeman of Springfield, Ills., was hostess in honor of her birthday anniversary.

On that day she was ninety-one years old—almost a century—yet she prepared the food and cooked an elaborate dinner and served it to her relatives, who were her guests.

She does not know what a sick day is, even in her ninety-first year, and answers her own telephone and orders her own house, regardless of the century nearly passed within her life time.

There were present at the birthday celebration her two children, Mrs. I. F. Hughes and Mr. C. W. Freeman; also her grandson, Arthur Hughes, her sister, Mrs. T. J. Cogdall of Pleasant Plains, Mrs. Douglas and two daughters of Chatham.

Mrs. Freeman is the widow of the late Abraham Freeman, a pioneer of the State. She was born in Pike county,

Illinois, April 20, 1818, the year Illinois was admitted into the Union, her maiden name being Margaret Penney. Her mother lived to the age of ninety-three years and lies buried in Oak Ridge. Her marriage to Mr. Freeman was celebrated in Rock Creek, near Salisbury, in June, 1842. Mr. Freeman had, previous to this, settled on a farm nine miles northwest of Springfield. His business ventures were most successful and he left much valuable property in Springfield, including the Myers Brothers' block and the Broadwell corner. When Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to the hostess of the day, he built the house on West Monroe street, where Mrs. Freeman has continued to live since her wedding day. There were five children; the other three being the son, Seth; another son, Taylor, and daughter, Louise, the wife of Dr. Langdon, all of whom have passed away. Mr. Freeman passed away several years ago, but not until they had celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary.



DEATH OF WABASH COUNTY'S OLDEST NATIVE INHABITANT.

HON. EZRA B. KEEN.

Full of years and honor, surrounded by his family and enjoying the love and veneration of the entire community in which he was so long a patriarchal figure, Hon. Ezra B. Keen of Keensburg, on Tuesday, May 4, 1909, peacefully passed to the beyond.

Mr. Keen had been ill for a month previous to his death. Stricken by what in a younger man would have proved only a slight indisposition, his condition soon became critical, and owing to his great age, it was found impossible to rally the forces of nature sufficiently to bring about a recovery.

Mr. Keen enjoyed the unique distinction of being the oldest native citizen of Wabash county, and he was one of the few remaining links which connect the present with

pioneer times. He was the son of Daniel and Mary Compton Keen, members of two of the county's most prominent pioneer families; and he was born almost within a stone's throw of the place where he died—on the old homestead, just north of Keensburg, December 1, 1821, making his age at death eighty-seven years, five months and three days.

His father was a notable man in his day, and he imparted to his son the strength of character and physique which marked the rugged pioneer stock to which he belonged. His physical prowess made him a leader among the young men of his time, and few there were who could best him in a wrestling bout or equal him in lifting with that homely instrument of progress, the old fashioned handspike, for which a challenge was never wanting at the many log rollings which prevailed in those days.

In his youth the waterways afforded the only means of communication with the outside world, and his desire to know and learn something of other sections of the country led him early to turn his attention to the river and to take up the life of a flatboatman. At the age of eighteen he made his first trip to New Orleans, and he soon showed an aptitude for the work which caused him to be in great demand as a pilot for these crude craft, which constituted the only means by which the early settlers could get their produce to market. In the intervals of farming he followed the river for many years, making one or more voyages each season, until he made twenty-five trips to New Orleans, which is no doubt a record unequalled by any one in this section. He had many stirring adventures and the story of his experiences would have filled a volume.

He received the common school education of that time, and he taught one term of school at Lick Prairie, an evidence of the deep impression it made on his mind being found in the fact that after a lapse of almost sixty years, in his delirium he again found himself in the school room. A little later he located in Mt. Carmel, where with Mr. D. S. Harvey as a partner, he conducted a store in the building

recently remodeled for the Mt. Carmel Banking and Trust Company. Not liking this occupation, he determined to return to farming, and accordingly purchased the farm in Coffee precinct which had formerly been his father's, and there he spent the remainder of his life.

He was progressive in his methods as a farmer and was quite successful in his work, so that before his days of activity were past he had acquired a very comfortable competence.

In 1856 he was united in marriage to Lucinda Knowles of Gibson county, Indiana. To them six children were born, of whom three, with their mother, survive him. These are Mrs. E. A. Buchholz of Keensburg, D. E. Keen of Mt. Carmel, editor of the *Republican*, and M. G. Keen of Chicago. He leaves one brother, Mr. Marshall Keen of Fort Scott, Kansas.

In character the deceased was a representative of all that was best in the hardy pioneer stock from which he sprang. He was absolutely fearless in his stand for the principles in which he believed, and in this allowed no opposition to swerve him. He was a faithful husband, a kind father, generous and honorable in all his dealings with men. He never oppressed the poor; but, on the contrary, no hungry man was ever turned from his door unfed. For almost two generations he was one of the leading members of the Christian Church, known first as the old Coffee and later as the Keensburg Church, giving freely of his time and means for its support. No one was more faithful in his attendance, and until his last illness scarcely a Sunday passed without finding him in his accustomed place. In earlier years his home was always a haven for the ministers of the church and a gathering place for those who came from a distance to attend the services. To the entire community he was affectionately known as "Uncle Baker," and while many differed from him as to beliefs, none failed to accord him the respect and esteem to which his character entitled him. He always took a deep interest in the wel-

fare and progress of the neighborhood and gave his support to all movements for the betterment of conditions. For many years he served as a member of the school board and in every way possible did what he could for the advancement of education. Though having the benefit of but little schooling, he had taken a thorough course in the university of experience, and through reading and contact with men became one of the best informed of his section. He retained his faculties in a remarkable degree, and up to his last illness maintained a lively interest in current affairs.

Politically Mr. Keen was a Republican of Republicans. Originally a Whig, when the break-up came his opposition to human slavery caused him to identify himself with the party of freedom, and he voted for Lincoln in 1860 and consistently supported the party policies and principles thereafter. He was a Republican throughout the turbulent times of the Civil War, when it took courage—both moral and physical—to be so, and for many years the party had no more active worker at the polls than he, discontinuing his efforts only when compelled to do so by advancing age.

In 1880 he was nominated by his party for member of the General Assembly in the old Forty-eighth district, being associated on the ticket with the late Governor John R. Tanner, who was at that time just beginning his career in politics and was the nominee for State Senator. He was elected and served his term with credit to himself, securing the passage of several acts which were of no little benefit to the public.

During the past several years he has lived quietly at his home near Keensburg, discontinuing all but minor activities, and waiting patiently for the call which should summon him from the scenes that he loved so well.

Those who have come upon the stage of action at a later date have but little comprehension of the vast changes that have taken place since his advent, or realize how far back in history his life time reaches. When he was born the great Napoleon had scarcely passed from the scene of his

mighty conflicts. Illinois had been a State but three years and Wabash county had not been created. The railroad was as yet unknown and the telegraph was almost an ordinary life time in the future. The steamboat had but recently been invented and as yet had scarcely found its way to western waters. This entire section was in reality a howling wilderness, from which the footprints of hostile savages were hardly obliterated. The Union itself was yet in its infancy. He lived under all but four of the Presidents and voted in seventeen of the regular presidential elections, beginning with William Henry Harrison and ending with Taft. It is indeed a mighty change and one undreamed of by the boldest imagination in the early years of the century.

The funeral was held from the Christian Church in Keensburg, Elder J. E. Moyer, the pastor, conducting the services. The interment was in old Coffee cemetery, where other members of the family are buried.

NEW LAWS.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, at its session just closed, passed some laws of special interest to the Illinois State Historical Society, although several important measures failed to become laws.

One was a bill authorizing the formation of a Library Commission. This bill creates the commission, making the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of State, who is the State Librarian, the commission, of which the State Librarian is chairman. The purpose of the commission is to give aid to libraries throughout the State in advisory capacity, both as to the management and organization of libraries.

Another bill of special interest is the formation of an Historic Sites Commission. This bill creates a commission whose business it will be to consider the preservation of historic sites throughout the State. It was passed with special reference to Starved Rock, but it has power to

consider the preservation of other historic places. The LaSalle County Historical Society and the Chicago Geographic Society were especially active and were largely instrumental in the passage of this bill. The attention of this commission will be called to the proposed sale of the Great Cahokia Mound.

REPRINT OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE VOLUME.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, just adjourned, made an appropriation for the reprinting of the volume of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, edited by Prof. E. E. Sparks and issued by the Illinois State Historical Library. The first edition of the book was very soon exhausted, and as members of the Legislature were importuned by their constituents for copies of the volume, it was found necessary to make arrangements to reprint a large edition of it. Requests have been received for the book from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. The fact that it was the centennial year of the birth of Mr. Lincoln, and the great interest by all citizens in everything that pertained to him, was no doubt one reason for the demand for the book. The press throughout the country commented most favorably upon it and the trustees of the library and Professor Sparks are to be congratulated upon the value and success of the work.

LATE PUBLICATIONS BY THE BOARD OF TRUS- TEES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORI- CAL LIBRARY.

A handsome book has just been issued by the Trustees of the Historical Library, which is volume four of the series entitled, "Illinois Historical Collections." Its individual title is "Executive Series, Vol. One: The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834," edited with introduction and notes by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord.

It contains the official correspondence of the first four Governors of the State of Illinois—Bond, Coles, Edwards and Reynolds. The original letter books from which these papers are copied are in the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary of State. They were very carefully copied by Mr. Theo. S. McCoy, of the office of the Secretary of State, from the original documents; and they were edited and annotated by Professors Greene and Alvord, of the University of Illinois, who prepared an introductory chapter, giving in a most comprehensive, interesting and instructive manner the history of conditions in the State during the administration of the four Governors whose official papers are printed in the volume. The introductory chapter is enriched with a large number of explanatory notes, giving information as to persons and events connected with the history of the period.

The volume is illustrated by four very handsome photogravure portraits, one of each of the Governors. These are reproductions from the official oil paintings, the property of the State of Illinois. The paper on which the book is printed is of the best quality and the general make-up and workmanship is excellent. It is bound in the same style as the previous volumes of the Illinois Historical Collections, the last of which was the "Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858," edited by Prof. E. E. Sparks.



MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society was held in St. Louis on June 17, 18 and 19, 1909. This society is an association of the State societies of the central west, and was organized in October, 1907. Its purposes are to associate the State societies, that they may work in concert and divide the work, that the various activities may not duplicate each other's labors; and

thus more work can be done with greater economy of labor and money. Mr. C. W. Alvord of the University of Illinois is the retiring president of the society and Mr. Clarence S. Paine of the Nebraska Historical Society is the secretary. New officers were elected at this meeting.

The society holds semi-annual meetings, one in midsummer and one in December, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. This, its second midsummer meeting, was called to order, in the absence of the president, Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, by the vice president, Dr. Orin G. Libby, professor of history in the North Dakota University, in the auditorium of the Cabanne Branch Library, in St. Louis, on Thursday evening, June 17. As Governor Hadley was also absent, the address of welcome was delivered by Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis, and responded to by the vice president, who then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Edward M. Pollard, a former Nebraska Congressman, whose theme was "The Conservation of the Soil."

On Friday morning the association met at nine A. M. in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, 1600 Locust street, with Edgar R. Harlan of Iowa in the chair, and there all subsequent sessions were held. The first paper, on "The Study of the Present as an Aid in Interpreting the Past," was by Prof. E. A. Ross, who fills the chair of sociology in the University of Wisconsin. William A. Meese of Moline, Illinois, read a very interesting paper on "Marking of Historic Spots in Illinois," and was followed by Prof. F. A. Sampson, secretary of the Historical Society of Missouri, on "The Relation of the State and Historical Libraries." Other papers and addresses were by John H. Reynolds, secretary of the State Historical Society of Arkansas, on "Recent Historical Legislation in Arkansas;" "Applied History," by Dr. B. F. Shambaugh of the Iowa Historical Society; on "The Mississippi Valley as an Eth-

nological Field," by Dr. John R. Swanton and James Mooney of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; on "Physiography as Related to History in the Mississippi Valley," by Curtis F. Marbut, Professor of Geology in the Missouri University; and a very able discussion of "The Significance of the British Attack on St. Louis in May, 1780, and its defeat by George Rogers Clarke," by Prof. James Alton James of the (Illinois) Northwestern University.

A fitting close of Friday's proceedings of the Association was a banquet at the Planter's Hotel.

At the Saturday morning's session Dr. Rolin G. Usher, Professor of History in the Kansas University, discoursed learnedly on the "Western Sanitary Commission;" James Newton Basket, of Mexico, Mo., on "Coronado's March;" W. O. Scroggs, of the Louisiana State University, on "Early Trade and Travel in the Lower Mississippi Valley;" and other valuable papers were read.

The meeting closed after election of officers for the next year, as follows:

President, Dr. Orin G. Libby, of the North Dakota University; Vice President, Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, of the Iowa State Historical Society; Secretary, Clarence S. Paine, of the Nebraska State Historical Society. For members of the Executive Committee: Dunbar Rowland, Jackson, Miss.; Prof. C. W. Alvord, Illinois State University; Charles E. Brown, Madison, Wis.; Prof. F. A. Sampson, Columbia, Mo.; and Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.

Following the closing session, members of the Association were taken, in automobiles, over to the American Bottom to view the great Cahokia Mound. The membership of the Association is now about 300, representing thirty-eight States, and its next meeting will be held in New York City in the last week of next December, in conjunction there with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

DEATH OF DR. A. W. FRENCH.

Born, Brighton, New York, July 24, 1821.

Died, Springfield, Illinois, April 27, 1909.

Dr. A. W. French, conceded to have been the oldest practicing dentist in the country; one of the oldest members of the Illinois State Historical Society; an enthusiastic collector of old books and papers; alumnus of the Washington University at St. Louis; writer and former personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, passed away at his home in Springfield, Illinois, April 27, 1909, after a few weeks' illness from pneumonia.

Until the very last he practiced his profession, and there were among his old friends in this city many who had never gone to another dentist during their life time. He was always alert for knowledge of new things, new thoughts and the every-day activities in which he took a keen interest. One of his latest endeavors publicly, was the making of an address on his personal friendship with Lincoln before the Illinois College at Jacksonville in February last.

He was an enthusiastic admirer and friend of Lincoln, as well as of many others well known later in the country who went out from Springfield and from Illinois.

Some years ago Dr. French addressed a meeting of the alumni of the Washington University at St. Louis, in which he was given an ovation, he then being their oldest living alumnus as well as the oldest dentist in the country continuing his practice.

More recently Dr. French has devoted his time and attention to the collection of old books and manuscripts.

This collection he has kept in his office on the south side of the square.

If one should have wished to enter an atmosphere of the early '60's, or even earlier, at any time he had but to climb the old stairway which led to Dr. French's office, to find

himself in a world apart—a world of old mahogany horse-hair covered furniture; of walls lined to the ceiling with book stacks; old newspapers from the earliest published in Springfield and in the State; old letters and manuscripts; and, above all, old time-worn books on every subject, but more especially of Lincoln.

In his collection were many rare volumes. The library or office was typical of an old-time bookshop, with an air of age upon it. Deeply contrasted with the browns and dull grays of the age-worn book shelves and antique furniture was the snow white head of the veteran dentist, who, up to the very day of his death, maintained an active interest in the world at large.

Dr. French and his wife lacked one month of reaching their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary. He was married to Sarah T. Foster in 1851, and his children are Mrs. James H. Matheny, Miss Effie French of Springfield, Mrs. A. H. Lander of Sedalia, Missouri, Mrs. W. H. Reeves of Peoria.

Dr. French has occupied a number of offices, but none which he revered so much as that of president of the board of trustees of the Bettie Stuart Institute, which position he had held ever since the death of John T. Stuart, the first president of that board.

Every year the doctor fulfilled his trust in the presentation of the diplomas to the graduates, never failing a few words of greeting to them.

In his boyhood Dr. French lived in Rochester, New York, his birthplace, however, having been Brighton, New York, where he was born July 24, 1821.

He came out from the east in 1848, making the journey down the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Beardstown, thence by stage to Springfield.

Dr. French was a member of the board of trustees of the city library for many years and a member of the building committee of the Carnegie library.

He was also for years secretary of the Capitol Railway Company, which built the first street car line in the city

of Springfield, extending from Sixth and Monroe streets to Lincoln avenue. He was also active in the early building of the Leland Hotel and the Illinois Watch factory.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. GEORGE C. BROADHEAD OF COLUMBIA, MO.

The Boonslick Advertiser, published at Franklin, Missouri, of date April 27, 1819, states that "the Kickapoos had ceded all of their lands in Illinois, and for them had received a tract lying west of the proposed boundary of Missouri. The treaty was negotiated by Colonel Augustus Chouteau and Colonel Benjamin Stephenson."

The Boonslick Advertiser of February 12, 1831, informs us that Menominee chiefs had arrived at Washington for the purpose of settling the boundary question between themselves and the immigrant New York Indians, who had settled among them.

The Advertiser of June 25, 1831, speaks of a letter of General Gaines to Governor Reynolds, of date June 5, mentioning a conference with the Sac Indians, in which they disavowed any intention of hostility, but insisted that they had never sold the lands in dispute and would continue to occupy them. They were informed that they must move to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi, and the conference ended.

The next morning General Gaines learned that the Sacs had invited the Winnebagoes and Kickapoos to join them. General Gaines then called on Governor Reynolds for a battalion of mounted men. The Indians will be compelled to go west of the river, unless they move of their own accord.

[*Advertiser and Intelligencer*, August 20, 1831.]

A band of Sacs and Foxes in the night attacked the Menominees, who were collected at Prairie du Chien, and killed twenty-four of them. Ten wounded men escaped into houses of the citizens. Those killed were chiefly women and children.

[*Boonslick Advertiser*, May 26, 1832.]

Two hundred and seventy-five mounted men under Major Stillman were overpowered by hostile Indians on Sycamore creek, thirty miles from Dixon's Ferry. On 14 May, Stillman, meeting a party of Indians, attacked them, killing 2 and taking 2 as prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag, who fled into a swamp, Major Stillman following. A large body arose. Maj. S. ordered a retreat; the Indians followed. Prior to this the Regulars and Militia had formed a junction at Rock Island and General Atkinson was invested with the command. A runner from Black Hawk, bearing news to the Missouri Indians of the defeat of the Militia, arrived at Des Moines 20 hours before the express sent by Governor Reynolds.

[*Boonslick Advertiser and Missouri Intelligencer*, June 2, 1832.]

A letter was received in St. Louis, stating that fifteen men, women and children were buried which the Indians had killed and mutilated the day before near Indian creek. Two young women were carried away by the Indians and their father and mother murdered. The massacre took place twenty-five miles from Hennepin and the Indians were divided into several parties, spreading desolation.

A letter, speaking of the Stillman defeat, states that out of thirty-two missing, all returned but thirteen. Eleven were found and buried. The dead were cut and mangled shockingly.

[*Missouri Intelligencer and Advertiser*, Columbia, Mo., July 29, 1834.]

The Misses Hall furnish the following account of their capture: On 20th May, 1832, a party of Indians came to our father's house early in the morning. Mr. Pedegrew, one of the neighbors, was there. The Indians shot him then began killing my father and mother and others of the

family that were at home. In the midst of this the Indians seized me, and two more my sister Rachael by the arm, and bore us off as fast as possible. As we passed out of the door we saw our mother sinking under the instrument of death. They compelled us to run on foot as fast as we were able to do, about a mile and a half, with thirty Indians following, to where their horses stood. There they awaited the arrival of those who had remained at the house to complete the murders. They caught and carried away several of my father's horses. After the others came up we were mounted on horseback. The others mounted their horses. We rode in great haste until about midnight. They then halted, dismounted and spread a blanket down, bidding us to sit on it. They then formed a circle around us. We rested about two hours. They then mounted their horses and rode as fast as we were able to go until ten o'clock in the morning, when they again dismounted and spread down their blankets and bid us to sit down on them. By this time we were fatigued almost to death, and faint with hunger. They scalded some beans and ate them heartily. They gave some to us, telling us to eat, but to eat raw beans was what we could not do. After they had satisfied themselves on the raw beans, they again mounted their horses, compelling us to mount ours.

The saddles were the common Indian saddles, just the tree with grained deer skin stretched over it, and the roughest going kind of horses. We thought that every day would be the last of us. We rode this day until about sundown, when they again halted. They here roasted a prairie chicken and gave us to eat. I suppose we remained there about an hour and a half. They mounted again and rode until about three hours in the night, when they met the main body under Black Hawk. We now fared a little better. When they found that we were prisoners they appeared to be much pleased and presented us with their best diet, consisting of the kernels of hazel nuts and sugar

mixed as a token of friendship. At the same time they gave us some tobacco and parched meal, making signs to us to burn it, which we did, out of obedience to them. They also, this night, suffered us to sleep together, which before they had refused. They staid until a late hour next morning. They prepared red and black paints and painted one side of our head and face red, the other black. Then eight or ten men took us by the hand and marched 'round their encampment several times. They then took us into the midst of the whole band of warriors, spread down some blankets and sat us down on them. Then they commenced dancing around us, singing and yelling in a most horrid manner. We here thought they intended to kill us. After they had danced until they were tired and quit jumping around us, two squaws came to us and took us by the hand and led us into one of their wigwams, where we staid undisturbed until they all could pack up and start, which they did in a very short time. We now all took up the line of march together and rode until about midnight, when we stopped. We were again separated and had not the satisfaction of sleeping together. Next morning, which was the fourth day of our captivity, they cleaned off a place fifteen or twenty feet around and stuck a pole down in the middle of it.

We were, as I stated before, again placed in the midst and they danced around us, still singing the war song. They staid here all day and next morning again took up the line of march and moved on until late in the evening, when they again cleaned off another place as before, and placing us in it, commenced dancing around us, making us kneel down and bow our faces on the earth. Here, once more from actions, we thought we were going to be killed; which we would almost as soon they would have done as not, for we were nearly exhausted with fatigue, on account of the long and forced marches that we had made. Next morning, which was the sixth day of our captivity, we

were again mounted on our horses and marched until in the afternoon, when they again stopped and went through the same wretched and disagreeable ceremony of clearing off a place and dancing around while the squaws and young ones were generally engaged, when we stopped, in gathering roots, which was our principal diet.

When the Indians killed my father and mother and others, they took what coffee there was in the house, parched it and made it in the same manner that white people do. We frequently got some of it to drink while it lasted. On the next day four Winnebagoes came to where we were encamped. Here a long council was held with the principal war chiefs or head men of the nation. After the talk was over, one of the Sacs came and took me by the hand and led me up to where the Winnebagoes were seated, and where they had been for some time in council. The four Winnebagoes then all arose and shook me by the hand. Then one of them made signs for me to sit down by him, which I did. He then told me by signs that I belonged to him and gave me to understand, in the same way, that I must go along with him. I then asked him if they were not going to let my sister go with me, which he understood. I now discovered that I had been purchased, but Rachel had not. The Indians who had purchased me again renewed their talk with the Sacs and Foxes. Here another council was held and much warmth appeared to be exhibited on both sides. I thought several times that they would not succeed in getting my sister. But at the close of the talk they came to where I was, leading Rachel by the hand, and sat her down by me. This was in the evening, about an hour by sun. A number of the Sac and Fox Indians now came and shook us by the hand and bid us goodbye.

We then started and rode until about an hour in the night as fast as our horses were able to run, when we came to where the squaws were encamped. We staid here all night. Next morning we went up the Wisconsin river

in canoes, and rowed on until about an hour by sun in the evening. They then stopped and lay by that night and all of the next day and until ten or eleven o'clock of the third day, when twenty-four of the Winnebagoes started with us towards the settlements in Illinois; for, I suppose, they had taken us a great ways into Michigan territory. On this night we came to another Indian encampment. We were permitted once more to taste food that we could eat a little of. They had pickled pork and Irish potatoes cooked up together. Our appetites could taste this food, although we were greatly distressed in mind. Next day they traveled until nearly night, when they chanced to kill a deer. They cooked and devoured it in a few minutes, but they gave us what we could eat of it. They had a little salt, which they gave us to salt our part of the deer.

On this evening we got to the Blue Mounds, in the mining country. There was here a small fort and a few families. It was an outside place of the inhabited part, and on the north side of the mining country, about fifty miles north of the south line of Michigan territory. Next morning we started to Gratiot's cove, as it was called, in company with two or three soldiers and the same twenty-four Winnebago Indians.

In five or six miles we met Henry Gratiot, Indian agent, coming to meet us. We then understood that he and General Dodge had employed the Indians, that came after us, to do so. I understood that General Dodge and Gratiot had given them (the Winnebagoes) two thousand dollars, paid in forty horses, wampum and other trinkets, to purchase us of the Sacs and Foxes.

We, on this night, reached the White Oak Grove, in the settlement of the miners. Next day we reached Mr. Henry Gratiot's. We remained in the neighborhood at a small fort, at what was called the White Oak Springs, about two weeks. We then went to Galena, where we remained about one week.

A STATESMAN'S LETTERS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

CONTRIBUTED BY DUANE MOWRY.

Senators Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin were warm personal friends and admirers. The letters of the former, which follow, to the latter clearly indicate that. Not only were they intimate friends, they were also loyal co-workers during the period covered by the Civil War. It is to be regretted that the companion letters from Judge Doolittle could not be reproduced with these interesting and valuable letters from Judge Trumbull. But the fact remains that Judge Doolittle rarely kept copies of his correspondence to friends. And so the other side of the picture will likely never be seen, if, indeed, there is another side to the picture.

These letters were discovered among the private papers and correspondence of Judge Doolittle, in the writer's possession. They have never been published. They disclose some interesting phases of the Civil War period by one who was close to the real situation and the actual scenes of activity. The loyalty of Judge Trumbull was never questioned. But these letters assist to make more secure the undoubted patriotism of the great war Senator from Illinois. They do more. They indicate, in a confidential way, his estimate of men of the hour during the early stages of the war. These may have been formed from isolated facts or circumstances. And they may have been hastily and unfairly made. We can never know. But they are submitted for what they may be worth, with no attempt to expunge any part of them.

The letter of condolence to Judge Doolittle, on the death of a son who had contracted a disease while in the army, shows a nobility of character altogether too rare. Here, indeed, was a man who could mourn with his friend and compatriot.

The historical value of much contained in these letters is quite apparent.

WASHINGTON, July 26, '58.

DEAR JUDGE—I was gratified to receive your letter & know of your arrival home in better health. We expect to leave here the last of this week & to be in Chicago some time next week. Should be glad to meet you there. Presume we will stop for a few days at the Tremont. Douglas, as you see, is stirring up quite an excitement, & my friends are urgent for me to come home & enter the canvass. Suppose I must do so, for it will never do to let him be re-elected, if we can help it. It seems to me he has commenced firing cannon & crackers rather early & that the sound will cease to attract attention before November.

We occasionally hear from Mrs. Clark, & she never fails to speak kindly of you. I wish the world were full of such true-hearted women as she.

We expect to lock up our house, leaving the furniture, etc., to take care of itself till we return, except what little silverware we have remaining, which we will try to put in some secure place. Mrs. T. joins me in kind regards to yourself, Mrs. Doolittle & family.

Yours sincerely,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

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SPRINGFIELD, Apr 27, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Yours with its enclosure came duly to hand. I highly approve of your remarks. In this part of Ill. there is but one sentiment, which is for sustaining the government. In south Ill. there was considerable opposition at first, but it has pretty much died out, & the State may be set down as a unit. The Legislature does not act promptly, as it ought, & some of the members, if there was a chance to make their opposition effective, would behave badly.

The Governor is greatly embarrassed by the number of volunteers. Three regiments too many have already assembled & thirteen regiments are pressing to get into

service. Two thousand troops will be at Cairo, when a detachment sent from here last night arrives. I have been here assisting Governor Yates in organizing the troops since coming from Washington. What the plans of the government are I am not advised; but for myself, now the fray has opened, I do not want it settled till it can be done in a way that will prevent a recurrence of another such treasonable scheme. I am now for aggressive measures. Instead of assembling an army simply to defend Washington, I would muster another to march on Richmond. Baltimore ought at once to be taken & held by the government. This is a necessity. Washington cannot be held with Baltimore in the hands of the enemy. But enough of this. One of our Regiments is posted at Alton. Miss Hattie came out with us & is now on a visit to my Brother at Belleville. All well. Mrs. T. joins me in kind regards to yourself & Mrs. Doolittle.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

One of Mrs. T.'s Brothers has volunteered.

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SPRINGFIELD, May 10, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—I have never believed, nor do I now, that Cairo will be attacked; still the Governor is omitting no preparation to be ready in case the attempt should be made. There are now stationed in Cairo, under Colonel (now Gen. Prentiss, he having been elected Brig. Gen. of the Ill. six Regiments) about twenty-seven hundred men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, six-pounders, & one twelve-pound Howitzer went from here for Cairo this morning. A Battery of heavy Guns was ordered from Washington to Cairo some days ago, but we have no certain information of their arrival as yet. There is one Regiment, under Col. Nollan, stationed at Villa Ridge, twelve miles up the Railroad from Cairo; one Regiment at Alton; & one Regiment left here this morning for Caseyville, which is ten miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis

& Vincennes Railroad. All these Regiments could, if necessary, be taken to Cairo in a few hours. But Gen. Prentiss, in reply to a dispatch from Gov. Morton of Ia., tendering two Ia. Regiments for the defense of Cairo, stated that he had infantry enough, but wanted some cavalry & some large Guns. The men in Cairo can defend it against ten thousand men approaching across the rivers, which are there a mile wide; & to land above or below on either river would involve a march of some distance through Kentucky or Missouri, & would subject the enemy to attack from behind when they undertook to march down on Cairo. We could throw a force of ten thousand men upon the rear of the rebels, should they make this attempt, before they could reach Cairo, which would only be accessible along the banks of the river or by railroad, the water at this time being from five to ten feet deep a few miles back of Cairo, nearly the whole distance one river to the other. So you see, Cairo is pretty safe against anything but an attack from large Guns, which could throw shell into the place & still be beyond the reach of any of the cannon we now have at Cairo; but this contingency will soon be provided against, if it has not been already. The Governor has been telegraphing, writing & sending messengers to Gen. Wool & the War Department for the last ten days to hurry up the big Guns.

I was in St. Louis Tuesday. Our friends there feel very secure, & there will, I think, be no outbreak at that place unless the Legislature of Mo., now in session, should determine to secede. In that event there would be trouble & serious trouble at St. Louis. The Union men there now have about eight thousand men around who would fight. Four or five thousand of these men are now in the U. S. service at the arsenal and at Barracks, ten miles below; the balance are styled the home guard, who have

been sworn & are furnished with arms, but are not in camp. I write in great haste, with men talking all around me.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

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ALTON, May 16, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Your suggestions in regard to the occupation of Bird's Point are valuable, & I hope before this have been acted on. It is reported here, & I hope truly, that a Regiment left St. Louis arsenal Monday night & went down the river. Gov. Koerner went to St. Louis this morning & will urge the matter on Gen. Harney, if it has not already been attended to. I have had little apprehension for the safety of Cairo, as you will have perceived before this from my former letters; but the occupation of Bird's Point, as you suggest, would place the thing beyond question. Bird's Point is not, I imagine as high ground as you suppose; though above Cairo in its natural state, it is not, I understand, as high as the servy (?) (levee?) which surrounds Cairo. I was quite surprised to learn last evening that no heavy guns had yet been rec'd at Cairo. The largest there is a twelve-pound Howitzer. They have plenty of six-pounders.

I was in St. Louis Monday last & saw Gen. Harney, Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., Capt. Lyon & others & urged upon them all to follow up the blow struck by the capture of Camp Jackson with other decisive measures. Harney was not quite up to the mark on his first arrival, but I think has come to it now. Did you see his excellent letter to the people of Mo.? What a bold stroke the capture of Gen. Frost & his men was. Will the Government at Washington be equally prompt? If so, we will soon make an end of Rebellion. I think Missouri is so crippled that the secessionists will not be able to get her out of the Union. Gen. Jackson is the worst sort of a traitor, but I do not believe he has the arms & the means to do very great harm. Miss

Hattie left here for Burlington yesterday morning, on a visit to Gen. Grime's family, & Mrs. T. yesterday went up to Springfield. Kind regards to Mrs. Doolittle & all the family.

Very truly yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

LAKESIDE, CONN., Aug. 31, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Since the adjournment I have been here among the hills with my family. We are now all pretty well, though Walter had the chills at Kingston, New York, before coming here, & the baby was at one time a good deal troubled with the summer complaint. What a sad condition the country is in? Worse & worse. The death of Lyon & surrender of more than half Missouri to the rebels is dreadful. The war has now been raging for four months & we are still acting on the defensive. I fear the men at the head of affairs do not realize our condition & are not equal to the occasion. The war must be conducted on different principles or it will never end, except in a dismemberment of the Union & the humiliation of the North. A reward is now offered for treason in all the border States where the rebels have any strength. A Union man in Tennessee is deprived of his property & driven into exile, the Confederate army or hung, while a secessionist takes no risk. If the rebels prevail he, of course, safe; & if the Union forces triumph, he will not be molested in his person or property. A man in Tennessee has everything to lose & nothing to gain by adhering to the Union. It is the old game of "heads I win, tails you lose." We must mete out to secessionists the same measure they deal out to Union men. Then it would be as hazardous for a man to be against as for the Union, & then we will have friends in the South. All such orders as the one prohibiting railroads from transporting negroes, unless they showed themselves entitled to freedom, should be abolished. It should be no part of the business of the army to watch

runaway negroes. The truth is, Judge, there is a lack of affirmative, positive action & business talent in the Cabinet. Lincoln, though a most excellent & honest man, lacks these qualities. My hopes, & I think those of the country, are for the present very much placed on Gen's. McClellan & Fremont. Fremont has done more in organizing & getting together an efficient army in four weeks than had previously been done in four months, & this, too, without means. He has had to assume responsibility, act without orders, & even borrow money to get along. Cameron ought to be turned out forthwith for incompetency, to say nothing of the reasons(?) of jobbing, etc. If Holt were substituted for Cameron, it would be worth millions of money & be equal to the gaining of a battle to the Government. Our bonds would be worth five per cent more in market the moment the change was made. Is it not too bad, that with all the men & money they want, & backed up by twenty million of people, the administration cannot put into the field as many men as the Confederates without money & with only five million of people to back them. I expect to be in Chicago in about ten days, leaving my family here.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

 SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 13, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—While in Chicago last week I incidentally learned of the decease of your son, Henry, & on my return here find that Mrs. Trumbull has rec'd a paper giving an account of his death. Knowing of the fond attachment of yourself & Mrs. Doolittle to your children, and having buried two of our own, Mrs. T. & I can appreciate how deeply afflicting the loss of this promising young man must be to you. I remember well my last conversation with him. It occurred at Washington, in relation to the confiscation of rebel property. He asked me several questions on the subject in a spirit of honest enquiry, as if to satisfy himself what the right of the matter was, though he did not indicate what his own opinions were.

I will not attempt to offer consolation to one who knows where to seek it, better than I, & only wish to assure you & Mrs. D. of the heartfelt sympathy of myself and wife with you in this sad bereavement.

Yours Very Truly,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

TWO LETTERS FROM GOV. NINIAN EDWARDS

— — —

The originals of these two letters are in the Illinois State Historical Library, they having been presented to the Historical Society by Miss Louise I. Enos, the letters having been written to her grandfather, Mr. Pascal P. Enos, by Governor Edwards. These letters were written before the days of sealed envelopes and were merely folded and sealed with wax, and addressed. One is written jointly to Mr. Enos and Doctor Todd and is undated; the other to Mr. Enos, on political matters, is dated "2 Dec. 1829."

Belleville, Illinois.

Gentlemen,

Confidential

I have reason sufficient to believe that Genl Jackson is determined to re-examine the removals that have taken place and if he finds that he has been misled, to correct what has been done—And that he will take up the whole subject of nominations for the Senate without any particular regard to the temporary appointments which he has felt himself bound to make.

Mr. McLean is disposed to be faithful to his engagements, and has cause of opposition to Kinney & Co. sufficient to stimulate him to the best exertions. But what can he do without facts? Nothing would so completely destroy the influence of those who have caused you to be proscribed as to show adequate objections to your successors—But who is to do that? Who is to furnish McLean with the requisite

documents? Need I remind you of the fable of Hercules and the Waggoner—If I could get the facts I would not hesitate to use them. You have no cause for forbearance. I want none, even with much less interest, but I have no time to collect facts, and the intention of my family forbids my leaving home. It is not by any temporizing course that our opponents have got their present power, but by a bold go the whole policy and they will keep their power unless met in precisely the same way. If any thing is to be done, no time ought to be lost in furnishing McLean facts to act upon for the nominations may be made at the commencement of the session.

In great haste Yrs Sincerely
 Ninian Edwards

Belleville, Ills
 2 Dec 1829—

Dear Sir

Confidential

The following is an extract from a letter I wrote to the President himself

“Removals have been made since the adjournment of the Senate, at the instance of our Crawford Senator, which, Mr. McLean, our other Senator, and as warm a friend as you have in the nation, positively asserts were in violation of an explicit promise to him, that, nothing of the kind should be done without previously apprizing him of the intention to do so; appointments have been made to fill the vacancies thus produced without affording him, or the representatives of the state any opportunity of recommending their friends; and any individual appointed, like Mr. Kane himself, would prefer Mr. Van Buren to either Mr. Calhoun or yourself—They are all of that breed of Jackson men, to whom, as you will eventually be convinced, a decided majority of your active supporters at the last two elections, are more opposed than to any other politicians of

the state—Mr. Calhoun can not long remain ignorant that they have owed their success to the influence of men who are now, and ever have been opposed to his pretensions, and in favor of those of another. He will doubtless know that one of his warmest friends, who was appointed by Mr. Monroe, on the recommendation, and personal application, of the whole delegation from Vermont—a man whose capability and correctness are unquestioned, whose honesty is universally admitted, and has been recently testified to as *proverbial* in a letter from Col. Benton to Mr. Inghram, has been removed to make way for ———, who is utterly incapable of doing the business himself, and was and still is a public defaulter, of record, to the county of Sangamo for money collected for it as Sheriff. If Mr. Calhoun should find nothing in so many removals and appointments, thus made, to complain of, at present, he has too much sagacity not to perceive the effects which the continuation of such a course must necessarily produce upon himself, and it would not be wonderful if neither he nor his friends should be satisfied with it.”

Again

“As to ——— This man was also a candidate for the last legislature, in a Jackson county which elects three representatives, lost his election, and was beaten by an Adams man His securities, I, unhesitatingly, assert are not worth the one fifth part of the amount required . . Nor does any one else that I have conversed with believe that the one tenth of that amount could be made out of the whole of them . . &c., &c., &c., &c.,—”

My dear Sir, I have done, and will continue to do my best—but you ought not to be idle—nor shrink from the most thorough going and fearless course. It is your only chance. I think you may be restored—Were I in Congress I would risk any thing upon that event. Mr. Calhoun has a copy of the foregoing extract and much—much more. He will be disposed to do what he can for you. McLean, I

think, must feel the same disposition—But they cannot act without something to go upon. You must do what you can for yourself, and trust to them and others for the balance. If you who have been so greatly wronged should feel any delicacy about showing the machinations of your enemies—you should not calculate upon them gratuitously waiving all such considerations. You ought to get two copies of the record of ——— delinquency and send one to Mr. Inghram, and the other to McLean—You ought to spare no pains to show the kind of securities he tried to impose upon the Govt. He had been sheriff—knew these circumstances and will be considered even less excusable for offering, than McRoberts for accepting them. This is one of the very strongest grounds on which to attack him—and as he has almost robbed you of your office why should you forbear—Whatever you do, do it with energy—furnish the necessary proof &c.—

I have my doubts whether it would not be a great advantage to you to go on to Washington—Probably no other man stands quite as good a chance to be reinstated—Were I at Washington I would advise you to go on by all means—but as it is I know not what to advise. You have my best wishes most truly——Write to all your friends and stir them up.

Yr friend sincerely
Ninian Edwards.

*Extracts from the Journal of Captain HARRY GORDON,
Chief Engineer in the Western Department in North America,
who was sent from Fort Pitt on the River Ohio, down
the said River &c. to Illinois, in 1766.

Reprinted from Pownall's "Topographical Description of North America,"
published, London, 1776.

June the 18th, 1766, embarked at Fort Pitt, on
the River Ohio, and arrived at the Mingo Town,^{Now Pitts-}
71 miles, on the 19th. The country between ^{burg}
these two Places is broken, with many high ^{F. j.}
ridges or hills; the vallies narrow, and the
course of the rived plunged from many high
grounds which compose its banks. When the
water is high, you go with moderate rowing
from six to seven miles an hour.

The 23d, arrived at the mouth of Muskingum
River, in latitude 39° 19'. Muskingum is 250^{G. l.}
yards wide, at its confluence with the Ohio, and
navigable for batteauxs 150 up: it runs through
a very pleasant and extremely fertile country.
Killed several buffaloes between the Mingo
Town and Muskingum; but the first we met with
were about 100 miles below Fort Pitt, which is
distant from Muskingum 161 miles.

The 29th, arrived at the mouth of the Scioto
366 miles; navigation good at all seasons with-^{H. n.}
out the least obstruction from the Mingo Town,
71 miles and a half from Fort Pitt, and indeed
very little from the mouth of Big Beaver

*Copy is exactly followed as to spelling, punctuation, marginal notes, etc.

Creek, which is 29 miles and a quarter from Fort Pitt. The Ohio River from 50 miles above Miskingum to Scioto is most beautiful, and interspersed with numbers of islands of different sizes, covered with the most stately timber; with several long reaches, one of which is 16 miles and a half, inclosed with the finest trees of various verdures, which afford a noble and inchanting prospect. A glorious vista found on one of these islands, is terminated by two small hills, shaped like sugar loaves, of very easy ascent, from whence you may see all this magnificent variety.

G. m. & H. n.

The rivers Hockhocking and Canhawa, fall into the Ohio in this space, beside many others of a smaller size. Up the Big Cahawa, the western Indians penetrate into the Cherokee country. It is a fine large river, and navigable by report, 100 miles towards the southward. The country on the Ohio, &c. is every where pleasant, with large level spots of the richest land, remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature may serve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the western skirts of the Alleghany Mountains, beginning at Fort Ligonier, thence bearing south westerly to the distance of 500 miles opposite the Ohio Falls, then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themselves into the Ohio; thence east along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams to French Creek, which is opposite to the above-mentioned Fort Ligonier northerly. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy (as no sort of chronic disorder ever prevailed in it) the most pleas-

F. h.

ant, the most commodious, and most fertile spot of earth known to European people.

The latitude of Scioto is $38^{\circ} 22'$. Remained here till the 8th of July.

The 16th of July, encamped opposite to the Great Lick, 390 miles; it is five miles distance south of the river. The extent of the muddy part of the Lick is three-fourths of an acre.

The Ohio continues to be narrow from Fort Pitt to within 100 miles of the Falls; its breadth seldom exceeds 500 yards, and is confirmed by rising grounds, which cause many windings, although the reaches are sometimes from two to four miles long; the largest and most beautiful (as has been already mentioned) is above the Scioto, and is sixteen miles and a half. The Ohio, 100 miles above the Falls, widens to 700 yards in many places, and contains a great number of islands. The grounds diminish generally in height, and the country is not so broken. Some of the banks are, at times, overflowed by freshes; and there is scarce any place from Fort Pitt to the Falls where a good road may not be made along the banks of the river, and horses employed in drawing up bilanders against the stream, which is gentle, except in freshes. The height of the banks permit them everywhere to be settled, and they are not subject to crumble away.

J. O

The little and big Mineami rivers fall in between the Scioto on the north side, and the Licking Creek and Kentucke on the south side.

H. Q.

There are many good encampments on the islands, and one in particular very remarkable and safe, opposite to the Big Lick.

H. r.

The waters at the Falls were low; it being the summer. They do not, however, deserve the name of Falls, as the stream on the north side has no sudden pitch, but only runs rapid over the ledge of a fit limestone rock, which the Author of Nature put here to keep up the waters of the higher Ohio, and to be the cause of that beautiful stillness of that river's course above.

This bed or dam is made almost flat and smooth to resist less the current, which would soon get the better of greater resistance; but as it is subject to wear, there is enough of it, being two miles wide, and its length in the country unknown.

Several boats passed it at the very driest season of the year, when the waters are at the lowest, by unloading one-third of their freight. They passed on the north side, where the carrying-place is three-fourths of a mile long; and on the southeast side it is about half that distance, and is reckoned the safest passage for those who are unacquainted, but it is the most tedious, as, during part of the summer and fall, they must drag their *boats* over the flat rock.

The heat by day is by no means intense, and the coolness of the nights always required a blanket even in their tents. Notwithstanding the distance from Port Pitt is 682 miles, the latitude is not much southerly; the Falls being $38^{\circ} 8'$.

Westerly and southwest winds generally blow, and will greatly assist the navigation up the river Ohio.

The 23d July left the Falls, and encamped the 31st on a large island opposite to the mouth of the Wabash, which is 317 miles and a half below the Falls, and 999 miles and a half from Fort Pitt.

For all the remaining part of this Journal the reader must refer to the little sketch on the west side of the map.

From the Falls to about half this distance of 317 miles and a half, the country is very hilly; the course of the river very winding and narrow, and but very few spots of level land on the sides of the river. The hills are mostly stoney and steep; but from the great herds of buffalo which we observed on the beaches of the river and islands into which they come for air, and coolness in the heat of the day, there must be good pasturage.

The ridgy ground ends 837 miles below Fort Pitt; the country then grows flat, and the river, whose bed widens, is often divided by islands.

The navigation is good from the Falls; but where the flat country begins, boats must keep the *principal channel*, which is on the *right hand* going down.

The Wabash is marked by a large island, round which boats may go most times of the year. The end of the fork of the two rivers, the Ohio and Wabash, is narrow, and overflowed; a mile and a half upwards the ground is higher. Very large herds of buffaloes are frequently seen in this country.

The river Wabash, at its confluence with the Ohio, is 306 yards wide, and it discharges a great quantity of a muddy kind of water into the Ohio. It is navigable 300 or 400 miles upwards, but boats smaller than 33 feet long and 7 feet wide, the size they then had, should be used on it, as there is no great depth of water in the summer and fall. Latitude of Wabash 37' 41°.* The country between the course of this river and the Mississippi is in general flat, open, and of a rich, luxuriant soil; that on the banks of the Ohio is level, and in many places hereabouts overflows.

*Error in original.

The 2d August, in the evening, left Wabash, stopped next morning near the Saline, or Salt Run; of which any quantity of good salt may be made here.

From hence Indians were sent to the Illinois, to notify our intended visit to that place.

The 6th of August, halted at Port Massiac, formerly a French post, 120 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 11 miles below the mouth of the Cherokee river. The country 25 miles from the Wabash begins again to be mountainous, being the northwest end of the Apalachian mountains, which entirely terminate a small distance from the river northerly. They are here between 50 and 60 miles across, and are scarpt, rocky precipices, below them no more high lands to be seen to the westward as far as those that border on the Mexican provinces. The French fixed a post here, to secure their traders against the Cherokees; and it would be proper for the English to have one on the same spot, to prevent an illicit trade being carried on up the Wabash.

Hunters from this fort, may get any quantity of buffaloes, and salt from the Saline, with very little trouble or expense.

The river Ohio is here, that is, from the entrance of the Cherokee river, between 700 and 800 yards wide. There is no proper spot for a post nearer the Cherokee river above, or on the Mississippi below, but this; as the grounds on the banks of the Ohio begin to be very low. The current of the river towards the Mississippi is very still, and may be easily ascended, if affairs are any ways doubtful at or near the Illinois.

The 7th, we arrived at the fork of the Ohio, in latitude $36^{\circ} 43'$. The gentle Ohio is pushed back by the impetuous stream of the Mississippi, where the muddy white water of the latter, is to be seen above 200 yards up the former. Examined the ground for several miles within the fork: it is an aggregation of mud and dirt, interspersed with marsh, and some ponds of water, and is in high times of the Missis-

ippi overflowed, which is the case with the other sides of both the Ohio and it. The mouth of the Ohio is 1164 miles from Port Pitt.

The 9th and 10th of August, stayed at the mouth of the Ohio. The 10th, began to ascend the Mississippi, whose rapid stream had broke through the country, and divided it every where with a number of islands. The low lands on each side continue eight leagues upwards, when it becomes broken, and small ridges appear the rest of the way to Kuskuskies: there are many islands in this distance, some of which are entirely rock.

The island of La Tour is six leagues below the Kuskuskies river, which is 31 leagues from the fork of Ohio.

The principal stream of the Mississippi is from 500 to 700 yards wide, but it is scarcely ever to be seen together, and some small parts are above a mile distant from one another. The principal stream likewise often shifts, as well as the depth of the channel, which make the pilotage of the river difficult, and boats often get aground in ascending, when endeavouring to avoid the rapid current.

The 19th, in the morning, arrived at the small river of the Kuskuskies, 80 yards wide at its mouth; it is deep; carries five feet water up to the village, which is two leagues from the mouth of the river, and is said to be navigable 50 leagues further up. The high grounds before-mentioned skirt along the south side of the Kuskuskies river, come opposite to the village, and continue along northerly, in a chain nearly parallel to the east branch of the Mississippi, at the distance of two or three miles from it. The space between is level, mostly open, and of the richest kind of soil, in which the inhabitants of the Illinois raise their grain, &c.

The Kuskuskies village is on the plain; it consists of 80 houses, well built, mostly of stone, with gardens, and large lots. The inhabitants generally live well, and have large stocks of cattle and hogs.

The road to Fort Chartres is along the plain, passing in some places near the chain of rocky height above-mentioned. The distance to the front is 18 miles. The road passes through the Indian village of the Keskesquois, of fifteen cabbins; also, through a French one, called *Prairie de Roche*, in which are 14 families; this last is three miles from Fort Chartres; between which is the village called *l'Etablissement*, mostly deserted, and the inhabitants removed to *Misaini*, on the west branch of the river, a little higher up the Kuskuskies.

The 20th of August, arrived at Fort Chartres, which is well imagined and finished. It has four bastions of stone masonry, designed defensible against musquetry. The barracks are also of masonry, commodious and elegant. The fort is large enough to contain 400 men, but may be defended by one third of that number against Indians.

Visited *Kyashshie*, 45 miles distant from Fort Chartres, and is the uppermost settlement on our side. In this rout we pass *l'petit village*, five miles from Fort Chartres, formerly inhabited by 12, but now by one family only. The abandoned houses are most of them well built, and are left in good order. The ground is excellent for grain, and a sufficiency cleared for 100 men.

At *Kyaboshie* are 40 families of French, who live well, and so might three times the number, as there is a great quantity of clear land near it: there are likewise 20 cabbins of the *Periorie* Indians left here; the rest, and best part of them, are removed to the French side, two miles below *Point Court*. Wheat thrives better here than at *Kuskuskies*, owing, probably, to its being more northerly by near a degree.

The village of *Point Court* is pleasantly situated on a high bank, which forms the western bank of the *Mississippi*; it is three miles higher up than *Kyaboskie*, has already 50 families, chiefly supported from thence. At this place, found Mr. *Le Clef*, the principal Indian trader, (he

resides here) who takes such good measures, that the whole trade of the Missouri, that of the Mississippi northward, and that of the nations near le Baye, Lake Machigan and Saint Josepho, by the Ilionois river, is entirely brought to him. He is sensible and clever; has a good education; is very active, and will give us some trouble before we get the parts of this trade that belong to us into our hands. Our possession of the Ilionois is only useful to us at present in one respect; it shews the Indian nations our superiority over the French, to whom they can thence perceive we give law; this is dearly bought to us, by the expence and inconvenience of supporting it. The French carry on the trade all around us by land and water. First, up the Mississippi, and to the lakes by Ouisconsia, Foxes, Chicegou and Ilionois Rivers. Secondly, up the Ohio to the Wabash Indians; and even the small quantity of skins and furs that the Kuskuskies and Picarias (who are also on our side) get by hunting, is carried under our nose to Misere and Pain Court.

A garrison at the Ilionis River, and a post at le Baye, will partly prevent the first; and one at Massiac will, as has been said, stop their intercourse with the people on the Wabash, who consist of several nations.

Cooped up at Fort Chartres only, we make a foolish figure; hardly have the dominion of the country, or as much credit with the inhabitants as to induce them to give us any thing for money, while our neighbors have plenty on trust.

The French have large boats of 20 tons, rowed with 20 oars, which will go in *seventy odd days* from New Orleans to the Ilionois. These boats go to the Ilionois twice a year, and are not half loaded on their return; was there any produce worth sending to market, they could carry it at no great expence. They, however, carry lead, the produce of a mine on the French side of the river, which yields but a small quantity, as they have not hands to work it. These

boats, in times of the floods, which happen only in May and June, go down to New Orleans from the Illinois in 14 and 16 days.

Distances from Fort Pitt in Latitude $40^{\circ} 26'$ to the Mouth of the Ohio, in Latitude $36^{\circ} 43'$, taken by Captain HARRY GORDON, Chief Engineer in America, on his Passage down the River Ohio, undertaken by Order in 1766; together with the Latitude of some of the most remarkable Places which he took at the same Time, viz.

	Latitude.	Miles.	Miles.
Logg's Town			$18\frac{1}{2}$
Big Beaver Creek		$10\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$
Little Beaver Creek		$12\frac{3}{4}$	42
Yellow Creek		$10\frac{1}{2}$	52
Mingo Town		$19\frac{3}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$
Two Creeks			$72\frac{1}{4}$
Long Reach		51	$123\frac{1}{4}$
End of Long Reach		$14\frac{3}{4}$	138
Muskingum Run	$39^{\circ} 16'$	23	161
Little Kanhawa River.....		$12\frac{3}{4}$	$172\frac{3}{4}$
Hockhocking River		$13\frac{1}{4}$	126
Big Kannhawa River.....		$80\frac{1}{4}$	$266\frac{1}{4}$
Big Guyandot		$41\frac{3}{4}$	308
Big Sandy Creek		13	321
Scioto River	$38^{\circ} 22'$	45	366
Big Buffalo Lick, one mile eastward of the Ohio		24	390
Large Island, divided by a gravelley beach		$20\frac{1}{2}$	$410\frac{1}{2}$
Little Mineami River		$81\frac{1}{4}$	$492\frac{1}{4}$
Licking Creek		8	$500\frac{1}{4}$
Great Mineami River.....		$26\frac{3}{4}$	$527\frac{1}{2}$
The place where the elephant's bones were found		$32\frac{3}{4}$	$560\frac{1}{4}$
Kentucké River		$44\frac{1}{4}$	$604\frac{1}{2}$
The Falls	$38^{\circ} 8'$	$77\frac{1}{2}$	682
Where the Low Country begins.....		$155\frac{3}{4}$	$837\frac{3}{4}$
Beginning of the Five Islands.....		$37\frac{3}{4}$	$875\frac{1}{4}$
Large river on the east side.....		27	$902\frac{1}{4}$
Very large island in the middle of the river		58	$690\frac{1}{4}$
Wabash River		$38\frac{3}{4}$	$999\frac{1}{2}$
Big rock and cave on the west side....		$42\frac{3}{4}$	$1,042\frac{1}{4}$
Shawana River		$52\frac{1}{2}$	$1,094\frac{3}{4}$
Cherokee River		13	$1,107\frac{3}{4}$
Fort Massaic		11	$1,118\frac{3}{4}$
The mouth of the Ohio River.....	$36^{\circ} 43'$	46	1,164

DEDICATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MONUMENT, AT QUINCY ILLINOIS

H. W. CLENDENIN.

The statue erected by the State of Illinois to the memory of General George Rogers Clark was unveiled on Saturday, May 22, 1909, at Riverview Park, Quincy, in the presence of a large assemblage, composed of citizens of Illinois and other States.

The Illinois State Historical Society, at the invitation of the Quincy Historical Society, was represented by delegates appointed by the president, the following being present: Hon. Andrew Russel of Jacksonville, U. J. Hoffman of Ottawa and Henry W. Clendenin of Springfield.

The ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue took place in the afternoon. The day was an ideal May day, and the programme arranged by the committee in charge, beginning with a band concert in City Park, was admirably carried out. Following the concert a military parade was formed and Governor Deneen, invited guests and the committees were escorted to the grand stand in Riverview Park, where the exercises of the day were held. These exercises consisted of music by the band, invocation by the Rev. Andrew Ganss, S. J., of the University of St. Louis; addresses by Mayor Steinbach, Edward J. Parker of the Quincy Historical Society, Hon. Campbell S. Hearn, president of the day, George G. Gabriel, chairman of the State Commission, presenting the monument to the State, and Governor Charles S. Deneen, accepting the monument on

behalf of the State. George C. Gill, chairman of the committee of arrangements, read greetings and letters of regard from the Governors of Wisconsin, Indiana and others. These exercises were interspersed with patriotic airs by the band and a number of vocal selections, including "Old Kentucky Home," and "Illinois" by the Schubert quartette, consisting of Mesdames W. L. Ellis, John T. Inghram, George Reeves and Miss Floy Wright. Governor Deneen delivered the principal address, which covered the historical events in which General George Rogers Clark was the most conspicuous figure. The Governor received an ovation when introduced by Senator Hearn. The statue was unveiled by Miss Ellen Pearce Bodley of Louisville, Kentucky, a twelve-year-old great-great grand niece of General Clark.

The statue is of heroic size and is the work of Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago. It represents General Clark as standing with folded arms, dressed in the military costume of his day, with sword in scabbard by his side, gracefully supported by a massive stone monolith, with sculptured medallions and bars on each side. The statue faces westward, as if taking in the view across the Mississippi river. Standing as the statue does, on the most western elevated point of land in the State of Illinois, it figuratively represents the hero as claiming for his country the great Northwest Territory, which through his foresight and valor was wrested from Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. This territory won for the American flag now comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and part of Michigan, the richest agricultural portion of the United States.

One hundred and thirty years has elapsed since General Clark and his little army landed at Fort Massac, on the Ohio river, marched to Kaskaskia and captured the British garrison occupying that place, swept the British flag from Illinois and then proceeded to Vincennes, which they also

captured. General George Rogers Clark was the conceiver of the expedition and saved to our country an empire as great in expanse of territory as the entire German empire with England added.

This monument was first suggested by Hon. Campbell S. Hearn, now representing the Adams county district in the State Senate. When a member of the House, he secured an appropriation for the erection of the monument, and Governor Deneen appointed a Commission to carry out the Act providing for the monument. This Commission, through its chairman, George G. Gabriel, of Quincy, presented the monument to the State on this occasion, and Governor Deneen, on behalf of the State, received it.

The representatives of the State Historical Society were most hospitably received by Judge C. F. Perry, President of the Quincy Historical Society, and were also placed under special obligations to Judge S. B. Montgomery, who devoted himself and his automobile to their entertainment. Among the places visited by the delegates was the old Governor Wood mansion, now the home of the Quincy Historical Society. It is fitted up admirably for the purpose intended.

Contributions to State History

PREHISTORIC ILLINOIS

CERTAIN INDIAN MOUNDS TECHNICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Dr. J. F. Snyder.)

PART THIRD: TEMPLE OR DOMICILIARY MOUNDS.

The large level-top mounds built by Indians, known to antiquarians as Temple or House mounds, are in this latitude an exceptional class. There are less than fifty of them in the State of Illinois; but in that limited number is included the largest earthwork of the aborigines in the United States. They are not regarded as memorial monuments; nor are they believed to be sepulchers; but whether or not they were primarily projected to entomb the dead is not known, as not one of them has yet been fully explored. In form they are either truncated pyramids, square or oblong—the “teocalli” of the Mexicans—or describe the frustrum of a cone, with circular base. They vary in outline, as well as in dimensions, from low platforms elevated but a few feet above the surrounding surface, to huge structures elaborately terraced and provided with broad ascending roadways.

In the Wabash valley, it is said, are two mounds of this kind, but the report of them is too vague and unreliable to be available in this paper. There is one near Mill creek in the northeastern corner of Alexander county “nearly square and some six or eight feet high” on which is now a dwelling house.* It may, however, not be of the class under consideration, but a buried aggregation of stone graves, as

*Twelfth Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, p. 149.

were two others in its immediate vicinity. On the Illinois river bottom two miles below Le Grange, in Brown county, is a circular platform mound ninety-eight feet in diameter, originally eight feet in height, having yet the vestige of a graded way leading to its top from the surrounding level plain. It is made of compact clay taken from the bluffs near by, and when first observed, thirty years ago, there was scarcely a perceptible abrasion in its vertical periphery.* Apart from the few truncated mounds above mentioned, it is only in the American bottom, and in one of the upland prairies a short distance farther east, that the true type of temple mounds are found in Illinois. If there are others in the State they are only locally known, and have not been brought into general notice.

For form and magnitude, and for surprising numbers in such a limited area, the well-known group of Indian mounds in the northern end of the American Bottom is the most remarkable of all aboriginal works in the United States. In their explanatory note of the very accurate and reliable map of that wonderful antiquarian district, published in 1906 for private distribution by Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson and Clark McAdams, of St. Louis, they say of the great Cahokia mound, that it is "treble the size of any other similar structure" in this country, and "was originally the central feature of several hundred mounds within a radius of six miles." As sixty-nine mounds are figured on their map within a radius of two miles, their estimate of the probable number once occupying a circle of twelve miles does not seem extravagant.† Brackenridge, who visited that district in 1811, says: "I crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and, after passing through the wood which borders the river, about half a mile in width, entered an extensive open plain.

*The Archaeologist, Columbus, O., 1895. Vol. III, p. 77.

†Timothy Flint, writing in 1830, stated the number of mounds on the American Bottom adjacent to Cahokia creek to be two hundred. Quoting this statement of Flint's, Dr. John Mason Peck says, in his *New Guide for Emigrants*, p. 164, that he "has counted all the elevations of surface (there) for the extent of nine miles, and they amount to seventy-two."

In fifteen minutes I found myself in the midst of a group of mounds, mostly of a circular shape, and at a distance, resembling enormous hayricks scattered through a meadow. One of the largest, which I ascended, was about 200 paces in circumference at the bottom, the form nearly square, though it had evidently undergone considerable alteration from the washing of the rains. The top was level, with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men.* * * *

“Around me I counted forty-five mounds, or pyramids, besides a great number of small artificial elevations; these mounds form something more than a semi-circle, about a mile in extent, the open space on the river. Pursuing my walk along the bank of the Cahokia I passed eight others in the distance of three miles before I arrived at the largest assemblage. When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment, not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth! To heap up such a mass must have required years, and the labors of thousands. * * * * Nearly west there is another of a smaller size, and forty others scattered through the plain. Two are also seen on the bluff, at the distance of three miles. * * * * I everywhere observed a great number of small elevations of earth, to the height of a few feet, at regular distances from each other, and which appeared to observe some order; near them I also observed pieces of flint, and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico, described by the first conquerors.”*

Many of the mounds seen there by Brackenridge in 1811 have long since vanished before the inexorable agencies of civilization; and many of those still there are rapidly yielding to the disintegration of natural causes accelerated by the plow and harrow. In that Cahokia creek district may yet be counted a dozen mounds of the domiciliary type—

*Views of Louisiana, etc. By H. M. Brackenridge, Esq., Pittsburg, 181 pp. 187-188.

square or circular with flat tops—the most noted of which is, of course, the great Cahokia mound, deriving its name from that of the creek near its base that formerly joined the Mississippi at the old village of the same name, six miles below their present junction. On the crest of the bluffs three miles directly east of the great mound there were formerly situated two “sugar loaf” mounds overlooking, on opposite sides, a wide ravine formed by a small rivulet that cut its way at that place through the bluffs in its course from the higher lands beyond. They were signal stations, as is shown by the following report of the thorough examination of one of them, in 1887, by employes of the Bureau of Ethnology; “This was conical in shape and formed a landmark for some distance around. At the depth of about three feet the earth, which was a yellowish clay, became dry and very hard and quite different in character from the loess of the bluff on which the mound stands. At the depth of about twelve feet (farther down) a layer of ashes, nearly an inch thick, was disclosed, and a foot below this another layer of ashes, a foot or more in thickness. Excepting some thin, flat pieces of sandstone there were no relics or other remains, not even a portion of bone.”*

In the early settling of that part of the State there was still plainly seen a well-worn trail, or road, leading from the mound village on the banks of Cahokia creek to the eastern bluffs, and up that ravine between the two lofty signal stations, and on through the timbered hills and across Silver creek, to another square mound in the western edge of Looking Glass prairie, a distance of fifteen miles, known in early pioneer days as the Emerald mound because of its dark green color in the spring and summer seasons, it was a conspicuous and attractive object in plain view for many miles to the northeast and southward. It is situated at the eastern end of a high wavelike swelling of that beautiful prairie, a mile from the (then) timber line, and

*Twelfth Annual Report of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology 1890-91, p. 133



Fig. 1. Emerald Mound in 1820.

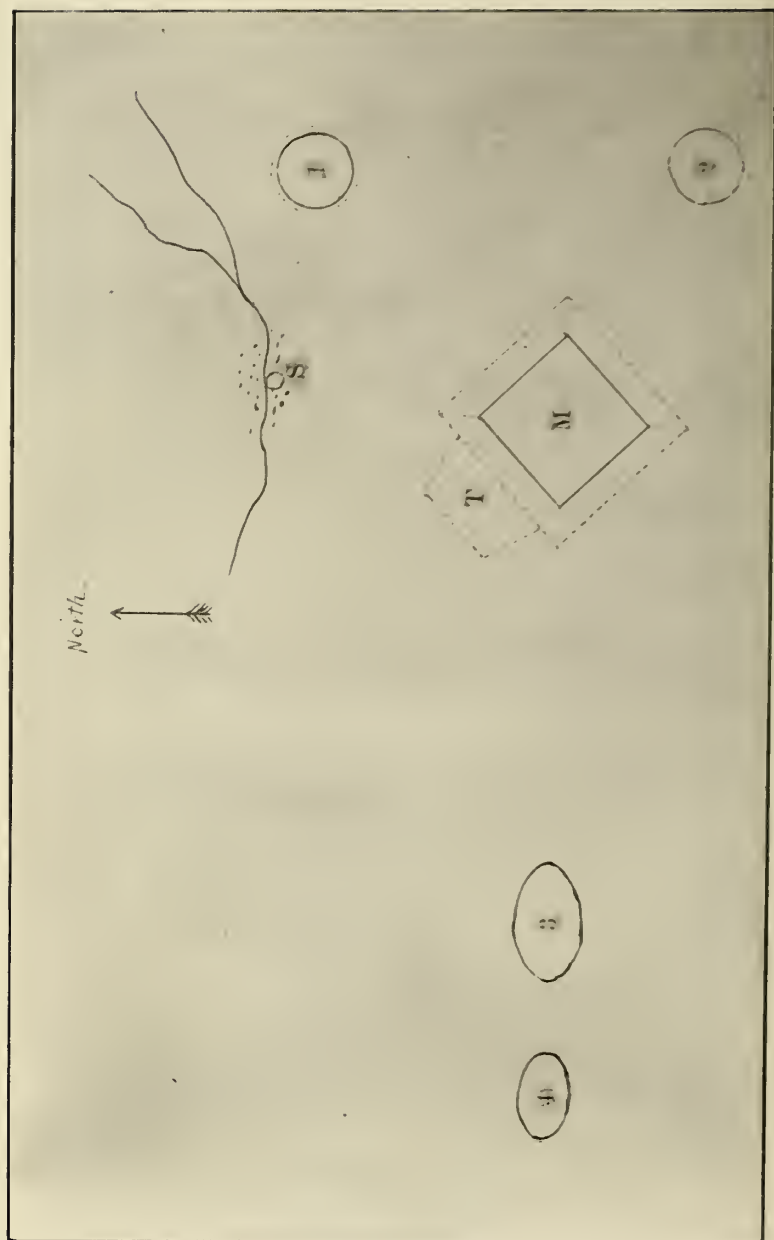


Fig. 2. Diagrams.

two and a half miles northeast of Lebanon—the seat of McKendree college—in St. Clair county. It is the most perfect and best preserved mound of its class in the State; a truncated pyramid in form, approximately true mathematical proportions, each line of its quadrilateral base measuring almost exactly 300 feet, and its level top 150 feet square. Its height is within a few inches of 50 feet, rising from the ground surface on each side with the even grade of a modern railroad embankment. As shown by Fig. 1,* it has survived the passing of centuries with but little abrasion, still retaining to a marked degree the integrity and symmetry of all its outlines and angles, due to the tough clay of which it is made. And of that, it is computed to comprise 56,787 cubic yards; much of it doubtless brought from a distance or scraped up from the subsoil of an extensive area of surrounding country, as no corresponding excavations can be seen in its vicinity. Its corners directed to the four cardinal points of the compass indicate that it was projected with regard to correct orientation, vaguely suggesting worship of the sun by its builders.

Extending a hundred feet from the base of the mound, on its northwestern side, there was originally an artificial terrace 280 feet wide and two or three feet high, marked T on the diagram, Fig. 2, upon which an inclined way 20 feet wide ascended to the top. In all directions from the mound, excepting the west, the ground slopes down as gradually and evenly as a shelving beach of the ocean; on the west it continues with but slight depression to the timber. A hundred yards to the north is a small brook that drains a portion of the prairie, and wends its course westward to Silver creek. Near the bank of that rivulet, beneath the spreading branches of stately old elms and oaks, there gushed from the earth—at S on the diagram—a bold spring

*The drawing of figure 1 was copied from a photograph of the mound, but denuded of the building, fences, trees and other "improvements," accumulated on and around it during the seventy-five years it has adjoined the homestead of a large farm.

of clear, cold water in the days before the era of well-digging and corn-raising. It furnished the water supply of the colony of mound builders whose lodges were pitched all around it on both sides of the branch, as was attested by the numerous hut rings and fire-places, obliterated only after many years of annual plowing.

Directly in front of the northeastern side of the square mound, and 350 feet from its base, there stood a circular mound, 75 feet in diameter at the ground, 12 feet in height, with a level top 30 feet across. East of the east corner of the large square mound, and 300 feet from it, was conical mound No. 2, the exact counterpart of No. 1. Both were carefully constructed of hard, tenacious clay, and described true circles, both at their bases and flat summits. On the broad undulation to the west of these works, and 600 feet distant from the western corner of the truncated pyramid, is mound No. 3, presumably artificial and perhaps sepulchral. It is of the ordinary rounded form, ten feet in height, 150 feet in length and 100 feet wide at the base. West of it a hundred feet is another similar but smaller mound, No. 4, in length 75 feet, by 50 feet in width, and 6 feet high. No exploration of that very interesting assemblage of Indian earthworks has ever been made. In 1840 Mr. Baldwin, then proprietor of the premises, built a dwelling house that encroached several feet upon the large square mound near its eastern corner. In excavating for the cellar and foundations of that building he unearthed, from about a foot beneath the mound's edge, sixteen large flint spades, from ten to eighteen inches in length, smoothly polished at their broad ends by long continued use—evidently tools of the mound builders, secreted there after their work was done. Forty years later a narrow trench, two or more feet deep, was cut into the northeastern side of that mound in which to embed an iron pipe for supplying water to a distributing reservoir placed on its top. Only dense, solid clay was penetrated in digging that trench,

and not an object of human fabrication was discovered in it; but about the center of the square top was found a bed of ashes and charcoal, a few inches below the surface, denoting that, long ago, fire had been maintained there for an indefinite period of time.

There is not another instance in the State of Illinois of an Indian mound approximating this one in dimensions, and certainly not one of its technical form, situated, as this one, on the broad, open prairie. The numbers of ancient lodge rings, with their central fire beds, and the camp refuse and the many fragments of pottery and flint, scattered far and wide around these mounds, as seen there at an early day, prove that locality to have been occupied for a long time by a numerous population identical in characteristics and culture and contemporaneous with the Indians of the American Bottom, who built the great mounds of the Cahokia creek district. Assuming they were the same people, the conclusion is justified that they erected the Emerald mound pyramid, on the most elevated point of their vicinity, with its view of the eastern horizon and the rising sun unobstructed, for a specific purpose connected with their forms of worship and religious rites.

Passing southward from Cahokia creek, where it joins the Mississippi at East St. Louis, on down to the lower extremity of the American Bottom at Chester, Indian mounds are occasionally seen on the alluvial plain, but limited in numbers and far apart. The first American settlers in that region—subject to overflow by the Mississippi—selected, when they conveniently could, those artificial elevations to build their dwellings upon. Reynolds says, in his *Pioneer History*, page 115, that Robert Kidd, one of Colonel George Rogers Clark's soldiers, located on the American Bottom in 1781, and "lived many years on a mound near Fort Chartres." That mound was probably "the eminence near Fort Chartres" from which

Captain Bossu in 1752 witnessed the massacre of a band of Cahokia and Michigami Indians by a foray of Foxes, Kickapoos and Sioux, that came down the Mississippi in 180 bark canoes to wreak vengeance upon that unfortunate remnant of the once powerful Illinois confederacy. In his charming book on *The Far West*, Edmund Flagg, in 1836, says (Vol. II, p. 225): "As I journeyed leisurely," from Columbia to Cahokia * * * * * "here and there upon the extended plain stood out in loneliness like a landmark of centuries, one of those mysterious tombs of a departed race. Some of them were to be seen rearing up their summits from the hearts of extensive maize fields; and upon one of larger magnitude stood a white farm house, visible in the distance for miles down the prairie. The number of these ancient mounds upon the American Bottom is estimated at three hundred."

That farm house mentioned by Mr. Flagg, shown in Fig. 3, was made of brick, with only its woodwork painted white. The mound *in* which it was built is the only one of the distinctively temple class now known in the Bottom south of those in the Cahokia creek district. It is in St. Clair county, within less than a mile of the Monroe county line, five miles south of Old Cahokia and three and a half miles southeast of Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri. A truncated pyramid in form, it is 30 feet high, 180 feet square at the base, and each side of its square top measures 80 feet. The ground all around it is level as a floor, with general altitude considerably above the flood line of the Mississippi. Less than a mile to its south was formerly a long, crooked, dismal sheet of water known as Back Lake, now well-nigh drained; and for a distance around that was a very dense forest of large trees, mainly oaks, hickories and pecans. For quite a distance to the north the view up the Bottom was unobstructed except by scattered patches of crab apples, persimmons and hazels. On sandy loamy soil, the well-preserved mound, composed

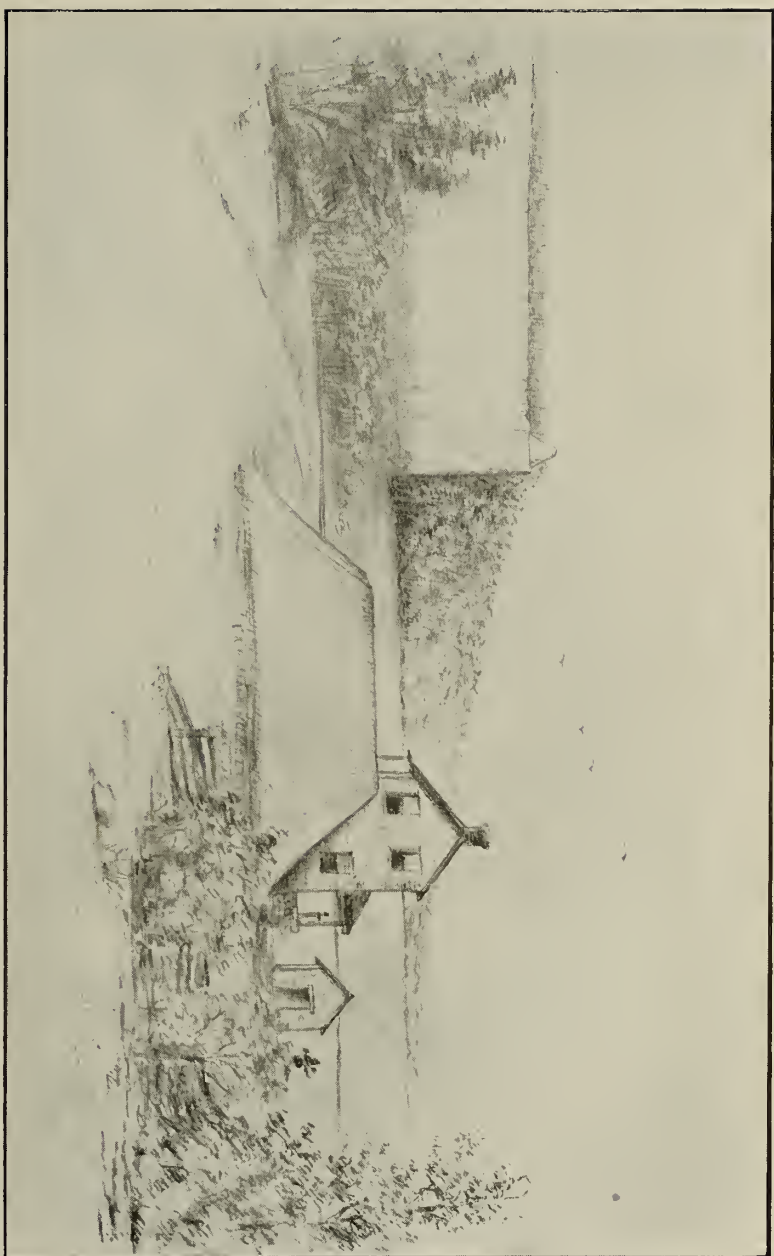


Fig. 3. Square Mound.

altogether of clay, is correctly oriented, each side facing one of the cardinal points of the compass. The house upon and partly in it, built in 1825, is still in fairly sound condition.* When excavating on the south side for the building and cellar, human remains, with primitive artefacts of archaic types, are said to have been discovered, doubtless from intrusive burials of more recent Indians than the builders of the mound.

About six miles east of the ancient village of Cahokia the rounded bald bluffs defining the limits of the American Bottom on that side are suddenly replaced by a perpendicular wall-like escarpment of rock, rising to the average height of 200 feet. A mile and a half farther down is the famous "Falling Spring," where a moderate stream of water, from an opening in the massive strata of carboniferous limestone, leaps eighty feet to the ground below. That lofty mural barrier extends down to a point a mile and a quarter east of the Square mound (Fig. 3), there terminating in a projecting vertical cliff over 200 feet high, to reappear in the same rugged grandeur at Prairie du Rocher. Perched upon the verge of that towering terminal precipice is a noted signal station of the prehistoric Indian, known far and near for more than a century as "The Sugar Loaf." It is a conical mound, thirty feet high, made of clay, tramped so solidly as to have—in its exposed position — successfully defied for ages the destructive forces of the elements. The view presented to the eye from its summit on a clear day is truly magnificent. Below, the American Bottom, for miles around, dotted here and there with groves and farms, lakes and villages, and in the distance the spires and domes of the city of St. Louis and its thriving neighbor, East St. Louis, and of Jefferson Barracks, almost opposite, with glimpses of the Mississippi and its bold, rocky cliffs beyond, make a picture of unsurpassed splendor.

*The house was built, and part of the land around it put in cultivation by Adam W. Snyder, who named the farm "Square Mound," and there the writer of this paper passed the first three years of his life.

From beneath the great ledge of rock surmounted by this signal mound there issues a large spring of pure cold water, which has (or had) the strange peculiarity of regular ebb and flow, as the ocean tides. At a short distance from the spring commences a foot-worn path leading, by a steep, tortuous way, up to the mound above. So conspicuous and familiarly known is that noted landmark that the district in which it is situated was long ago officially named "Sugar Loaf township."

The American Bottom—particularly that part of it north of a line drawn from the mouth of Cahokia creek east to the bluffs—was, and still is, the richest field for archæological research in the State of Illinois, if not in the entire United States. It was for a protracted period the abode of Indians much higher in the scale of barbarism—as judged by their progress in mechanical arts—than the tribes surrounding them; and far in advance of those found there upon discovery of the country. When the white race came into possession of that region, there were in the area specified three groups of ancient earthworks, extraordinary in dimension and numbers, and many of them of forms seldom seen elsewhere north of the Ohio river. The first group, of forty-five, described in 1811 by Brackenridge as placed in a semi-circle of a mile or more in extent, with the open side to the (Mississippi) river, have all totally disappeared and are replaced by the buildings and paved streets of East St. Louis.

"Some twelve miles north of East St. Louis a sluggish creek or slough with high banks, called Long Lake, joins Cahokia creek; and on its banks, near the point of juncture, stands a group of some thirteen or fourteen mounds, circled around a square temple mound of moderate height."* That collection of mounds, the second and smallest of the three groups mentioned, has also, since the above was written, completely vanished; the material of which they

*Paper read by Henry R. Howland before the Buffalo, N. Y., Academy of Science March 2, 1877.

were made and valuable relics they contained having long ago been utilized for grading the road-beds of several railroads passing that point. Only the third and largest group farther east remains intact. Of all those splendid earthworks at East St. Louis and Long Lake, recklessly destroyed and gone, the technical structure and enclosed objects of but three or four were critically observed and reported by persons versed in the lore of American antiquities. Mr. Howland, from whose paper the above quotation is taken, commenting upon the grandeur of this system of aboriginal remains as it appeared thirty years ago, says: "Lines of mounds at irregular intervals serve to connect these groups; and scattered over the entire extent of these rich lowlands are mounds standing alone or in groups of two or three, while occasionally one may be seen surmounting the bluffs, and upon their very verge, two hundred feet above the bottom land. It has been stated that there are two hundred in the series, but from personal observation I am inclined to think that this falls far short of a correct estimate, and that a survey would show that a much larger number may still be plainly traced, for it must be remembered that many of the lesser tumuli have been so altered by the plow that they are not now discernible." Of the central square temple mound at Long Lake, mentioned by Mr. Howland, nothing further is known than his brief statement; not so much as its external measurements have been preserved.

Only one other mound in that cluster was partially examined by competent observers while it was in process of being demolished. In his paper, before quoted, Mr. Howland says: "At the western border of this group, and close to Mitchell Station, stood originally three conical mounds of considerable size, which were first cut into some years since in laying the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. On the 20th of January, 1876, I visited this group, and found that the largest of these three mounds was being removed to furnish material for building a road

dike across Long Lake, replacing an old bridge. The mound was originally about 27 feet high and measured 127 feet in diameter at the base. * * * * * During the present excavation the workmen found, at a height of four or five feet above the base of the mound, a deposit of human bones from six to eight feet in width and averaging some eight inches in thickness, which stretched across the mound from east to west, as though the remains had been gathered together and buried in a trench. On this level, scattered about within an area of six or eight feet square, were discovered a number of valuable relics, together with a large quantity of matting, in which many of them had been enveloped."

The relics there discovered were chiefly of copper, including a number of small imitation tortoise shells "made of beaten copper, scarcely more than one sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness," remarkably true to nature in form, proportions and external markings. Among them was the front end of a deer's lower jaw, with its incisor teeth intact, finely plated all over with sheet copper as thin as tissue paper. There were also pointed implements of wood and bone, polished discs of bone and other articles, copper plated in the same manner—"the entire workmanship evincing a delicate skill of which we have never before found traces in any discovered remains of the arts of the Mound Builders."* These singularly exquisite products of ancient Indian art were separately enclosed in three envelopes; the first, a fine textile fabric made of bark fibre; the second, woven of rabbit hair; and the third, outer wrapping, a coarse grass and split cane matting. The small number of them Mr. Howland was so fortunate as to secure were perhaps but a fraction of what the entire mound contained, which, with the great mass of human bones they were associated with, were ignominiously shoveled into the slough. What treasures of similar or analogous kind the

*This was written before Prof. Moorehead unearthed the wonderful artistic productions in copper from the Hopewell Mound in Ohio.

other conical mounds of that group may have contained must forever remain a matter of conjecture.

Until a comparatively recent period there was much diversity of opinions regarding the origin of the mounds. Those who believed they were artificial attributed their construction to a semi-civilized race here, antedating—and in every element of culture superior to—the Indians by whom they were displaced, and in some mysterious manner totally exterminated. Others, among whom were the most intelligent and best educated of our early settlers, maintained—and proved to their own satisfaction—that the mounds were products of natural geological forces. Prof. John Russell, the brilliant writer and scholar of Bluffdale, contributed to the March, 1831, number of the *Illinois Magazine* a paper embodying an array of facts and arguments he considered unanswerable, in support of his view that the mounds were merely natural elevations. All around his home, at the foot of the Illinois river bluffs, were mounds of various dimensions, several of which he carefully examined, and was convinced that “they were not the productions of human art.” Dr. John Mason Peck expressed, in his *Gazetteer of Illinois* and his later *New Guide for Emigrants*, the decided opinion “that the mounds of the west are natural formations.” They both pronounced the human bones found in the mounds the remains of recent Indians, whose custom was to bury their dead in elevated places wherever convenient. Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, a man of broad learning and eminent in science, declared that ninety per cent of the mounds were natural formations, and the great Cahokia mound simply an outlier of the glacial drift.

But at present it is positively known that the mounds—with some exceptions—are genuine antiquities, made long ago for special purposes by American Indians. Ninety per cent were primarily built for depositories of the dead and human remains were interred, either originally or

intrusively, in almost all of them. That the earthworks now under consideration—the temple and domiciliary mounds—are correctly classified is well established, not only by ocular proof, but by abundant historical evidence. All mounds having flat, level tops were erected, or adapted by change of other forms, for platforms, or bases, for buildings of some description. Those of that class in Illinois examined before they were defaced or mutilated by the inroads of civilization, exhibited the fire-beds and other unmistakable remains of human habitations, seen in and about similar structures in the southern States through which De Soto passed in 1540-41. The chroniclers of that marvelous expedition give highly interesting, though sometimes conflicting, accounts of Indian villages and village life they saw there; but all agree in their descriptions of the temple or domiciliary mounds then occupied by their builders.

The Inca, La Vega, says: “The natives always endeavored to build upon high ground, or at least to erect the houses of the cacique (chief) upon an eminence. As the country was very level and high places seldom to be found, they constructed artificial mounds of earth, the top of each being capable of containing from ten to twenty houses, Here resided the cacique, his family and attendants. At the foot of this hill was a square, according to the size of the village, around which were the houses of the leaders and most distinguished inhabitants. The rest of the people erected their wigwams as near to the dwelling of their chief as possible. An ascent in a straight line, from fifteen to twenty feet wide, led to the top of the hillock and was flanked on each side by trunks of trees, joined one to another, and thrust deep into the earth; other trunks of trees formed a kind of stairway. All the other sides of the mound were steep and inaccessible.”*

*Book 2, chap. XXVII. Also *Conquest of Florida*. Theodore Irving, M. A. New York, 1851. Pp. 129, 241, 310, 317, 347.

Du Pratz wrote in 1758: "Thus, when the French first arrived in the colony, several nations (still) kept up the eternal fire and observed other religious ceremonies, and many of them still continue to have temples. The sovereign of the Natchez showed me their temple, which is about thirty feet square and stands upon artificial mount about eight feet high, by the side of a river."*

In the account of his journeys through several of the southern States, in 1773-1777, William Bartram makes frequent mention of Indian temple mounds, upon some of which the buildings surmounting them were still standing. In his travels about the source of the Tennessee river he remarks: "On these towering hills appeared the ruins of the famous ancient town of Sticoe. Here was a vast Indian mount or tumulus and great terrace on which stood the council house." Again, at Cowee, he says: "The council or town-house is a large rotunda, capable of accommodating several hundred people. It stands on top of an ancient artificial mount of earth, of about twenty feet perpendicular, and the rotunda on the top of it being about thirty feet more, gives the whole fabric an elevation of about sixty feet from the common surface of the ground." At the ancient town of Apalachucla, he says: "We viewed the mounds or terraces on which formerly stood their town-house or rotunda, and a little back of this on a level height or natural step above the low grounds is a vast artificial terracé or four-square mound now seven or eight feet high." Of Whatoga he further says: "Riding through this large town, the road carried me winding about through their little plantations of corn, beans, etc., up to the council house, which was a very large dome or rotunda, situated on top of an ancient artificial mount, and here my road terminated."†

*History of Louisiana. Le Page Du Pratz. London, 1774. P. 351.

†Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc. By William Bartram. London, 1792. Pp. 345, 365, 367, 384.

As the flat-top mounds of the American Bottom and vicinity are in every respect similar to those in the southern States seen with houses upon them, as described by the followers of De Soto, by Du Pratz, Herrera, Bartram and others, there is little room to doubt that the purpose of *their* construction was also to serve as elevated platforms or foundations for buildings. The object of this paper, however, is not to enter the tempting field of speculation and discuss the questions, *why* or when or by whom the mounds of the American Bottom were built, but to consider technically *how* they were built. The few in the East St. Louis and Long Lake groups critically examined when demolished, of which we have any record, were undoubtedly wholly artificial and—with one or two exceptions—made of loess or the “bluff formation;” at any rate, not of sand, silt or loam. Inferentially, therefore, those still undisturbed are also wholly artificial and identical in composition. But this is not a demonstrated fact, as there has yet been no systematic investigation of any of them. Much has been written of the central figure of the remaining group, the great Cahokia mound, and yet nothing is positively known of its actual structure.

“When we stand at the base of the great Cahokia mound,” says Prof. Cyrus Thomas, “and study its vast proportions, we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe it was built without some other means of collecting and conveying material than that possessed by the Indians. But what other means could a lost race have had? The Indians had wooden spades, baskets, skins of animals, wooden and clay vessels and textile fabrics; they also had stone implements. Moreover, the fact should be borne in mind that this great mound is unique in respect to size, being more than treble in contents than that of any other true mound in the United States. Nor has it yet been ascertained with satisfactory certainty that it is entirely artificial.”*

*Twelfth Annual Report of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; p. 631.

Its size has been variously estimated. Brackenridge and Dr. Peck thought it was about ninety feet high. Featherstonhaugh, the English geologist, who saw it in 1834, says, "Its summit is 115 feet from the ground." William McAdams of Alton, having surveyed it, says: "It covers 16 acres, 2 roods and 3 perches of ground, with base 998 long by 721 feet wide, and is 100 feet high." The dimensions given it by Dr. Peterson and Clark McAdams, on their map, are as follows: Length of base, 1080 feet; width, 710 feet; area covered by base, 17 acres; altitude, 104 feet; and cubic contents, 1,500,000 yards. In 1882 a careful survey of the mounds in the Cahokia creek district was made and platted by Dr. John J. R. Patrick, an enthusiastic archæologist residing at Belleville, six miles east of the American Bottom. In connection with that work he employed C. H. Shannon, then chief engineer of the Wabash Railroad, to specially examine and measure the great mound. By the method of triangulations familiar to civil engineers Mr. Shannon found the greatest height of the mound to be a fraction over 97 feet. Measured with an engineer's chain, and making due allowance for the indistinct line of junction of the mound's lower edge with the common surface of the plain, he ascertained the extreme length of its base to be 1010 feet and its width 710 feet. The area it covers—by his calculation—is 13.85 acres; the rectangular plateau of its summit comprises 1.45 acres and the earthen material of the mound "approximates very closely 1,076,000 cubic yards."

To form an adequate conception of the immensity of this earthwork, by comparison, it may be stated that the most gigantic achievement of aboriginal labor in the United States (next to the Cahokia mound) is Old Fort Ancient, in Warren county, Ohio, whose four miles of huge embankment and included mounds contain—as estimated by Prof. Moorehead—738,000 cubic yards of displaced earth. The basal area, 760 feet square, of the pyramid of Cheops, in

Egypt, one of the "seven wonders of the world," is just 13 acres.

The Cahokia mound, at its base and for the first 37 feet of its height, is a rectangular parallelogram. Fig. 4 is Dr. Patrick's ideal restoration of its appearance when its builders left it. "From the top to the base," says Mr. Shannon's report, "toward the west the slope is quite flat, being about one perpendicular to 3.8 horizontal; while to north, northeast and east the slope is more abrupt, being 1.75 horizontal to one perpendicular. At the south end of the mound is a terrace, 60 feet below the top, having an area of one and three-quarter acres. The slope from this second plateau to the east, west and south is the same as above, viz., 1.75 horizontal to one perpendicular. Supposing the material for its construction to have been procured from the immediate vicinity, and estimating the barren pit was excavated to an average depth of three feet, it would have exhausted the soil to that depth from the surface of a little over 222 acres; while if the barren pit had averaged but two feet deep, it would have extended over 333 acres. * * * * * The weight of a cubic foot of common soil is about 137 pounds. A man can carry 70 pounds, or half a cubic foot, in addition to the weight of the receptacle he carries it in. This is a fair estimate, when the weight now carried by hod-carriers is considered. Assuming the material was carried from a distance of not more than the quarter of a mile, and that the Indian worked 10 hours each day in the year, carrying each day $13\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or half a cubic yard, of earth, he could have completed the job in 5898 years; or 2448 of them, working at that rate, could have done it in two years."

There is little probability, however, that any Indians of the mound-building era worked on the ten-hours-a-day system. Attaching no value to time, their labor was desultory and fitful; persistent for periods, then suspended for long intervals. The moving of all the earth comprised in the Cahokia mound, by their methods, could only have

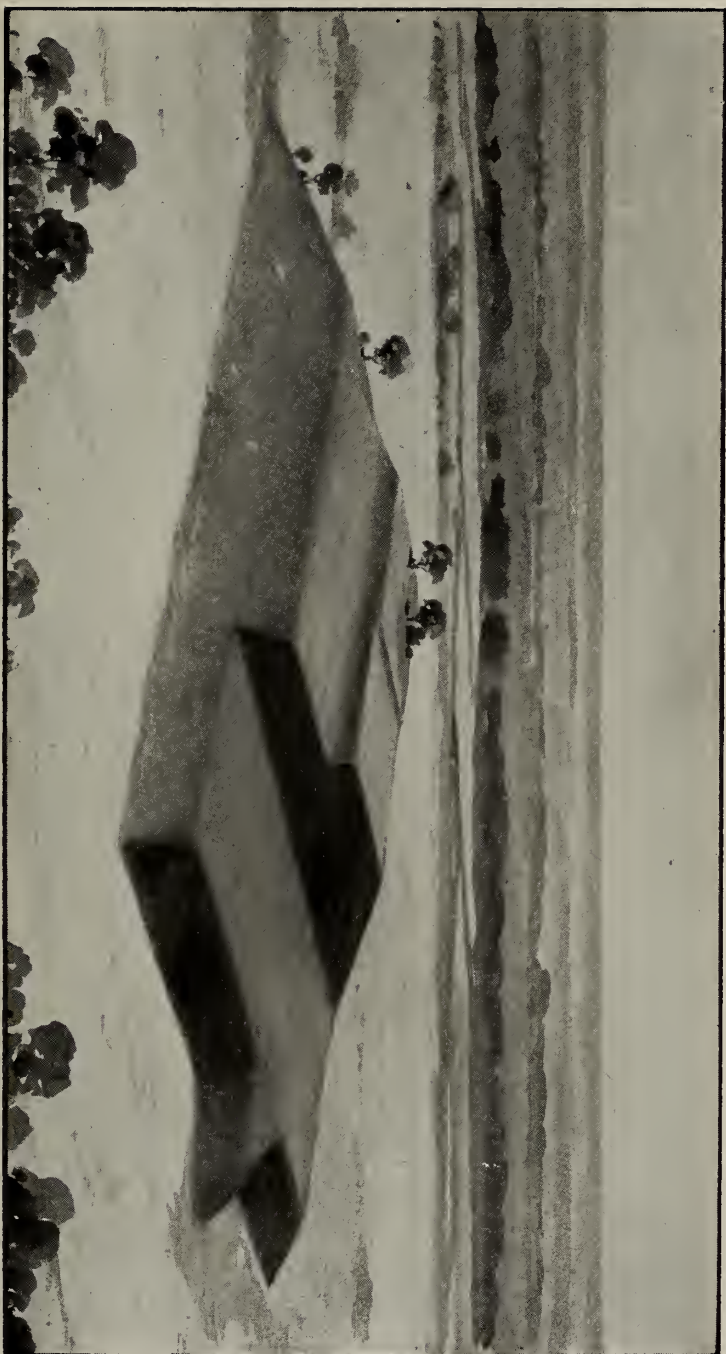


Fig. 4. Cahokia Mound—Restored.

been accomplished by the united efforts of a numerous tribe during a great many years. And was then never completed. The inequalities of level, or offsets, in the upper part of the truncated pyramid evidently mark unfinished stages of construction. For it must undoubtedly have been the architect's design to carry the four lateral slopes up to a plane uniform with that of the present highest plateau. Hence, the inference follows that before that design could be executed the tribe became demoralized and abandoned the work. The arrest of their labors may have resulted from one of two causes. They were, perhaps, overwhelmed and dispersed by an incursion of wild savages; or, owing to the incoming herds of the buffalo, they relapsed from their higher development of semi-sedentary life and agricultural pursuits back into nomadic savagery and subsistence by the chase.*

Until the Cahokia mound is thoroughly and scientifically investigated the problem of its construction will never be determined with certainty. That it is entirely a product of human agency has seldom been doubted; and that belief seems to be confirmed by its regular geometric form; the exact coincidence of its long axis with the north and south points of the compass, and the fact that the mounds around it that have been examined proved to be unquestionably artificial. On the other hand, its extraordinary bulk and the character of the material largely employed in its composition justify the assumption that it may be, in part, a natural elevation modified in shape by the Indians—a parallel instance to that of the celebrated Selsertown mound of Adams county, Mississippi. Certain elements of probability apparently sustain Professor Worthen's contention that it was originally an "outlier of the bluff formation," left there by the surging torrents that plowed out the American Bottom in pleistocene times.

*Nature and Man in America. N. S. Shaler. New York, 1891. P. 182. *et seq.*

In 1905 the few of us still devoted to the study of American antiquities were startled by a well written description, in an eastern magazine, of an Indian mound of enormous magnitude in Illinois, that we had never before heard of. The author, modestly styling himself an "amateur," named it "The Kaskaskia Mound," and says of it: "One mile to the west of the little town of Damiansville, in Clinton county, is situated the monarch of all mounds—the masterpiece of monumental structures at the hands of the prehistoric race of mound builders. It is, in fact, the largest mound in the world. It excels the great Cahokia mound both in altitude and area, having a height of 105 feet and covering a total of 14 acres of ground. It is conical in shape, its extreme surface resembling a perfect table-land, and is resting serenely in the midst of an ideal fertile prairie. It is undoubtedly the largest structure of ancient times, and quite possibly of our modern era."* It is represented by figure 5. Having passed all the years of my boyhood within twenty-five miles of that marvelous mound, in profound ignorance of its existence, its discovery at that late date was astounding. I sent the publication to Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson of St. Louis, who, as soon as practicable after receiving it, with Dr. W J McGee, Clark McAdams and one or two other scientists, hurried over to Clinton county to inspect the new-found wonder. A brief investigation satisfied them that it is a "natural hill," an outlier of the loess or bluff formation, unchanged by prehistoric aborigines, excepting by building a signal mound upon its summit. Possibly a similar outlier may have formed the nucleus of the Cahokia mound. That suggestion is not entirely visionary. From the foundation of that great tumulus up for two-thirds of its height the earth of which it is made is identical with that of the bluffs, so far as has been ascertained. Several years ago its proprietor, Hon. Thomas T. Ramey, dug a tunnel 90 feet in length in direction of its center, on the north side, about 30 feet above the base. In that exploration a small cube of lead ore

*The Dental Brief. Philadelphia, Sept., 1905. P. 529. *et seq.*



Fig. 5. Kaskaskia Mound.

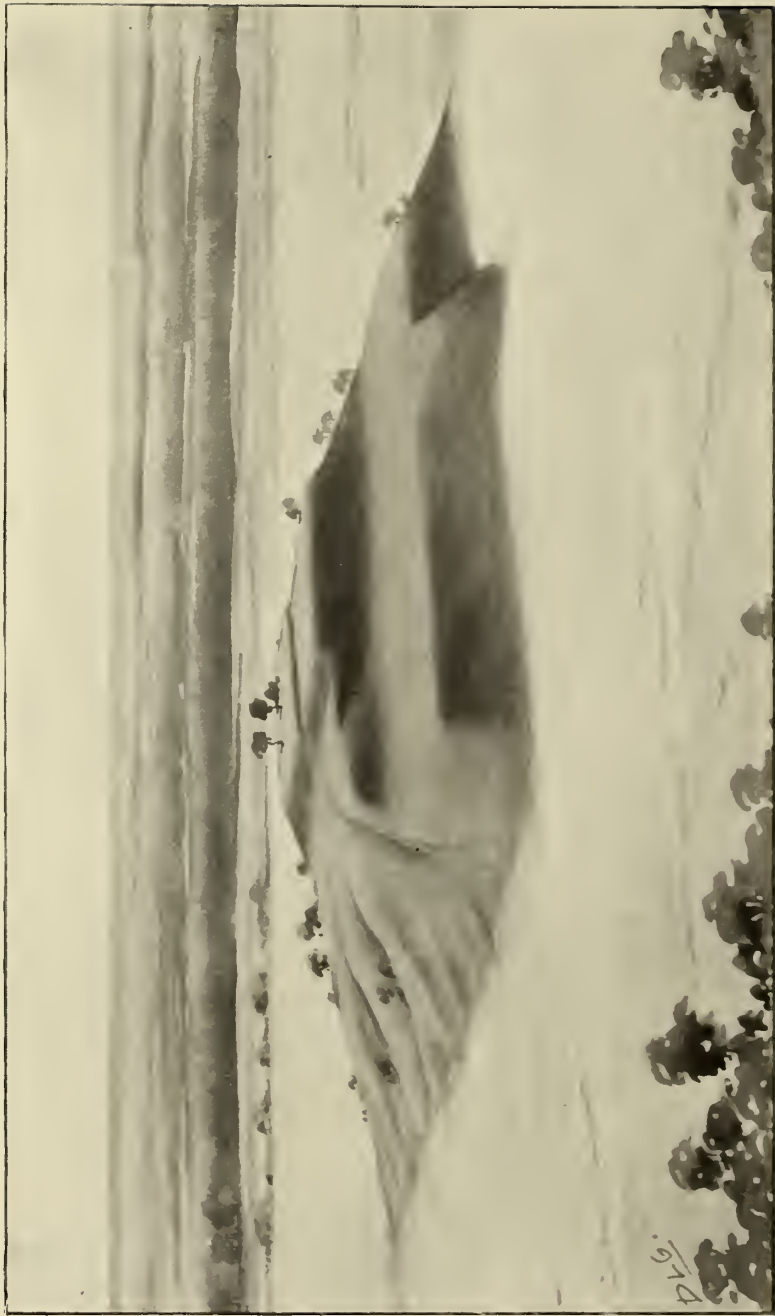


Fig. 6. Cahokia Mound—Present Appearance.

Fig. 6.

was discovered, but no charcoal or ashes; nor a flint, pot sherd or bone was found to indicate that the solid bluff clay excavated had ever been previously disturbed. But in that clay taken out of the tunnel I afterwards detected and secured several specimens of the small semi-fossil fluviatile shells, often occurring in the drift deposits of the bluffs, namely, *psysa heterostropha*, *limnea humilis*, *helix concava*, *succinea obliqua*, *helix striatella* and others. In the same drift deposits fragments of galena are not uncommon. Close observers of the great mound have noticed that the south terrace and the lower part of the pyramid (made of clay) have retained comparatively well the integrity of their original design; but the upper parts—particularly about the northeastern angle of the summit—are deeply seamed and gashed by action of rain and frost. They have further noticed that the yawning channels of erosion seen there were cut through sandy soil and black silt. From this it is conjectured that the builders, becoming weary of carrying clay from a distance, concluded to complete the mound more speedily with such surface soil, sand or loam they could more conveniently scoop up near by. Fig. 6 is a bird's-eye view of the mound as it appears at present, well displaying the effect of centuries of rains and storms in wearing away and washing down the lighter and less coherent materials of its upper section.

The meager facts I have cited regarding the composition of the Cahokia mound are all that are positively known. It may be but a bluff outlier *in situ*; or every pound of it may have been placed there by human labor and much of it brought by the Indians from the bluffs three miles distant. The definite solution of this problem will be a distinct gain for science. The technical construction of Indian mounds probably appears to many a matter of trivial consideration, but is really an important preliminary step in the systematic investigation of their history, by which there may be learned something of the motives and characteristics of their builders.

Our desultory study of the American Bottom antiquities leads to the conclusion that in the remote past that interesting region was for long periods of time occupied by two different colonies of aborigines, not contemporaneous, but both having migrated there from localities south of the Ohio river. The earlier of the two were the builders of the large mounds—people of semi-sedentary habits, depending in great measure for subsistence upon the products of the soil, particularly the cultivation of corn. For many years, perhaps centuries, they were numerically strong enough to defend themselves from incursions of aggressive enemies and enjoy the peace and quietude necessary for the very considerable advancement they made in the rudiments of civilization. The other—more recent as well as more limited—occupants, who buried their dead in stone lined graves, built only such mounds as served to inclose certain aggregations of their cist burials.

And at this unsystemized beginning of individual inquiry into the aboriginal savage life all knowledge of the builders of temple or domiciliary mounds in Illinois ends. Active research in this embryonic stage of Illinois history should not thus be abandoned. It is the obvious duty of the State to revive and vigorously prosecute it, which can best and most appropriately be done by delegating the work, with ample appropriations, to the Illinois State Historical Society.

Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago; assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 15 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 6. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1901. 122 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 7. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902. 246 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1902.

No. 8. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903. 376 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 9. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904. 701 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 10. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1905. 500 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 11. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1906. 437 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 12. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1907. 436 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, president Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

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*Out of print.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 34 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov., 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908. 19 pages, Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3, July-October, 1908. 45 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 4, Jan., 1909. 42 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 1, April, 1909. 67 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1909. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

*Out of print.

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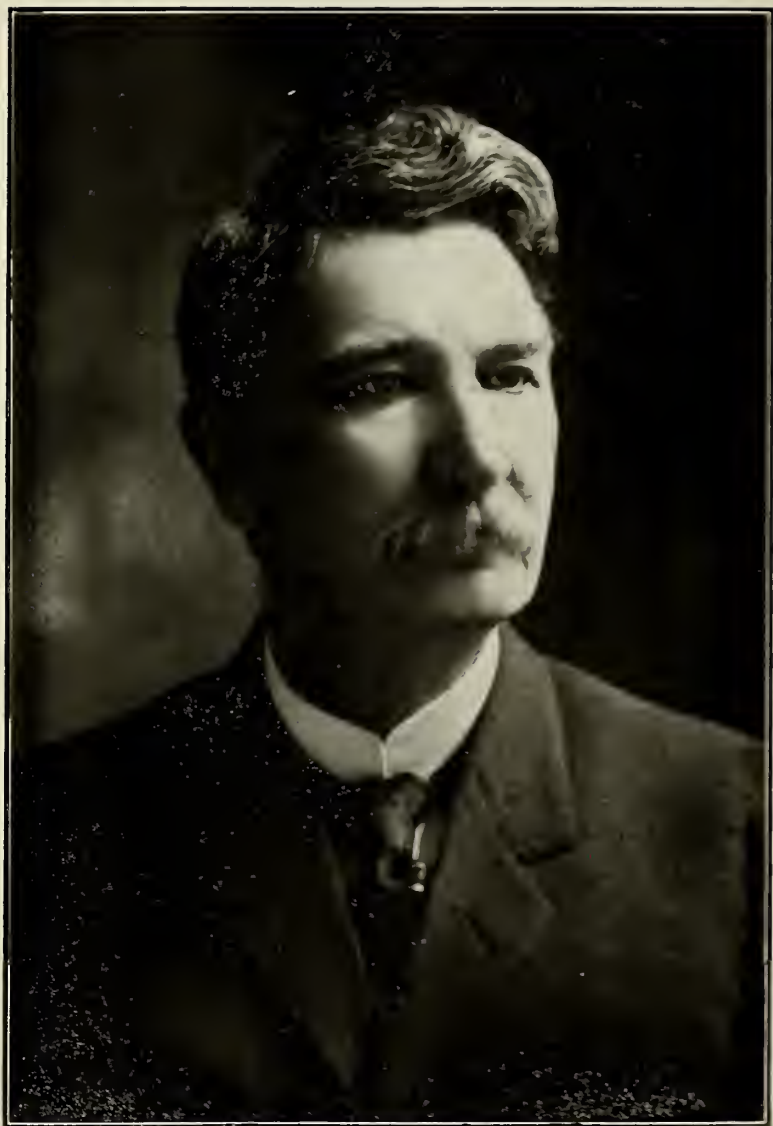
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ALFRED ORENDORFF

DEATH OF GENERAL ALFRED ORENDORFF, PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Illinois State Historical Society has sustained a great loss by the death of its president, Gen. Alfred Orendorff, which occurred at his home in Springfield, Ill., October 22, 1909. General Orendorff had been sick for more than a year and those who attended the annual meeting of the Society held last May will remember the heroic struggle which he made against extreme weakness when he presided over the sessions of the meeting. This was practically his last public service.

The Illinois State Historical Society has been most fortunate in the men who have served it as president, the first of these being the late Hiram Williams Beckwith of Danville, Ill., whose name is first among those who have given time, labor, interest and unselfish devotion to the cause of State history; the second being that indefatigable worker and conscientious student whose name stands for accuracy in historical research, Dr. John F. Snyder of Virginia, Ill.

When, in January, 1905, Dr. Snyder declined re-election to the presidency of the Society, General Orendorff was elected in his place and for nearly five years he continued to hold the office.

While General Orendorff does not rank with Judge Beckwith and Dr. Snyder as a writer of historical books and monographs, he gave a genuine interest and devotion to the Society and its labors. He was a man of many affairs and he often said that he hoped to get his business into such shape that he would be able to give more time to the real study of western history. He was

a prominent lawyer and was connected with many fraternal orders. He was a man who was very fond of social affairs and was a ready and able speaker and was much in request for the social meetings of the orders to which he belonged, so that it was not easy for him to find the time for historical study, and his hope was that in the future he would be able to do the work along that line which he had in a measure planned to do. When he was a young lawyer he was the law partner of William H. Herndon, who had been Mr. Lincoln's partner in the practise of law. Through much study of the mass of material which has been printed about Mr. Lincoln and through his connection with Mr. Herndon he became much interested in the study of the life and work of Lincoln and he collected a considerable library of Lincolniana, including several priceless manuscripts, among them being some of the legal papers in the famous case of Mr. Lincoln against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

General Orendorff was a Democrat in politics and was a strict party man and, while he, like all men, admired and venerated the character of Lincoln, he was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. One of the acts of his administration of the affairs of the Historical Society in which he took the greatest pleasure was the celebration in 1908 of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. These celebrations took place at the seven towns at which the original debates occurred, and they had been suggested and fostered by the Historical Society.

General Orendorff attended each of these celebrations and made an address at each place, and these addresses show his power as a writer and a thinker, though these powers are more clearly shown in his legal papers, of which the court records contain many. It may be said that General Orendorff's very large acquaintance gave the Historical Society a great gain in its membership. When, in 1905, he became president of the Society, it had

but two hundred and fifty-one members. During his presidency the membership increased to nearly one thousand members. He was a very affable and approachable man, one who entered into the spirit of every undertaking with which he was connected. In business or in social affairs he had a kind word for every one and a genuine interest in all of the people. He was a man whom children loved and trusted, and he had a high appreciation of the joys and privileges of his home life and the life of his neighbors and friends. He came into the management of the affairs of the Historical Society at a time when the labors of Judge Beckwith, Dr. Snyder, George N. Black, Judge David McCulloch, Captain Burnham, and others of that class of earnest historical workers, had founded the Society on broad and solid lines, and it remained for Alfred Orendorff to make it popular, to bring it to the attention of the people of the State, and this he succeeded in doing. He also, by his influence and large acquaintance, aided in securing recognition for the Society from the Legislature of the State. He loved the Illinois State Historical Society and no detail of its affairs was too small to secure his interest, and he labored for it unceasingly even when his health was so broken that he served the Society at the cost of suffering and weariness. He was called from life before he was an old man, and he had hoped and expected to give many more years of service to the Society. He was the man for the peculiar need of the Association when he was called to its head and he did good and loving service. The members who knew him, and nearly all were his friends, feel a deep sense of personal loss.

He was a good lawyer, a good citizen, a good neighbor and a good friend. His funeral, which was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, was largely attended, great numbers of his fraternal brethren being present, and hundreds of his old friends and neighbors, and all had a tender thought for the man who was gone, of his gentleness, of his thoughtfulness, of his geniality

and his hopefulness. In his young manhood, when scarcely more than a boy, he raised a Company for service in the War between the States. He was made captain of the Company, and so he began the years of his manhood in the service of his country and throughout his life he endeavored to continue this service by being a good citizen and doing for those with whom he came in contact the helpful, the just and the encouraging thing. Many a man and woman can testify to the gentle and unobtrusive helpfulness of this man.

“Better than honor and glory
and history’s iron pen
Was the thought of duty done
and the love of his fellowmen.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Alfred Orendorff was born in Logan county, Illinois, in 1845. The father was a farmer and miller, who died in the year 1853, the son being at that time but eight years of age. He resided upon the old homestead farm until after his father’s death, when he accompanied his mother on her removal to Lincoln, Ill., where he attended the common schools. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and his advanced literary course served as an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. Making a choice of law as a life work, he matriculated in the Albany law school of New York, in which he completed a thorough course by graduation in the class of 1866.

He then returned to Illinois and established himself in practice in Springfield, becoming an associate of the firm of Herndon & Zane, who were successors of the firm of Lincoln & Herndon. When Mr. Zane withdrew from the firm on his election to the bench, Mr. Orendorff

became a partner of Mr. Herndon, under the style of Herndon & Orendorff, a relation that was maintained for fifteen years. He then became associated with James A. Creighton, under the firm name of Orendorff & Creighton, and when the junior member was elected to the bench Mr. Orendorff became associated with Robert H. Patton. He possessed all the requisite qualities of a successful lawyer, and the favorable judgment which the world placed upon him at the outset of his career was in no degree set aside or modified, but on the contrary strengthened by his able handling of the many important cases intrusted to his care. His strong intellect, keenly analytical, and trained in the severest school of reasoning and investigation, made him a distinguished lawyer, and in his career he manifested the industry which is as essential in the professions as in industrial and commercial life. His careful preparation of cases, and his extensive reading, brought to him a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, and his name figures upon the legal records of Illinois as one of the foremost representatives of the calling which stands as the conservator of the rights and privileges of the individual.

General Orendorff has also been identified with the law-making bodies of the State. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1873, and served on the Judiciary Committee which adopted the statutory laws of the articles of the new Constitution. At the age of nineteen he organized and was commissioned captain of Company I, 133d Infantry, Volunteers.

He served as Adjutant-General during the administration of Governor Altgeld, 1893-96; and in the year 1882, and again in 1884, he was a candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket and succeeded in greatly reducing the Republican majority, polling a large vote, which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him, not only by the Democrats of the State, but also by many of the adherents of the

opposition party. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and was frequently a delegate to the National Convention of his party. Unflinching in his allegiance to the Democratic platform, his earnest advocacy was the result of careful and diligent investigation. He had a statesman's grasp of affairs, and the questions which have divided public opinion into great parties have ever been to him matters of deep concern. His intense and well-directed efforts have also been a potent element in community affairs, and as a champion of many measures for the city's welfare his efforts have proved far-reaching and effective. He was at one time president of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, and at the time of his death was president of the International Bank and Trust Company of Vinita, Okla. He was president of the Sangamon County Bar Association and was formerly president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

When the election commission law was adopted in Springfield he was named a member of the Springfield Election Commission and was elected president of that important local body, being a great factor in the upbuilding of one of the greatest and best organizations for the betterment of political conditions in this city's history.

He was prominent in Woodman and Masonic circles, and held membership in the Elks lodge, the Sangamo club of Springfield and the Iroquois club of Chicago. As an Odd Fellow he enjoyed prominence throughout the State, having been grand master of the Illinois Order of Odd Fellows and grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

In 1870 General Orendorff was married to Miss Julia J. Williams, a native of Springfield and a daughter of Colonel John Williams. Mrs. Orendorff died in May, 1908. The family residence on South Second street has been the scene of many attractive social functions, for General Orendorff, his wife and children have been

widely and favorably known in society and church circles in Springfield. He leaves two daughters and a son.

A suitable memorial on the life and services of General Orendorff will be presented at the next annual meeting of the Society.

SHICKSHACK IN ROMANCE AND IN REAL LIFE.

(DR. J. F. SNYDER)

Shickshack was an Indian chief; a historical character in the annals of the Sangamo country of Illinois. He was first revealed to the literary public, and immortalized, in 1899, by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood in one of her charmingly quaint little novels entitled, "Spanish Peggy, the last one emanating from her brilliant pen before her sad death on the 26th of December, 1902.*

As some readers of this paper have perhaps not seen that remarkable historical romance, it may be permissible to present here a brief synopsis of it, not in the spirit of criticism, but as illustrating the free license and broad latitude claimed by writers of fiction when dealing with history.

The scene of the story is laid at New Salem (now Old Salem), a pioneer settlement on the south bank of the Sangamon river, two miles southeast of Petersburg (of today), the county seat of Menard county; and the period of its commencement is about the year 1829. All the principal actors of the drama are introduced at once in the first chapter. After the night has set in, a long lanky youth, about twenty years of age, is disclosed lying prone on his stomach on the littered floor of the cooper's shop, in the flaring light of burning shavings in the spacious fireplace, reciting his daily lesson in Blackstone to the village school teacher seated nearby on a barrel. The name of the elongated youngster on the floor is Abe Lincoln. He had tried selling goods

*She died from slow exhaustion caused by cancer.

there, but failing in that was aspiring to become a lawyer. Presently his recitation was interrupted by the entrance of two grown boys about of his own age, one of whom was "Slicky" Bill Green,* the son of an old settler there, and the other a visitor from Jacksonville, Ill., named Dick Yates, who was introduced by Slicky Bill to Abe. Yates, seeing the copy of Blackstone, informed Abe that he was attending Illinois college, and intended, after graduating, to study law; whereupon they jokingly agreed to try their first case together.

Abe, who had arisen from the floor, replenished the fire with more shavings and blocks to keep up the light. Just then the voices and laughter of girls were heard in the darkness outside, and, the door opening, Nancy and Ann Rutledge with four other linsey-clad girls entered and found seats on a long bench near the wall. At that time the Rutledge family were running the village tavern. The mirth of these young folks was suddenly hushed upon the hasty entrance of a little swarthy lame girl followed by a vicious, hideous, old hag striking at her with a crutch, but who fled when Lincoln bounded to the door to protect the little cripple. He had scarcely closed the door when it was again thrown open by a full-blooded Indian dressed in buckskin, with gun in hand, and a full game pouch, who walked in followed by a stout white boy, also with gun and game pouch. The Indian was Shickshack, who some months before had established himself in a cabin he bought, or built, in New Salem, subsisting by hunting and fishing. As related by Mrs. Catherwood, he was a Sac chief who had left his tribe, and married Sally, a white woman, at Belleville (presumably in Canada), who had with her

*William Graham Green, who was born in Tennessee on January 27, 1812, and was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1820. He passed the balance of his life in Menard (formerly included in Sangamon) county; was a successful farmer, trader and financier, and an early, faithful, friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was familiarly known to the public as "Slicky" Bill Green, because of his natural shrewdness and keen business tact. He died at his home in Tallula, (Menard county), on the 30th of June, 1904, aged 82 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Antywine—his present hunting companion—the son of one of her former husbands. After that marriage, in one of his hunting expeditions on the Platte river he there fell in with another hunter, Don Luis Lorimer, a former Governor of Louisiana, the association resulting in their close mutual friendship. Don Louis died, confiding to his Indian companion his only child, a young daughter, and her patrimony, a lot of gold coin. Shickshack's household then comprised Sally, his wife, Antywine, her step-son, and the young Spanish orphan. For the latter Sally conceived a deep aversion, and by her brutal treatment seriously lamed her. The physician employed by Shickshack to repair the child's injury was undoubtedly a quack; for besides providing a crutch for the little patient he fastened upon her disabled knee a wooden "peg leg," by reason of which she gained among the villagers the sobriquet of "Spanish Peggy," but few knowing that her real name was Consuelo Lorimer.

While the promiscuous assembly in the cooper's shop was condoling with Spanish Peggy the patter of horses' feet was heard rapidly approaching, then halting at the door. On throwing it open two horsemen were discerned, one was the mail carrier, the other a well-dressed stranger who had a dark complexion. That stranger was evidently known to Shickshack, as immediately on coming into view the Indian, with a wild war-whoop, rushed at him with drawn hunting knife, but was restrained by Lincoln and the other boys from striking him.

The next morning the stranger introduced himself as Don Pedro Lorimer, formerly a wealthy sugar planter of Cuba, but now a political exile endeavoring to arouse in the United States a sentiment and movement for the acquisition and annexation, by this country, of Cuba; and the following evening he delivered a lecture on that theme at the school house. But Shickshack informed Lincoln that the fellow was a fraud, a New Orleans gambler who had learned from Sally that he, Shickshack, had the orphan's money, and was scheming to gain pos-

session of it by artifice or force. He feared the scoundrel might kidnap Peggy and hold her until ransomed by payment of her fortune. And his fears were well grounded. That very night when Peggy ventured out from the cabin in the darkness a blanket was suddenly thrown over her head, and she was lifted to the front of a horseman who applied spur to his nag and dashed down the Boardstown road at full speed. Antywine, too far away to render assistance to Peggy, seeing her bold abduction, bounded down to the river where he seized a skiff and shot down the stream with the intention of intercepting the fleeing horseman by a near cut-off. Rain now added to the dismal darkness of the night. Quickly tying up his boat, near the mouth of Rock creek, he clambered up the steep bank, and on gaining the road fell over some object in it that seemed to be alive. It proved to be Peggy. At that point her captor's horse stepping in a chuck-hole had, in partially falling, thrown her headlong in the soft mud. Don Pedro dared not stop to recapture her, as he heard behind him the clattering of horses' hoofs in keen pursuit. There was conveniently near by an old deserted cabin, in which Antywine placed Peggy, sheltered from the storm. Just then two horsemen, Abe Lincoln and Shickshack, went swiftly by in the darkness.

But Don Pedro eluded them. Returning at gray dawn they were halted at the cabin, to take charge of Peggy, by Antywine, who rowed his skiff back to the village. The spring, summer and autumn passed without incident, or much change in any but Peggy, who recovered from her lameness, discarded her crutch and peg leg, and developed into a beautiful maiden of sweet sixteen. Abe Lincoln was busy every week day at land surveying with Antywine as his chainbearer.

One day in the following winter Shickshack appeared at the school house door at the closing hour, and when Peggy emerged therefrom he hurriedly took her in his arms and carried her away. He had just learned that

Don Pedro Lorimer was at Clary's Grove, two and a half miles from New Salem, and apprehending another attempted kidnaping of his ward, determined to take her to Dick Yates at Jacksonville for safety, a journey of over twenty-five miles. It was the memorable "winter of the deep snow," 1830-31. Night soon set in, and with it came a furious snow-storm, and the temperature fell to below zero. He struggled on in the midst of a wide prairie until the depth of the snow rendered further progress impossible. But he had reached a great hollow log which some years before had been a large lone tree and noted landmark in the prairie. Setting Peggy down in the snow he drew his hunting knife and cautiously entered the dark cavity. A savage snarl and yelp followed, and he threw out a dead wolf. Then a cub wolf was thrown out after its mother, and Peggy was installed in their warm bed. Shickshack sat just within the wide opening of the log to guard against expected intrusion of other rapacious beasts. Peggy slept well, but on awaking in the morning was horrified to find Shickshack at his post, dead, frozen stiff, with knife still in hand, and several dead wolves around him. Presently her utter despair was relieved by hearing a familiar voice at the mouth of her retreat. It was that of Abe Lincoln. Providentially he and Antywine, his chain-carrier, were returning that way to New Salem from their long employment at land surveying. They carried Peggy home, and, with other villagers, returned and conveying the dead chief's body there, laid it out in state in the parlor of the Rutledge tavern. In preparing it for burial, Lincoln and Antywine found encircling it a snake's skin stuffed—sausage-like—with gold coins. This was Peggy's heritage from her father, which the noble red man had so faithfully guarded for years. It amounted, by their count, to two thousand and twenty dollars. Replacing the treasure in its scaly receptacle, Mr. Lincoln, who, by common consent, was now constituted the guardian of Peggy—or, as she was thenceforth designated, Miss

Consuelo Lorimer—proceeded to fasten it around his own body. So esteemed was Shickshack by the entire community that all its able-bodied men turned out to cut and beat down a road through the deep snow to the Concord burying ground, seven miles distant from the village, where they dug a grave and buried him. Thus Mrs. Catherwood ends the career of Shickshack. However, the well-told story continues with unabated interest, recounting the reappearance of Don Pedro backed by the Clary's Grove gang; the fine appeal to them by Dick Yates; the fight of their leader, Red Clary, and Lincoln, ending in Red being knocked out in the first round by Abe, followed by a change of the gang's sentiment in favor of the orphan girl; whereupon they mobbed the villain, Don Pedro, rolling him in a barrel three times down into the icy waters of the Sangamon, then ran him out of the settlement, where he was never again heard of. Finally, Consuelo, with her wealth secured, and Antywine, who regained his inheritance that Sally had gobbled up, were married and dwelt thereafter in peace and happiness.

Shickshack in reality was a Winnebago chief.* His name, a compound word, Shick-Shack, is said to signify in the Winnebago language the Rising Sun. The date of his coming to the Sangamon country is unknown, but it was probably at some time after the war of 1812-14 with England had terminated. He was there when the first white settlers ventured, after peace was restored, that far north into "the Indian country." Tom Beard and Murray McConnel met him when, in 1819, they rode on horseback from Edwardsville to "the beautiful Mound village" of the Kickapoo's, a short distance below the junction of the Sangamon and Illinois rivers, where the city of Beardstown now stands. In the spring of the next year, when Archibald Job brought his family

Shickshack is (erroneously) described as a Pottawatomie in the *History of Cass County, Illinois*. By William H. Perrin, Chicago. G. L. Baskin & Co., 1882, p. 161.

from Maryland and settled at Sylvan Grove, three miles southeast of the present city of Virginia, then in Greene county, Shickshack's Indians, fourteen miles to the northeast, were his nearest neighbors. The band comprised about forty men with their squaws and a full complement of children of various ages. Their village, of twenty-five or thirty deerskin lodges, was on the south side of the Sangamon, twenty-five miles above its new mouth, and a dozen or more miles west of New Salem. It was situated in the southern edge of the timber on a slight elevation above the line of highest overflow of the river in wet seasons, and perhaps a hundred yards east of Middle creek, which there crosses the bottom in its course from the uplands to join the Sangamon.

The alluvial bottom, comparatively level, is at that point (approximately) three-quarters of a mile in width. A third of that extent, next to the river, was covered with a dense forest growth between which and the bluffs, on the south, was a tract of open prairie affording ample grazing for the Indians' horses. Across that bottom prairie, almost opposite the site of the Indian village, is a high and very conspicuous dome-shaped hill almost isolated from the range of bluffs, of which it forms a part, without a tree or shrub growing upon it, that to this day is known as "Shickshack's Knob." Its location on the present map is near the northeastern corner of Cass county, in Richmond precinct, on Section 29, of Township 19, Range 8. From its summit a fine view is obtained of an extensive scope of the Sangamon valley, including the higher lands beyond the river to the north. It was daily resorted to by the chief and members of his band who utilized it as an observatory and, when necessary, as a signal station, by fire on its top to call in the scattered hunters and trappers. It is said that many of the Indians passed the warm summer nights on the Knob, not only for the better facilities for watching and guarding their horses on the plain below, but to escape the annoyance of the myriads of mosquitoes infesting the lower grounds.

When Philip Hash moved from Kentucky to Illinois, early in the spring of 1822, he settled on a claim in the hills but a short distance back of Shickshack's Knob. Among other children he brought with him was a son, Zachariah Hash, then ten years old, who was born in Greene county, Ky., on the 6th of April, 1812, and who passed the balance of his life almost in sight of the Sangamon river, dying at Chandlerville, in Cass county, on the 12th day of May, 1907, having reached the age of ninety-five years. For five years after his arrival in Illinois Zach Hash was a frequent visitor in Shickshack's village, a playmate of the chief's only son, and invariably well treated by all the Indians of the band, of whom he retained a vivid recollection to his last days. The personal reminiscences of Mr. Hash, and what he later heard told by the older members of his father's family and some of their neighbors, comprises all that is now known of Shickshack's history and domestic life.

When he and his band of Indians came to the Sangamon country the Kickapoos had displaced the Pottawatomies in Illinois, and were occupying all its central portion between the Wabash and Illinois rivers from the Kankakee on the north, to the Kaskaskia river at the south. The Winnebagos, who held the territory from the upper reaches of the Illinois and Rock rivers northward to and beyond the Wisconsin river, were always on friendly terms with their southern neighbors, the Kickapoos. Shickshack said that being opposed to warfare he left his people to avoid forced participation in their interminable forays upon the Chippewas, and other weak tribes near by, and had come down to the Sangamon, where fish and game were plenty, that he might live in peace and quietude. He was always well disposed to the whites, treating them with the utmost respect, and when they called at his village extended to them cordial hospitality.

In figure and general appearance Shickshack was a typical Indian, erect, muscular and active, about 5 feet

9 inches in height, with usual weight of, say, 165 pounds. He had—as all Indians have—keen black eyes, coarse black hair, heavy lower jaw and high cheek bones. His features in repose wore a harsh and unpleasant expression, stolid and immobile, belying his natural disposition to jovial mirthfulness and sympathetic kindness. At the time Mr. Hash knew him he was between thirty-five and forty years of age, and could speak English a little—enough to converse, by aid of his sign language, with the white settlers. He was an inveterate tobacco smoker, but—strangely for an Indian—detested liquor, and would not tolerate liquor drinking in his camp. His daily occupation, as that of all his band, was hunting, fishing and trapping. Their amusements were horse and foot racing, ball playing and pitching quoits. Their hunting grounds extended all along the Sangamon and adjacent prairies, down and beyond the Illinois river, and even beyond the Mississippi. At certain seasons almost the entire band would be away, on hunting expeditions, for weeks or months.

That same course of life had no doubt been pursued for ages before Shickshack's time by the Indians who dwelt in this region. In the first settlement of Morgan county by white pioneers a well-worn Indian trail was easily traced—and can now in places be still discerned—from their crossing of the Illinois river near Meredosia lake up to the great mound at Beardstown, where it turned to the east, continuing up the Sangamon bottom on the south side, passing on by Shickshack's village, to the mouth of Salt creek, where it crossed the Sangamon and continued on to the old Kickapoo village in the eastern part of McLean county. Another one of their trails starting from the same crossing of the Illinois river took the prairie route along the edges of the timber eastward, rounding the head of Indian creek, skirting the groves on Rock creek, and on to the Sangamon where it joined the first trail at the Salt creek ford. Those trails were traveled periodically by large parties of

Indians, from the upper villages going to and returning from their distant hunting grounds. As late as the autumn of 1825, after Archibald Job had settled at Sylvan Grove, a number of Indians returning to Salt creek from their annual fall hunting, down on the Illinois river, suddenly appeared one day at the cabin when Mrs. Job was alone with her young children and asked for bread. She gave them all the bread and meal she had, which they soon consumed after making a fire by a log in the clearing to cook the meal and broil their meat. Having finished their repast, and drank at the spring, they laid at the cabin door the whole carcass of a deer and several wild turkeys, and proceeded on their way.*

Shickshack had two wives—as some others of his band also had. One of his wives, named Lo-lo, was a Winnebago whom he had married before leaving his tribe; the other, named Mah-qua-la, was a Kickapoo squaw he married—probably from diplomatic considerations—after he had squatted on the territory of her people. Both squaws were, of course, full-blooded Indians, and by no means stunning beauties—as judged by the standards of modern esthetics; yet, their neatly braided hair, and sparkling black eyes surmounting full, slightly flushed cheeks, and perfect teeth, rendered their appearance less repulsive than that of the average females of their race. Their clothing was in part of calico and linsey, and their feet were encased, both in summer and winter, in elaborately beaded moccasins of deer or elk skin. They could speak only a few words of English, but were quite voluble in their own dialects, in which the sense of humor was not deficient, as was frequently manifested by their jesting and hearty laughter. Notwithstanding their slavish drudgery they appeared contented—perhaps happy—seemingly in perfect harmony in their social relations.

*See in *Transactions* of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1901, pp. 108-110, a paper entitled, "An incident in the early history of Morgan county, Illinois," by John Yaple.

Mah-qu-a-la, the Kickapoo squaw, had three children, all girls; and Lo-lo, the Winnebago wife, had but one child, a boy, sprightly and quick-witted, named Goo-mah, a year or so older than Zack Hash, and often his boon companion in hunting rabbits and shooting frogs with bows and arrows. Though the two squaws had separate lodges, in close proximity, they shared together the cooking and all other domestic work, and the four children seemed the property of both in common. They often went together to the timber near by after fire wood, and sometimes they joined together in planting and cultivating the corn, beans, and pumpkins in the brush-fenced field near the slough; but usually one remained at the lodges, seeing after the children and attending to the cooking, while the other was, with other squaws out at work.

Shickshack's domestic life was evidently agreeable; and the loyalty and confidence of all his band, and the friendship of his white neighbors, were very satisfactory; but his position on the Sangamon was annually becoming more precarious and untenable. He was from the first merely a tenant by courtesy, or sufferance, of the Kickapoos who, in 1819—only a little while after he came among them—sold to the United States all their lands in central Illinois, of which they claimed "a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois nation, and uninterrupted possession for more than half a century."* After that cession of their possessions the greater part of the tribe—always inveterately hostile to the whites—left the state for a reservation allotted to them beyond the Mississippi. A few detached bands of them, however, reluctant to leave their life-long homes, "lingered upon the Embarrass, the Vermilion, and their northwestern tributaries, until 1832 or 1833, when they joined their people" in Kansas Territory.*

*Handbook of American Indians, Bureau of Am. Ethnology, Washington, 1907, p. 684.

*The Illinois and Indiana Indians. By Hiram W. Beckwith, Chicago. The Fergus Printing Company, 1884, p. 137.

Then, too, the discomfort of Shickshack was augmented by the white pioneers, constantly crowding in and by entering land, or taking up claims, rapidly curtailing the scope of his hunting domain. That absorption of the public lands by incoming settlers had also the effect of speedily reducing the former abundance of wild game of all kinds, thereby diminishing the Indian's principal means of subsistence. The last buffalo of the great herds that once roamed over the Illinois prairies was killed in 1816, and the last elk in 1818. The Illinois and Sangamon rivers, and their tributaries, were in early times the habitat of innumerable beavers. Two of them, eluding their many enemies, survived until November, 1876—the last two seen in the State—when they were trapped in Dowell's slough near the Sangamon river in Menard county. The onward, irresistible march of civilization convinced Shickshack that he must soon vacate his station and look up another home. The crisis in his affairs came in 1827. In the spring of that year he saw with amazement and consternation the first steamboat that ruffled the placid waters of the Illinois river, the "Mechanic, John S. Clark, Master," ascend that stream, and with much smoke and noise pass on up to Fort Clark (Peoria). To him that puffing and sputtering of steam clearly sounded the doom of the Indian in Illinois. Following closely in the wake of that floating marvel came the startling rumors of trouble in the northwest foreboding dire calamity to his people there. Swift carriers brought the alarming intelligence of a "Winnebago War." By hurried orders from Governor Edwards Colonel Thomas M. Neale, of Springfield, quickly enrolled a regiment of volunteers in Sangamon and Morgan counties, and at once set out for Galena.

To what extent the impending peril to his distant kinsmen influenced Shickshack is not known; or how he was informed of it; but one afternoon (in 1827) before Philip Hash had heard that an "Indian war had broken out in the Fever River lead diggings," he appeared at that

pioneer's cabin, and telling the inmates that he was going away never to return, he shook hands with each member of the family impressively bidding them "good-bye," and immediately hastened away. The next day Mr. Hash having occasion to go down into the bottom was astonished on discovering that the Indians had left. Not a vestige of their village remained but smoldering embers marking the position of the lodges that so long formed a part of the wild landscape. The trail made by the moving Indians crossed the Sangamon at a point due north of the knob, and the Illinois above the mouth of the Spoon river; from there it was afterwards learned, the band, holding a course directly north, reached Prophetstown, on Rock river, and thence went on to the Wisconsin river hills.

When the demoralized mob of militia called out by Governor Reynolds to repel Black Hawk's raid, after burning Prophetstown, reached Dixon's Ferry, on Rock river, in the first week of May, 1832, Captain Allen F. Lindsey, of Morgan county, Philip Hash, Zadock W. and Royal Flynn, Wm. Lindsey, and Jacob Yapple, members of his company, Travis Elmore, a private in the company of Captain Abraham Lincoln, and several other volunteers from Morgan and Sangamon counties, who knew Shickshack here, were much surprised and pleased to meet him there. He had heard, he said, that among the soldiers who were coming north to fight Black Hawk—whom he very much disliked—there were some of his old friends from the Sangamon country, whom he had come to see and once more take by the hand. They entertained him, and his few Winnegabo companions, as sumptuously as their circumstances then permitted, greatly to his gratification; but his visit was brief. The next day he bade them farewell and departed for Wisconsin.

After the final battle of the Black Hawk war, at the mouth of the Bad Axe, on August 2, 1832, Black Hawk, who, with a dozen or so of his body guard had escaped, fled up the Wisconsin river and concealed themselves

at the "Dalles" on that stream. They were pursued and captured by a party of friendly Winnebagoes who, by persuasion, induced them to return to Prairie du Chien and surrender to General Atkinson. Subsequently Captain Lindsey often stated he was informed by reliable persons who were there at the time, that Shickshack was one of those "friendly Winnebagos" mentioned who apprehended the famous Sac warrior and placed him in the custody of the United States troops.

The Winnebagoes of the north, struck with dismay at the merciless slaughter of the Sacs and Foxes, and summary expulsion of the remnant of them that survived, as soon as possible after that decisive carnage at the Bad Axe, concluded a treaty (on the 15th of September, 1832), at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, with the United States, whereby they sold to the latter all their lands lying south and east of the Wisconsin river and of the Fox river of Green Bay. Before the year closed a large portion of the tribe crossed the Mississippi into Iowa, thence into Missouri, where they remained a short period, and then moved their reservation west of Fort Leavenworth in Kansas.* There can be no doubt that Shickshack, with his family and his faithful followers, were included in that tribal exodus; and there is every element of probability—in absence of positive certainty—that in the fullness of time the mortal remains of that worthy, honorable, Indian were entombed in one of the many burial grounds on the crest of the bluffs that overlook the beautiful valley of the Kaw river.

Honorable Thomas L. Harris, when representing the Sixth Illinois District in the Thirty-fourth Congress (1855-'57), had provisions made for a new mail route from Petersburg, Menard county (his home), down the

*A small part of the Winnebago tribe remained on the north side of the Wisconsin river for several years longer. By a second treaty, Nov. 1, 1837, they ceded that residue of their lands to the United States, and thereby agreed to remove west of the Mississippi within eight months thereafter, an engagement they did not comply with until some three years later.—The Illinois and Indiana Indians. By Hiram W. Beckwith, *op. cit.*, p. 155.

Sangamon bottom to Beardstown, including incidentally a post office on the line at the crossing of Job's creek in Bowen (now Hickory) precinct, in Cass county, to be named Shickshack. But before the post office department could perfect arrangements for putting the route in operation the rapid multiplication of mail facilities in that part of the district rendered it unnecessary. Consequently, the contemplated post route was abandoned, and the proposed post office to perpetuate the name of Shickshack, the last Indian chief south of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY SENATOR JAMES R.
DOOLITTLE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
OCTOBER 4, 1864.

The following is a typewritten speech found among the private papers and correspondence of the late ex-Senator James Rood Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Whether the original speech was, or was not, delivered *ex tempore*, the undersigned has no means of knowing. It is certain that Judge Doolittle was easily capable of doing such things, particularly, when he was deeply interested, as it is known that he was in President Lincoln's re-election. And, if the original speech was delivered *ex tempore*, or from brief notes, this reproduction can be considered as authoritative, for it was no doubt prepared under Judge Doolittle's immediate supervision and dictation. The document is worthy of preservation in spite of its brevity; and students of the political history of Illinois will, I feel certain, welcome its appearance on the pages of the Quarterly. It has never been published.

DUANE MOWRY.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 18, 1909.

SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE UNION WIGWAM
IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY
EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—On the 11th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, left his home, at this place, to go to Washington, to become, on the 4th of March ensuing, President of a great country and a great people.

In the whole history of the world there is nothing more simple, more touching, or more sublime than the scene at his departure.

Bear in mind the situation of affairs then existing. That conspiracy which had been plotting disunion for more than a quarter of a century; which had been secretly arming, organizing and drilling its forces; which had filled the cabinet of Buchanan with treason, had at this time already made open war against the government of the United States. I know the full force of what I say, and I repeat, open and uncompromising war had been levied and actually waged against the United States, before Mr. Lincoln left his home for Washington. I say nothing now of ordinances of secession, I speak only of acts of flagrant war.

On the twenty-seventh of December, 1860, the rebel forces seized Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and a United States revenue cutter at Charleston.

On the third of January, 1861, they captured Fort Pulaski, in Georgia, and the arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stands of arms.

On the fourth of January, they seized Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay—the same fort which Admiral Farragut and General Smith have lately recaptured, adding glory to our arms on sea and on land.

On the ninth of January, they fired into the steamship *Star of the West*, bearing the flag of our country, loaded with provisions for our forces in Fort Sumpter, and drove her from the harbor of Charleston.

On the tenth of January the rebel forces seized Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, closing against us the mouth of the Mississippi, as they had already, by a battery erected upon that river in the state of Mississippi, closed its navigation for hundreds of miles above.

On the fourteenth of January they seized the Pensacola navy yard, and Forts Barancas and McRae, and laid siege to Fort Pickens.

On the eighteenth they seized Baton Rouge arsenal; on the thirty-first the New Orleans mint and custom house; on the second of February, the arsenal at Little Rock, in Arkansas; on the eighth, the rebel provisional constitution was adopted, and on the ninth of February, Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were chosen President and Vice President of a pretended rebel Confederacy, claiming, and by force of arms, asserting jurisdiction over nearly one-third of the states and territories of the United States.

While all this was transpiring, James Buchanan, then President, refused to raise a hand in defense of the Constitution he had sworn to "preserve, protect and defend."

It was under circumstances like these, in the midst of a civil war already begun, which, by bold and rapid movements of the rebels, and by the surrender of Buchanan's administration, had already given possession of nearly 2,000 miles of our sea coast, and one-third of our states to the rebellion, that Mr. Lincoln, the citizen President-elect, unarmed and with a few friends, left his home here for Washington. Citizens of Springfield, what a scene was here presented on that memorable eleventh of February! It still lives in your memories. The words he uttered at parting with you, as you stood around him uncovered and in tears, are known the world over; they are classic alike in their simplicity, touching pathos, and depth of meaning. "No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. *A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington.* I feel that I can not succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him. On that same Almighty Being I place my re-

liance for support, and *I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain.*"

How clearly he saw, how deeply he felt the great duty, devolved upon him; the work to which he was called, viz: to maintain the Union, some of whose pillars had long been undermined, and were then crumbling round him; to defend the Constitution, whose authority the party then in power, and which is seeking it again, would not enforce; and declared it had no right to enforce by arms; to execute the laws in every state; and to hold, occupy and possess the forts, property, and places belonging to the government, one-third of which had already been seized by armed traitors, or surrendered by the administration of Buchanan; in one word, to take from the hands of a weak President, the flag of the Union thus insulted, outraged and trampled upon, and raise it aloft, as the glorious standard of a common country—with not one stripe erased, nor one star obscured—and to bear it full high advanced, right onward, until, in spite of rebellion at home and threatened intervention from abroad, it should float again, honored, respected over every foot of the soil of every state and territory of the United States.

How true, almost prophetic were those parting words! O, what a duty; what a gigantic work, what a heavy responsibility was indeed devolved upon that heart and brain! When would man more need Divine assistance to sustain and strengthen him? And shall we not give him our sympathy and support?

Never, in my opinion, since the world began has a higher duty, a greater work, or a weightier responsibility rested upon any human being than upon him. (Cheers.)

For almost four years he has been engaged in discharging that duty, in performing that great work—in bearing that responsibility. The amount of his mental and physical labor is almost incredible—more than that of ten Presidents in ordinary times. In the mere matter

of appointments to office he has been called upon to make more and to sign more commissions than all the other Presidents put together. That he may have made mistakes is true; but the marvel is, that he has not made many more, and can only be accounted for in the fact that he is endowed by nature with a vigor, activity and clearness of intellect unsurpassed in any man of our time (cheers); by a patriotic, unselfish singleness of purpose in disposing of every question as it arises. (Cheers.) The wielding of great patronage is the severest test of executive ability. That in addition to all his other duties he has done so so long and upon so vast a scale, and still retained unbounded popularity among the masses of the people, is the highest evidence of capacity, and will place his name in history among the great ones of the earth, as one of the immortal few, that were not born to die. (Great and prolonged cheering.)

Could those who denounce Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper know him as you have known him for a quarter of a century, or as I have seen him and come to know him at Washington, during these last four years of trial, their tongues would cleave to the roof of their mouths. I have seen him under various circumstances; in the joy of success—in the anguish of defeat. It has been my good fortune to share, in some measure, his friendship and confidence, as it has been my highest duty at all times, to give him words of encouragement and support.

I have seen him by day and by night; in time of victory, when his soul was lighted up and his face beamed with a halo of joy. I have seen him in the hour of defeat, when his soul ready to sink, his head bowed like a bulrush, in agony and tears; and I know, from personal knowledge, that the sense of that great duty which he felt and expressed at his departure from this place in February, 1861, has been ever present with him—has never forsaken him. It has become, and is, the absorbing idea of his soul. To restore peace to a bleeding

country; to save the Union, and with it our national life; to preserve constitutional, republican liberty to ourselves and to our posterity forever; and to bring our beloved country safely through this terrible baptism of blood and fire redeemed and regenerated, to take its true place in the vanguard of civilization, leading, by the light of its great example, all nations and peoples under the whole heavens to the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and, through them, to a higher, better and more divine life; these are the ideas which fill his soul to overflowing.

There are times, it is true, when, weary and overburdened, his soul finds temporary rest and refreshment in sparkling humor or playful anecdote. While to the captious, hypercritical or casual observer this might seem to be light, trifling and undignified, how much better thus than to seek refreshment in the wine cup and strong drink—a thing in which he never indulged. But how little do they know of the deep undertones of the silver chords of his interior life, when touched by the ever present and ever pressing thought of that great duty. That supreme thought is with him by day and by night—morning, noon and night—the last ere he sleeps—the first when he awakes; and, if it be not sacrilege, draw aside the veil of his most private hours, when sleep refuses to descend upon that aching head and almost fainting heart; go, in the still watches of the night to the executive chamber, when that soul, bending alone in the presence of the Almighty, implores that Divine assistance, without which he can not succeed, but with which success is certain. In that hour when he sweats, as it were, great drops of agony, what is the burden of his prayer? O, God, when will this duty be discharged? When will that great work be finished? O, Thou, without whose notice not a sparrow falls, save this nation and spare this people; preserve the Union of these states and the liberties of all men; grant, O, grant us that decisive victory which shall put an end to this unholy rebellion and restore peace—a peace based upon Thine

eternal justice; a peace consistent with national authority and national life; and, a peace which shall forever secure constitutional and republican liberty, and the equal rights of all men. God, the Almighty, grant such a peace; that it may come soon, and come to stay.

Fellow citizens, such a peace is coming. It is not distant, if we are only true to ourselves. The final, crushing victory over the rebellion draws nigh. Its hope of a defeat of the Union armies in the field, and its still greater hope of dividing the North, and overthrowing the administration at the polls in November are vanishing together. (Great cheering.) Smith and Farragut at Mobile, Sherman at Atlanta, Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and Grant before Richmond, are fast crushing out its military power; while the loyal masses of the people of the Union are gathering hand in hand around the political standard of the Union, and preparing to demonstrate, by tremendous majorities that, in spite of the Chicago convention, its platform and candidates, that there is no divided North. (Here Mr. D. was interrupted by great cheers.)

I repeat, the people are substantially one, of one mind, and of one heart. They now stand around the President, shoulder to shoulder in political action, as well as in arms; and, with one voice bid him to lean on them, next to the Almighty, for support, until his great duty is accomplished, his work finished.

Much has been done already. Among other things, we have recaptured Beaufort and Morris Island, giving us command of the harbors of South Carolina, including Charleston. We have recaptured also Norfolk and Portsmouth and all the coast and rivers of Virginia; we have also recaptured Newbern and all the harbors of North Carolina except Wilmington, and, it is said, Farragut, the old Neptune of the seas, is about to look after that place; we have recaptured Fort Pulaski, commanding the harbor of Savannah, in Georgia; also Forts Barancas, McRae, and the Pensacola navy yard, in Florida, the best harbor of the Gulf; we have recaptured Forts

Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, and with them the city of New Orleans, the great metropolis of the rebellion.

By a crowning victory in the recapture of Vicksburg by General Grant, followed by that of Port Hudson, we restored to the loyal people of the Union, and to all the world, the navigation of the great river Mississippi—the vital artery—the great *aorta* of national Union and bond of enduring peace.

By the operations of the victorious army of the Cumberland we have recaptured from the rebellion Kentucky, Tennessee, much of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and, we trust in God, we verily believe the time so impatiently waited for, but hitherto so long delayed, will soon come, when the head and front and power of the rebellion will be crushed by the victorious armies of Grant and Sheridan around Richmond (great and tremendous cheering)—or compelled to retreat into South Carolina, there to be pursued and trampled to pieces upon the soil of that state where treason was first hatched; (great applause) where treason with wicked hand first pulled down the holy stars and stripes of liberty and union, and raised in its stead the rattlesnake—fit emblem of disunion and slavery, rebellion and civil war.

Our flag now waves and our national authority is re-established over two-thirds of the jurisdiction seized by the rebellion. When such is our situation; when so much has been done; when the finishing stroke is just about to be given, lo! what do we hear? The Chicago convention cries aloud to the President, to the armies and to the people, Hold! stop! cease hostilities! The war is a failure!

Gentlemen of the Chicago convention, I tell you no. The people by majorities of hundreds of thousands will say no. Our soldiers and sailors, victorious on sea and land, almost unanimously say no. All the considerations which make this government, under the constitution, worth living for or dying for, all the memories of the

past, the interests of the present, and the hopes of the future, say no. And were it possible for us to draw aside the veil which hangs between the living and the dead and hold communion with the spirits of that mighty host—our sons and brothers and fathers who have laid down their lives on a hundred battlefields a sacrifice to save this Union and defend the Constitution—one question by them, ought to overwhelm the Chicago convention with shame unutterable. Have we then died in vain? Will you now abandon the flag for which we gave up our lives?

The people of Illinois in vast multitudes are now gathering at Springfield—the home of Abraham Lincoln. And for what? To send him words of encouragement and good cheer; to declare that he must and shall be re-elected President of the United States, in order that he may finish the great work assigned him; to ask God's blessing to sustain and strengthen him; and to pledge themselves to stand by him in this great struggle to the end, and until Abraham Lincoln is not only President-elect of the United States, but acknowledged and respected as the President of all the states, united and free. (Great and prolonged cheering.)

A CURIOUS PROPOSITION IN 1776.

J. H. BURNHAM

Silas Deane was one of the greatest men of our revolutionary period, although by the end of the war he had unfortunately lost much of his early popularity. He was one of Connecticut's patriotic leaders who in 1775 planned the famous and brilliant capture of Fort Ticonderoga. The New York Historical Society's "Deane Papers," Vol. 1, 1886, has referred to the Ticonderoga affair as follows: "The money to equip the expedition was also procured by Mr. Deane and his associates who gave their personal notes for the sum advanced from the treasury of the colony."

Mr. Deane was one of the Connecticut delegates to the Continental Congress of 1774-1775, and his ability was so generally recognized that he became one of the most valuable members of that illustrious body. The congressional committee of secret correspondence appointed Mr. Silas Deane special agent to the French Court at Paris, where he labored with such success that when Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee were joined with Mr. Deane, the three commissioners had the pleasure on February 6, 1778, of entering into that world renowned treaty with the French government, by which France sent a large portion of its navy to aid the colonists with also the large detachment of its army.

Mr. Deane had furnished the arguments and prepared the way for this historic treaty during the two years in which he represented our colonies in France. His great services in this capacity have fully been made

known to the historical students of the present generation in the three volumes of the "Deane Papers" published by the New York Historical Society in 1886.

A perusal of these papers teaches us that Mr. Deane was one of the most politic and far seeing statesmen of the revolutionary era. His able and convincing arguments and "memoirs" to the French government are by these volumes made accessible to historical investigators.

His arguments in offering a tract of land almost exactly covering the present states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as security for a loan of several millions of money to aid the revolutionary cause, is found on pages 383 and 384, in Vol. 1, of the "Deane Papers," from which we make the following extracts, showing how Mr. Deane believed independence could be secured by a most novel and brilliant real estate transaction. Who can tell how much of the popularity of the Ordinance of 1787 may have had its origin in the magnificent scheme outlined by Silas Deane on December 1, 1776?

Residents of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be interested in the extract given below, which sets forth the remarkable proposition in such clear light that we almost wonder the plan proposed by Mr. Deane was not carried into effect. It may have been published and commented on at the time, and the idea of forming the northwest territory in 1787 may have had its origin in this remarkable proposition, which is certainly one of the curiosities of American history.

TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PARIS, 1st December, 1776.

GENTLEMEN :

From these and other considerations on which I need not be minute, emigrations from Europe will be prodigious immediately on the establishment of American independancy. The consequence of this must be the rise of the lands already settled, and a demand for new or uncultivated land; on this demand I conceive a certain fund may now be fixed.

I trace the river Ohio from its junction to its head; thence north to Lake Erie; on the south and west of that lake to Fort Detroit which is in the latitude of Boston; thence a west course to the Mississippi, and return to the place of my departure. These three lines, of near one thousand miles each, include an immense territory, in a fine climate, well watered, and by accounts exceedingly fertile; it is not inhabited by any Europeans of consequence, and the tribes of Indians are inconsiderable, and will decrease faster than the lands can possibly be called for cultivation. To this I ask your attention as a resource amply adequate, under proper regulations, for defraying the whole expense of the war, and the sums necessary to be given the Indians in purchase of the native right. But to give this land value, inhabitants are necessary. I therefore propose, in the first place, that a grant be made of a tract of land at the mouth of the Ohio, between that and the Mississippi, equal to two hundred miles square, to a company formed indiscriminately of Europeans and Americans, which company should form a distinct state, confederated with and under the general regulations of the United States General of America. That the Congress of the United States shall, out of such grant, reserve the defraying or discharging the public debts or expenses; one-fifth part of all the lands, mines, &c., within said tract, to be disposed of by the Congress in such manner as good policy and the publick exigencies may dictate, the said one-fifth to be sequestered out of every grant or settlement made by the company, of equal goodness with the rest of such grant or settlement. The company, on their part, shall engage to have in seven years after the passing of such grant one thousand families settled on said grant, and civil government regulated and supported on the most free and liberal principles, taking therein the advice of the honorable Congress of the United States of North America. They shall, also, from and after their having one thousand families as above mentioned, contribute

their proportion of the publick expenses of the Continent or United States, according to the number of their inhabitants, and shall be entitled to a voice in Congress, as soon as they are called on thus to contribute. The company shall at all times have the preference of purchasing the Continental or common interest thus reserved, when it shall be offered for sale. The company shall consist, on giving the patent or grant, of at least one hundred persons.

These are the outlines of a proposed grant, which you see contains more than 25,000,000 acres of land, the one-fifth of which, if a settlement is carried on vigorously, will soon be of most prodigious value. At this time a company might be formed in France, Germany, &c., who would form a stock of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, to defray the expense of this settlement. By such a step, you, in the first place, extend the circle of your connexion and influence. You increase the number of your inhabitants, proportionably lessen the common expense, and have in the reserve a fund for publick exigencies. Further, as this company would be in a great degree commercial, the establishing commerce at the junction of these large rivers, would immediately give a value to all the lands situate on or near them within the above extensive description, and further grants might admit of larger reserves, amply sufficient for defraying the expenses of the war, and possibly for establishing funds for other important purposes. It may be objected that this is not a favorable time for such a measure. I reply that it is the most favorable that can happen. You want money, and by holding up thus early to view a certain fund on which to raise it, even the most certain in the world, that of land security, you may obtain the loan and engage the monied interest of Europe in your favor. I have spoken with many persons of good sense on this subject, which makes me the more sanguine.

REMINISCENCES OF A TRAGEDY IN PIONEER LIFE.

F. M. WOOLARD

Sometimes sidelights make their appearance, at a later period, which add interest to incidents or tragedies which were already well known. This is especially true with reference to the murder, by Kickapoo Indians of young Boultinghouse, whose tragic death has been chronicled by all who have attempted to give an accurate account of the exposed condition of the early American settlers in Illinois territory, previous to and during the war of 1812. The incident was supposed to have ended at the close of that stirring period, by the treaty of peace with Great Britain; but this was far from true.

The laws of the United States were strenuous and made no allowance for the vengeance of whites whose families had suffered by the treachery of savages during the war. Hence, the incident which we now record was not generally known until after the death of gallant old Captain Joe Boultinghouse, when his associates in the tragedy of the Little Wabash, regarding all danger from exposure as passed, removed the common suspicion by revealing the facts in the case without extra coloring.

The matters here recorded, however, were well known to the families of the participants, as well as by a few reliable friends, who could be depended upon to hold sacred the trust. Of course many second-hand and even more remote accounts were afloat, often differing in minor details, but which generally agreed as to the main facts; while the better informed witnesses substantially concurred in the account here given.

Twenty-five years ago there were still living in Wayne, Edwards and White counties a number of the sons of pioneers and also native born sons, all well advanced in years at that time, who had known and conversed with one or more of the four participants and sole survivors of the transaction. From some of them I learned the facts here recorded, and have every reason to regard these statements as reliable. I talked with sons of some of the chief actors, and others who had reliable information from first and second hands, and in almost every instance their statements substantially agreed.

From the late President King, who had spent his life near the scene of the tragedy, a son of one of four men engaged in the transaction, I learned his father's oft repeated account. From a grandson of Captain Boultinghouse, then an old man, though scarcely remembering his grandfather, I had a substantial confirmation of Mr. King's statement. From 'Squire Miles Harris, a nephew of Isaac and Gilham Harris, I received a material endorsement of Mr. King's account. 'Squire Harris was a native of Wayne county, where he spent more than four score years. He was a bright man, and while he did not remember the details as revealed from first hands, he had a distinct recollection of the accepted account. He also distinctly remembered the "stray filly."

Judge Samuel J. R. Wilson, who, when a lad came to Wayne county, soon after the occurrence now under discussion, and later became acquainted with all four of the men connected with the affair, had frequent conversations with some of them concerning the matter. He also gave a statement substantially confirming the account here given. I asked him why the real facts had so long been suppressed, and, shrugging his shoulders, he quickly answered: "They were afraid it might get Joe Boultinghouse into trouble with the government." This was correct. I have made this digression in order to introduce the witnesses to the account here given.

Young Boultinghouse was killed in the western part of Edwards county in 1814, and the account was balanced in the eastern part of Wayne county in 1818. The scenes of the provocation and final settlement were not far apart.

That the body of the unfortunate lad had been terribly mutilated by the savages was well known, but the incidents connected therewith so fully calculated to arouse the resentment of those most deeply interested were not revealed until three years later, when quick vengeance was instantly meted out to the heartless degenerates who had not been content with murdering and savagely mutilating the body of the helpless boy, but boasted of their cruel deed with intemperate glee, even imitating his actions, mimicking his cry and ridiculing his piteous pleading for mercy and life. It has been said: "There are things which we can not stand," and under the circumstances who can blame the bereft father, under the most trying ordeal for acting upon a natural impulse? Had he done otherwise he could not today retain the highest esteem in which his memory is held, at home and abroad, by fair minded and just men, who have become familiar with the treacherous methods of those with whom our peaceably disposed ancestors had to constantly reckon.

Captain Boultinghouse was one of nature's strong men, held in high esteem by all who knew him, was quiet, but a born leader, and when deeds of daring were required, all eyes were turned to him as the one best qualified to take the advance. During the days of trouble with the Indians when the enemy were not thought to be in the vicinity, the lad had gone from the fort to the home near the "old Indian village," east of the Little Wabash river, near the county line between Wayne and Edwards counties, to look after a flock of hogs which had been left to range in the woods.

He rode a young filly and while naturally watchful and careful, was ambushed by the savages, and fell from his horse badly wounded. It was not known by his

friends until the incident which we now relate, that he was not killed outright. When he failed to return to the fort, and later, when the large family dog, "Beve," which accompanied him, returned alone, the fact was realized that something had gone wrong with him. Men from the block house went with the father, and when they came to where his body had been left by his murderers a sight of almost indescribable savage brutality was presented to the sorrowing company. The Indians had taken his horse and also from the stable a stock bell, such as were worn by horses when on the range. The father said but little, for like many pioneers and hunters, he was a silent man; but his frame shook, his set lips quivered under the manifest anguish which he suffered.

RETRIBUTION.

Captain Boultinghouse continued at the head of his company of rangers to devote himself to the war until its close, after which he turned his attention to his farm, and hunting wild game, the excitement of which seemed best to bring respite from his sorrows. In the autumn of 1818 in company with Isaac Harris, Gilham Harris, Dave Boultinghouse, a brother, and ——— King, former rangers with him, were hunting bear and deer in Little Wabash bottom, where large game abounded. Presently their attention was attracted by the sound of a horse bell, not far away, and at first they paid little attention to it, but after a little while it was observed that Boultinghouse was in a deep study, being absorbed by close attention for some reason. Finally he said: "There is something peculiar in the tone of that bell, for it has a strange effect on me which I do not understand. Let us go and see what it means." They soon came in sight of the animal wearing the bell, when the captain recognized the beast as the filly, which his son was riding when killed, and also the bell as his own by its appearance and peculiar tone. Walking a short distance to the bank of the river, they came upon a camp

of Indian hunters, which was not an uncommon thing in that region, even as late as 1825, as game was still plentiful there. The Indians had just come in from the day's hunt and had all stacked their guns against a large tree near the camp. There were four Indian men and three squaws. It is far from probable that either Boultinghouse or any member of his party approached the camp with any evil intentions whatever, for as brave and chivalrous a man as he had ever shown himself to be he could not stoop so low as to wish to punish an innocent person for the acts of guilty men.

The conversation following was in broken English and a kind of recognizable sign language. At first the chief spokesman of the Indian party appeared somewhat surly, but as matters early assumed a more serious aspect, he changed his tactics and feigned a more friendly attitude.

Boultinghouse, as best he could, enquired "Whose horse is that?" The Indian, his finger pointing to his own breast said, "Mine." B., "Where you get him?" I., "Me kill white man and take his horse," laughing as he spoke. B., "That was wrong. White man did you no harm, and you killed him and took his horse." I., "Me kill white man in war and take him horse. Me good Indian now. Me love white man." Boultinghouse's friends saw an ominous change coming over the face of their leader, one that they readily recognized as boding no good to the boastful murderer of his innocent boy, and stood prepared for instant action should necessity require it. (The whites at first had taken a stand between the Indians and their guns.) His face had changed, presenting a stern aspect, his lips had turned purple and every appearance indicated a rising storm from within which he was struggling hard to suppress. He again spoke to the savage mildly, but earnestly, telling him that his act was cowardly in killing the helpless boy. The savage made light and with great glee made sport of the lad's actions when wounded, heartily laughing while mimicking

and imitating the dying boy's manner, and his pitiful plea for mercy and life. Then with a brutal effrontery he again said: "War then, me good Injun now." This was too much, and consequences could no longer be taken into account. The outraged father then said: "By the eternal, it's war now!" and as quick as a flash at the sharp crack of his rifle the savage fell dead. The other three men fired almost at the same instant, when two other Indians bit the ground. The remaining Indian broke away, and while climbing a small bank nearby was seized by the calf of his leg by the large dog "Beve," which was with the boy when killed. Such was the savage's strength that with one hand he pushed the dog's head loose from his hold. The whites had taken the Indians' guns which still retained their loads and quickly dispatched the remaining "good Indian."

The fearful tragedy had all occurred within a very few moments at farthest, allowing no time for thought. Under existing laws the whites were guilty of murder, and were liable to extreme penalties. Their conclusion was deliberate and prompt. The transaction must never be known. There must be no witnesses. The three squaws must never be allowed to tell the tale. They also were soon suppressed as a matter of safety, and the seven Indians with their guns and entire outfit were given a grave among the fishes. Boultinghouse took his lost son's mare home and kept her with care as long as she lived. One of the Harrises took care of an Indian filly, claiming to have taken her up as a stray. She lived to an age far beyond the average of her species and was always known as the "stray filly."

The fact that Captain Boultinghouse had recovered his son's filly and that Harris, about the same time, had come into possession of a "stray" caused suspicion, and some commotion, but no effort was made to investigate.

The men engaged in the transaction were all stalwart pioneers, as well as useful citizens, and had been foremost among those who had risked their lives in keeping

back the savage horde from the destruction of the settlements. Who would inform on them?

The incident occurred near the mouth of Kings creek, only a few rods south and within sight of the bridge over which the Southern railway crosses the Little Wabash river, seven miles east of Fairfield.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

GARLAND C. BROADHEAD, Columbia, Mo.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boonslick Advertiser was published at Franklin, Howard county, Missouri from April, 1819, until January 16, 1826, when it was moved to Fayette; Patton and Holladay were its publishers. May 4, 1830, it was moved to Columbia, Mo. Its name was changed to Columbia Patriot Dec. 12, 1835. Soon after 1840 its name was changed to Missouri Statesman and under this name was edited by Col. Wm. F. Switzer for fifty years.

The items concerning war with Indians in Illinois are taken from the Advertiser and Intelligencer. A few of these items are referred to in the "Encyclopedia of Missouri History," St. Louis, 1901.

GARLAND C. BROADHEAD.

Columbia, Mo., Aug., 1909.

A treaty was concluded on the 31st of July between Col. August Chouteau and Col. Benjamin Stephenson, commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Kickapoo tribe. The Kickapoos have ceded all lands south of the Wabash and also the following tract, viz: Beginning on the Wabash at the upper corner of the cession of 1809, thence northwest to the line separating Indiana and Illinois, thence with said line to the Kankakee river; thence down the same to the Illinois river, and with the line of that river to its confluence with the Mississippi; thence

Boonslick
Advertiser
Aug. 27, 1819

in a direct line to the Vincennes tract; thence on western and northern boundaries of their former cession to the beginning, containing between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 acres. They receive in exchange a tract of land on the Osage river, west of the contemplated boundary of the proposed state of Missouri, and will remove there immediately. They are also to receive an annuity of \$2,000 for fifteen years, to be paid to them at their village on the Osage. By this treaty the disputed claim to the Sangamon country is extinguished, and a tract acquired to which the title of the Kickapoos was indisputable.

Boonslick
Intelligencer
and
Advertiser
Feb. 12, 1831

The Menominee chiefs have arrived at Washington to settle the boundaries between themselves and the emigrant New York Indians who have settled among them.

April 28, 1826

The steamboat Lawrence from the Upper Mississippi brings news of Indian murders; Francis Methode, wife and 3 children were murdered at the Sugar camp seven miles from Prairie du Chien, on West side of the Mississippi. The news was brought by a Winnebago Indian who had gone there to sell some ducks, and he found the hut burned down. Col. Morgan immediately dispatched soldiers under command of Lt. Cols. Scott & Clark with a few citizens & Indians. They found that the murders had been committed. Articles of the family were found on a foot path leading towards the Mississippi, where the Winnebagoes had encamped a few days ago.

Several Winnebagoes have been apprehended and 12 committed to the county jail, who are supposed to be accessory to the murder.

Intelligencer
and
Advertiser
July 19, 1827

The Winnebagoes commenced hostilities on 24 June. A party of Warriors murdered and scalped two men and a child. A woman escaped. On June 30 two keel boats returning

from St. Peters were attacked by Indians 4 miles below Prairie du Chien. The Indians boarded the boat. The engagement lasted 3 hours and 2 were killed and 6 wounded of these on the boat. Probably a dozen Indians were killed. A few miles below another boat was attacked, but there was not much harm done.

Information was received that the settlement at Prairie du Chien had been broken up and that the inhabitants had fled to the fort for safety. People have also left the mining region. Other information is, that war messages had been sent to the Lake Michigan Indians, inviting them to take up the tomahawk against the United States. Gen. Cass had visited Winnebago and Fox River and the Wisconsin and when half down the latter hostile appearances were observed. Thence down they were not friendly.

The Militia of Prairie du Chien (60 men) have been called out but are poorly armed. Those of Fever River have also organized and 100 marched to Prairie du Chien. The Winnebagoes have always been turbulent and uneasy. Gen. Atkinson is preparing to send a Military force there. Gen. Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has sent an Express to the Sac & Fox to withdraw their people from among the others and move to the country west of the Mississippi. Gen. Atkinson sent an expedition to the Upper Mississippi with Col. Morgan, Majs. Kitchen and Kearney. The presence of troops is needed, the Indians will keep more quiet.

Gen. Gaines, in a letter to Gov. Reynolds of June 5, says in a conference with the Sac Indians, that they disavowed any intention of hostility, and insisted that they had never sold the lands in dispute; and that they would continue to occupy them.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
June 25, 1831

They were informed that they must move to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi. The conference ended. The next morning Gen. Gaines learned that the Sacs had invited the Winnebagoes and the Kickapoos to join them. He forthwith called on Gov Reynolds for a battalion of mounted men. The Indians will be compelled to go west of the Mississippi, unless they move of their own accord.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
Aug. 20, 1831

The atrocious feeling which the British band of Sacs and Foxes have cherished against the whites of the Upper Mississippi has again broken out. A band of Menomonees at Prairie du Chien was attacked in the night while asleep and 24 were massacred on the spot. Ten wounded escaped into houses of the citizens. More than one half of those killed were women and children.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
May 26, 1832

Two hundred and seventy-five mounted men under Maj. Stillman were attacked by hostile Indians on Sycamore creek 30 miles from Dixons Ferry. On the 14th Maj. Stillman meeting a party of Indians attacked them, killing 2 and took 2 prisoners. He pursued until he came up with another party carrying a red flag who fled into a swamp, Maj. S. following. A large party arose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat. The Indians followed for several miles. On Tuesday the militia at Dixon's ferry, amounting to 1200 men were paraded to bury the dead. Prior to the engagement the regulars and militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. Atkinson was invested with the entire command. The Militia under Gen. Whiteside were mostly mounted and proceeded to Dixon's ferry by land. Gen. Atkinson with 300 regulars and 300 militia ascended to the rapids of Rock River in boats. He must have been about 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry. As proof of rapidity of Indian movements, a run-

ner from Black Hawk, bearing news of the defeat of the Militia, to the Missouri Indians arrived at Des Moines Rapids 24 hours before the express sent by Gov. Reynolds.

The Indians removed from their first place at the Prophets village on Rock River to a place 30 miles up. The Illinois troops have been ordered to meet Gen. Atkinson on Rock River near the Indian Camp. The U. S. troops are to be transported from Rock Island to Galena and march from thence to a designated point. They include about 350 soldiers. The Indians are reported to number from 500 to 700. The Indians stand on the defensive but threaten resistance if an attempt is made to remove them or to seize the Prairie du Chien murderers. The fear is that the Indians will retreat along the settlements and commit outrages.

Intelligencer
and
Advertiser
May 12, 1832

Letters received in St. Louis from Hennepin on Illinois river, state that on May 21 a party arrived there from Indian Creek where they had buried 15 men, women and children, whom the Indians had killed and mutilated on the day before. Two young women 17 years old were taken by the Indians* as prisoners, their father and mother having been murdered.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
June 2, 1832

The party were said to number 30 and were probably Pottawattomies. The massacre took place about 25 miles from Hennepin and the Indians were divided into small parties & spreading devastation in every direction. Gen. Atkinson had joined Gen. Whitesides at Dixons ferry. On 22 Whiteside's Brigade of 1400 men was dispatched up Sycamore creek to pursue the Indians trail and if possible to compel them to submission. Gen. Atkinson had determined to maintain his present position to prevent the falling back of the Sauks. He was 40 to 50

*Misses Hall

miles from them. The citizens of Pekin are much alarmed on account of a band of Kickapoos being seen at the head of the Mackinac.

Provisions are very scarce to people in that neighborhood, owing to failure of crops and destruction by Indians and have not enough to last ten days. They cannot fish for want of arrows and men to protect them, and some have not even provisions for one day.

Another letter gives a better report of Maj. Stillman's defeat. Out of 32 missing, all have returned but 13. Eleven were found and buried leaving 2 missing. The dead were cut and mangled in a most shocking manner, hearts cut out, heads cut off and other indignities. One was found with head nearly off embraced in the arms of an Indian who had been shot through the body, but had not the strength to tomahawk the man who shot him.

Gen. Atkinson and the Governor are together and moving on the Indians who have escaped, burning and destroying property in their retreat. On the 18th a scouting party commanded by F. Stahl set forth from Galena through the country supposed to be occupied by the Indians. They went about 50 miles when they were suddenly attacked from an ambuscade of Indians. The whites had passed the ambush when the Indians arose and fired. The Indians were painted green and lay concealed in the grass on a slight declivity. One man was instantly killed, and two others had their clothes pierced by bullets. After the first fire, as the Indians seemed to be of greater number, the whites fled and returned to Galena.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
June 16, 1832

Two companies of United States troops arrived yesterday at St. Louis under command of Col. Davenport, on the steamboat Otto from Ft. Leavenworth and will proceed up the Illinois River on steamboats Carolina and Winnebago. Two others under command of Gen.

Brady arrived at Galena on 3d inst. destined for Gen. Atkinson's headquarters.

The two young women taken prisoners* have been rescued through means of friendly Winnebagoes and by paying a ransom of \$2000 worth of goods. It is reported that the Indians are massed on an Island formed by the Four lakes.

From St. Louis of date June 19 we have information from the Army Headquarters, Gen. Atkinson has been at Ottawa (Whitesides forces disbanded) leaving Col. Taylor in command at Dixons ferry where there were about 200 Militia who had volunteered to remain till the new levy arrived. About a week since Gov. Reynolds arrived at foot of the rapids where Maj. Horn of Morgan county had built a small stockade of stone houses, called Fort Wilburne or Fort Deposite. To this place Atkinson and his staff arrived. The Militia were coming in every day. About 3000 had arrived and numbers were known to be on their way. The whole number was expected to exceed 4000 which together with the regular troops (about 500) and the Indians who had volunteered or been obliged to take sides. The militia were to be mustered into service under Gen. Atkinson so soon as field officers were elected. It was said that Gen. Atkinson had offered to Gen. Brady his choice to command regulars troops or militia and he had accepted the former. A considerable number of Winnebagoes, Menomonees, Sioux and Kaskaskia Indians had joined our army. Orders were given to re-occupy Fort Dearborn, and under the friendly relation existing with the Pottawatomies, Gen. Atkinson has made what use he could of them and employed them to purchase the female prisoners (Misses Hall). Wapaneetha with seven men returned from this service, (the Winnebagoes being successful in securing the release)

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
June 23, 1832

*Misses Hall

and report Black Hawk's Camp to be at or near the Four lakes at head of Rock river where he said he would wait the issue of a battle. Gen. Atkinson supposes that Black Hawk has about 2000 warriors, and are in a strong position. They have their women and children and horses with them. Two hundred of the warriors are full blooded Sauks. Their camp is inaccessible on every side except through a narrow muddy pass, otherwise surrounded by swamps. It is a little above the junction of White water creek with Rock River and between the two streams. A Dunkard with very long beard was killed by the Indians although he was warned of their being in his way, but he would not stop but kept on and was killed.

Advertiser
and
Intelligencer
Jan. 30, 1832

Citizens of Fulton, Tazewell and Peoria counties Ill. were the greatest sufferers. The main army has moved to the vicinity of the Indian Camp. The Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies are unusually saucy and turbulent and seem disposed to join the hostile Sauks. The frontier people are much harassed and cannot do much plowing or planting. In the battle of May 14 Maj. Stillman commanded. His force was ordered out by the Governor to make discoveries and to act as rangers. They left the main army at Dixons ferry in the morning with 5 days provisions. Spies and flank guards are out. He halted at Old Man's creek on Rock River an hour before sundown.

Some had unsaddled their horses and turned them out to graze, and the flank guard had come in. Eight or ten men on horses were seen on a hill two or three miles off, but could not tell who they were. Without waiting for orders, a number of men mounted and gave chase. They came up with them and both began firing. Three Indian ponies were killed and three Indians taken prisoners. Gridley came towards camp waved his sword and called for aid. Maj. Still-

man with the main force started in tolerable order for 3 or 4 miles. The Indians that had escaped had fallen back. Capt Eads advanced and conversed with them. He proceeded over the bluff, saw the main body, wheeled and returned to his company and gave notice. No white flag was seen, nor any conversation held by him with the Indians as the papers have stated. The Indians poured fire from the whole line, which was nearly a mile in length. The troops fell back in tolerable good order across a slough in the prairie. It was soon night. The men then retreated in some disorder. Not many were killed until they retreated beyond the encampment and across Old Man's creek. Here Capt. Barns of Fulton county and some others made a tolerable stand. The Indians several times nearly succeeded in surrounding them.

The Indians were 4 to 1 of the whites, part on horses, part on foot, well armed and well disciplined. They followed the troops on retreat 8 or 10 miles.

By 12 to 1 O'clock at night the foremost reached the main army, killed 11, wounded 4. The main army under Gen. Whiteside at 12 next day went to the field of action without provisions except parched corn and very poor fresh beef. They buried the dead and found 5 dead Indians, one who appeared to be a chief was dressed in Indian costume and tied to a tree and sitting with 3 scalps on his lap.

This was construed as a challenge that one Indian could fight 3 white men. The troops destroyed a number of canoes, 40 buffalo robes, took a quantity of provisions and returned to headquarters.

The St. Louis Republican of June 26 states that the Militia have had several skirmishes with the Indians. On night of the 15th, a scouting party of 42 men Capt. Snyder in command were encamped at Kellogg's grove 30 miles southeast of Galena. A sentinel was fired on

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by the Indians, who with the other sentinels left their posts and the whole party lay upon their arms the remainder of the night. The Indians stole one of the horses and in the morning their trail was pursued for several miles when it was found that they had dispersed for concealment. Four were trailed for 20 miles and were overtaken just as they had prepared breakfast, which they abandoned together with the stolen horses. The Indians took a circuitous route and got on their back trail, were followed for ten miles and overtaken and all four were killed, although they fought with desperation. Capt. Snyder had one man (Wm. B. Mecomsen) mortally wounded for whom a litter was made and the company continued on their return march. When within 4 miles of Kellogg's Grove 5 men belonging to the Company entered a ravine and were fired on by about 40 Indians. Two were killed and one slightly wounded. The Indians then directed their fire on the main body of the Company which was at the time in some disorder.

The Company retreated about 80 yards, rallied, and returned a brisk fire which forced the Indians to retreat into the thick woods. No further loss was sustained. Several Indians are said to have been killed. At the beginning of the attack a chief mounted on a fine white horse was seen in front encouraging and exciting the Indians to the fight. Shortly after, the horse was seen without the rider.

On 15th five men were killed in sight of Fort Hamilton, a small stockade on the Peekuto lakes. On the following day, Gen. Dodge with a small party went in pursuit of the Indians, 11 of whom were found about 3 miles from the fort and killed all of them. A chief who was with the Indians is said to have been shot by Gen. Dodge with a pistol. Three of the whites were badly wounded, but no lives lost.

On the 11th Capt. Stephenson's Company from Galena, while upon a scout (on Apple River) was fired upon by Indians in ambush, number unknown, but two men were killed and Capt. Stephenson seriously wounded.

After Dodge's men had killed the 11 Indians, the Menominees under command of Col. Hamilton, who had been in search of the same party came up and commenced a most inhuman butchery of the dead bodies. They cut them to pieces, tore out their hearts and ate them raw and bleeding.

About a year ago a party of Menomones were killed at Prairie du Chien, by Sauks and Foxes which is in part the cause of the present war between the Indians and whites and which urges the Menominees to be our allies.

We understand that all the Sioux taken across the river by Col. Hamilton after having received new guns, ammunition &c deserted him without giving reason. When St. Boat Caroline left headquarters at Ft. Wilborn, the army under Gen. Atkinson consisting of about 3000 mounted militia and 500 regulars on foot had taken up their line of march for the main body (at the 4 Lakes) distant about 100 miles. Gov. Reynolds accompanied the army and has appointed R. Holmes Commissioner U. S. A. one of the staff. Gen. Atkinson has also appointed Thos. Brown, of Ill. Volunteers, one of his aids.

Richard Gentry Maj. Gen. 3 Div. Mo. Militia issued an order dated Columbia Mo., June 25-1832 stating that the Governor had required him to raise and organize 1000 mounted volunteers for defense of the northern frontier and to organize them into regiments of 500 each.

In pursuance he had an organization in five companies in Boone, 2 in Callaway, 2 in Montgomery, the 1st Regiment. The 2d shall consist of 2 from Marion, one from Ralls one from

Pike, one from Monroe, two from Lincoln and 2 from St. Charles.

A battle was fought with Indians near Kellogs Grove by a party of Spies under Maj. Dement. The next day after his arrival he heard that the Indians were in the neighborhood. He took 20 to 30 volunteers to reconnoitre. They soon came upon the enemy, who seemed to be in large force. He lost some of his party before the remainder of his company could reach him. There was quite a skirmish but the horses were so unmanageable on account of yells and noises, that it was impossible to form a line. Yet under all these disadvantages, a number of Indians were killed. Maj. D. lost 5 men and 20 horses killed. Nine dead Indians were found.

June 29

Three men at work in a corn field near Cincinnati mound were attacked and two were killed. Maj. Stephenson immediately started from Galena with 30 men to pursue the Indians. With a forced march he reached the place and found James Bortey, and John Thompson killed and scalped, the heart of Thompson had been taken out. Men were left to bury them. The others pursued and tracked them to the bank of the Mississippi where it was found that they had crossed in a canoe. Having no means of crossing the company returned to Galena.

There seemed to have been 5 Indians.

An army of two brigades are on the waters of Apple River, one to report to Gen. Dodge.

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July 2

Reports are that between Buffalo Grove and Kellogs Grove were seen 3 large fresh Indian trails, apparently a day or so old. All lead S. S. W. and N. N. E.

The War Department has issued an order for the concentration at Chicago of 100 men of the Regular Army from Seaboard and Lake

Garrisons. Gen. Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from neighboring States as he may need. The plan will be a combined movement of troops under Gen. Scott and Gen. Atkinson from Chicago and the Mississippi to attack the Indians on both sides. Gen. Scott has orders to reduce them to an unconditional submission and not to cease while any hostiles are left east of the Mississippi. The surrender of Black Hawk and his principal chiefs as hostages is made indispensable.

The Mo. Republican has this from Gen. Atkinson's army. The army had arrived at White Water above the river of the 4 Lakes, where the main forces of the Indians are. On appearance of the army the Indians changed their position and were supposed to have taken shelter in a swamp eight miles from their former encampment and within a few miles of Gen. Atkinson. On morning of the 7th during a heavy fog one of the sentinels belonging to the main army was shot down. Gen. Dodge with a strong detachment was sent to the opposite side of Rock River to cut off their retreat, and it was expected that a very short time would bring them to surrender. Another letter says that the Indians were dispersing in every direction. The regular troops they will not face. Another letter from Galena of July 10 says, The Army had moved in 3 divisions, Gen. Dodge and Posey on the left wing, Alexander's brigade in the centre, and Gen. Atkinson on the right. Posey's brigade with 250 volunteers from the mines marched from Hamiltons about July 1. The 4 Lakes being 80 miles off we heard nothing. Between Galena and Wisconsin there is no force to arrest the Indians. The lower country is pretty well surrounded, but there is room for the savages to break in this direction.

Two companies from Union and Jackson counties Ill. arrived a few days ago, somewhat reduced by long marches. They will cooperate

with us until further orders. Some are today N. W. 20 miles where Indian trails were seen yesterday. Col. March has gone with 40 wagon loads of provisions towards Posey and Dodge's army. (An express had arrived at Fayette from Ft. Pike with letters from Gen. Means requesting reinforcements of men immediately.) Capt. Mose Com 2 at fort had received a letter from Capt. Pilcher Agt. of the Sac and Fox. He thinks our frontiers should be strongly guarded; the sooner the better. Black Hawk had crossed to this side and would be joined by Indians at Flint Hills about 750 in number, which united would make 1500 warriors. Gen. Hughes Agt of Sacs and Foxes was at Fort Pike on the 4th inst. from a tour of examination among the different tribes of the frontier. Gen. H. believes an alliance exists between Ioways, Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, and that a desperate struggle will result, the brunt of which will fall on the frontiers of Missouri. Many of the Indians on the West side of the river have relatives belonging to Black Hawk's army and they keep up a constant communication.

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The Indian war for the present is at an end. Gen. Atkinson found no one at The Four Lakes. It is supposed that the Indians have made for the Chippeway country. Gen. A. intends to pursue them.

Detached parties have been sent 60 miles from Ft. Pike but saw no signs of Indians; men are all well. From Prairie du Chien Aug. 2, 1832. Lt. Kingsbury who commanded the guard on St. Boat Warren, from up the river, reports that 40 miles up he saw Sacs and Foxes, a large number. They hoisted a white flag, but would not send a canoe towards the steamboat. He told them, if they would not do so he would fire on them, and he did. Probably 5 were killed. They appeared to be much alarmed by the six pounders.

Lt. K. saw a few horses. He went to the Sioux at Prairie aux Isles to notify them that the Sacs and Foxes were expected to cross into their country. We did not want to fight, but to prevent their crossing until the army could come up with them. One hundred and fifty Sioux immediately started down the river and pursued the steamboat, while she was scraping her boilers, a little above Wabashaw prairie. They must have heard the firing of the Six Pounder.

A half Winnebago was sent by Lt. Kingsbury to Wabashaw to let him know the Sacs and Foxes had arrived upon the Mississippi. The St. Boat Warrior was sent back with an additional guard and two Mackinac boats, to intercept their crossing support the Sioux and communicate with Gen. Atkinson who may now be on the Mississippi with 1600 men.

Black Hawk's army is in a state of sordid wretchedness. He and his warriors are supposed to be retreating up the Mississippi and have left their women and children at the mercy of the whites. These helpless beings descended the Wisconsin in canoes, many of which were upset and a number of lives lost. The sub-agent at Prairie du Chien says that the women and children who reached there were almost starved and naked. Some children so much reduced as to be doubtful if they could be restored. They were well received and humanely treated.

Later Per St. Boat Wm. Wallace.

No additional intelligence. The following was from Galena Aug. 6—Having just returned from the Seat of War. The whole army under Gen. Atkinson embracing the brigades of Posey, Henry and Alexander and Squadron of Gen. Dodge have crossed to the North side of the Wisconsin at Helena on 28 and 29th ult. They took up a line of march to the north in order

to intersect the Indian trail. At 5 miles the great trail was discovered leading North of West, towards the Mississippi and supposed to be about four days old. Gen. Atkinson observing the direction knew that he would have to move rapidly in order to overtake them before they would cross the Mississippi and hence he made forced marches, leaving baggage wagons and incumbrances. The trail led between the Wisconsin bluffs and the Kickapoo river on one continued series of mountains. As soon as they reached a high and almost perpendicular summit they had to descend on the other side to the base of another. Deep ravines and muddy banks separated these hills. The hills and valleys were also heavily timbered with underbrush, thorn and prickly ash.

Notwithstanding this, the army gained and the tedious march created no murmur. On 4th night from Helena an old Sac was discovered by our spies and he informed them that the main body had on that day gone to the Mississippi, intending to cross on the next day—Aug. 2—Horses were nearly broken down, men nearly exhausted. Gen. A. ordered a rest for a few hours (it being 8 A. M.) intending to start at 2 P. M. for the Miss. river 10 miles distant. At that hour bugles sounded and soon all were on the march. Gen. Dodge's Squadron (in front). Infantry next, Gen. Henry's brigade next, Gen. Alexander's next, Gen. Posey's the rear guard. Gen. Dodge called for 20 spies who soon started ahead. After going about 5 miles one of the spies came back announcing that they had come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. The celerity of the march was quickened. In a few minutes firing commenced at 500 yards ahead of the front, and between our spies and the Indian pickets. The Indians were driven from hill to hill and kept up a tolerably brisk fire from every commanding situation, but

being routed from their hiding places they retreated to their main body on the river. Gen. Atkinson ordered Gen. Alexander and Gen. Posey to form the right wing and march to the river above the Indian encampment and move down, so as to prevent retreat up the river. Gen. Henry formed the left wing and marched in the main trail. The U. S. and Gen. Dodge's Squadron of the mining troops marched in the centre.

In this order, the troops descended an almost perpendicular bluff into a low heavily timbered valley with sloughs, ravines and old logs innumerable. Gen. Henry was the first up and opened a heavy fire. The enemy routed from their first hiding place sought others. Gen. Dodge and U. S. troops were soon into action and with Gen. Henry's men rushed upon the enemy and killed all in their way, except a few who swam a slough of the Mississippi 150 yards wide. During this time, Gen. Alexander and Gen. Posey were marching down the river when they fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all who opposed them.

The battle lasted over 3 hours.

About 50 women and children were taken prisoners, and some were accidentally killed. When the Indians were driven to the banks of the Mississippi several hundreds of women and children plunged into the river trying to escape by diving, but few escaped the sharp shooters. It is supposed that the Indian loss was 150. Our loss in killed and wounded 27. Some Indians had crossed before our arrival and a prisoner states that Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm, stole off and passed up on the east side of the river. If he did, he took nothing with him, as his valuable certificate of good character and of his having fought bravely against the United States in the last

war &c, signed by British officers, were found on the battle ground. It is the general impression that the Sacs would be glad to conclude a peace on almost any terms we would propose.

On 4th a party of Sioux came into camp and begged to go on the back trail and have a fight with the Sacs.

On same day the army started down the river to Prairie du Chien, distant about 40 miles.

Gen. Atkinson with Gen. Dodge and Posey and U. S. infantry arrived at the Prairie on the evening of the 4th on board of St. boat Warrior. The Winnebagoes are daily bringing Sac prisoners and scalps. On that day a party of 15 from Cassville under command of Capt. Price fell upon a fresh Sac trail, making towards the Mississippi. They soon came up with them and killed and took 12 prisoners. Gen. Scott and staff left Galena for Prairie du Chien.

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Oct. 6

We learn that on the 16th ult. a treaty was concluded with the Winnebagoes by which they ceded to the United States, all lands south and southeast of Wisconsin and Fox River of Green Bay amounting to nearly 5000000 acres for which they received \$10,000 for 27 years. A school to be established and maintained for the same period, near Prairie du Chien, at an annual cost of not over \$3,000. 6 agriculturists, 12 yoke of oxen, agricultural implements &c, to be provided for them, annual expense to be \$2500. The U. S. grant to the Winnebagoes part of a tract west of the Mississippi called the "Neutral Ground" extending 40 miles upon the Mississippi and running back 76 miles. The Winnebagoes to surrender 9 of the nation on account of committing murders; annuities to be withheld until the surrender is made.

A treaty was also made with the Sacs and Foxes; they cede to the U. States a part of the

country extending along the Mississippi for 300 miles and 35 miles west. A reservation of 20 miles square is made in favor of the Indians to embrace the principle villages on the Iowa. A blacksmith shop to be maintained among them for 30 years. Some provision for immediate use of destitute women and children, and 6000 bushels of corn to be delivered April next.

The U. S. to pay them \$20,000 for 30 successive years. The following hostages to be kept in confinement during pleasure of the President; Black Hawk and his two sons, the Prophet, his brothers and sons, and several others. The hostile band to be merged in the nation, and no chief of Black Hawk's party to be permitted to exercise any authority whatever among them. Black Hawk is now a prisoner in irons at Jefferson Barracks; the other 9 hostages are in company for good behavior of the rest of the tribe.

His Hawkship was followed by a party of Winnebagoes, who seem to want to fight where they can get the best pay, and captured with about 50 followers. He is probably about 48 years old. It is said that some years ago, he fell in with a white lady and offered droves of ponies &c for her, but none were accepted. One of his sons fell in love with and captured the Misses Hall, after murdering the family, and reserved a lock of hair.

Black Hawk and his son, the Prophet and his son and other hostages waited on the President on 26 April. He told them that they must repair to Fort Monroe and be content until he gave them permission to return to their homes, that the terms of their detention depended on the conduct of the respective tribes and they would not be restored to their family until the stipulations of the treaty had been complied with by their people. The Prophet replying said "That they expected to return immedi-

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ately to their people, the war grew out of an attempt to raise provisions where they supposed they had a right to; That they had lost many of their people as well as the whites. The tribes are now exposed to attacks of their enemies."

Black Hawk added, "That they considered that like Keokuk they had come to visit the President and like him would be permitted to return home. The President told them he was aware of the disasters leading to the war. It was not necessary to look back to them. He now wished the observance of peace to prevent the frontier from being stained with blood of its inhabitants. They need feel no uneasiness about their own women and children. They should not suffer from their enemies, the Sioux and Menomonees. He meant to compel the red men to be at Peace with each other as well as their white neighbors. That the person they attempted to contend with was equally able to protect the peaceful and punish the violent and when they seem disposed quietly and in good faith to observe the terms of peace then they would be restored to their families.

The prophet is supposed to be the instigator of mischief and he assumed to be principal in the interview.

June 22, 1833

Keokuk has solicited the release of the prisoners and they may probably leave Fortress Monroe next week, visit the chief cities and return home.

Sept. 27, 1833

Black Hawk arrived at Rock Island, pitched his tent on the banks of the Mississippi near the Agency. Next morning Keokuk and the other chiefs with many of their young men arrived, for the purpose of receiving him. They encamped in front of Black Hawk's tent on the opposite side of the river. A number of canoes were lashed together to convey the warriors to the other shore. A flag was hoisted and the

sound of a muffled drum was heard as the signal for departure. Keokuk and his chiefs moved slowly in front and on reaching the shore formed in a sort of a hollow square. Keokuk then delivered an address and said "The Great Spirit has been kind to them. He had listened to their petitions. He had granted their request, and they ought all to be thankful. They had petitioned their great Father to release Black Hawk, and the other prisoners, and he has now sent them home to enjoy their liberty. The Great Spirit has changed the heart of the old chief and given him a good one and sent him back to his friends. Let the past be buried deep in the earth. Whilst his heart was wrong he had done many very bad things, but he hoped now, after having traveled throughout many of the big towns, where he had been before, now he could see the folly of his past conduct and would know how to govern himself in future. Keokuk then advanced with folded arms, sedately to the tent of Black Hawk—shook hands with him and took a seat to his right; the others followed, shook hands and were seated. After which the line moved slowly and each took the Hawk by the hand. Not a word was spoken until all had presented themselves. Keokuk then broke silence and each congratulated the other. Many of them had lost friends in battle, and the thought brought tears. Before them was the chief who had caused all this. The tear of sorrow and heart throbbed for their deceased, but there was no word of censure, nor a whisper of reproach for the chief also had lost friends and power. The time was when he stood high in the councils of the nation, but now the situation was different.

EARLY ATTEMPTS TO FORM AN ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is a matter of pride to the officers and members of the present Illinois State Historical Society that they are following the example set for them in the early days of the State's history by the best men and minds among the pioneers in founding an historical society to collect and preserve for the people material of all kinds relating to its people and their affairs.

We wish that these earlier attempts had met with more success, that these early societies had been able to leave to us some collections of books and manuscripts upon which to found or carry on the present society; but, though they seem not to have met with any substantial success, they have shown us that the thinking men of the State have always fostered such attempts and have labored for that end even in the days when the State and its people were poor, books were scarce, communication of all kinds very difficult and the people were obliged to give the severest labor to the making of a bare living. It would be profitable and interesting to have for the annual meeting of the Historical Society a detailed account of these efforts toward the formation of such a society.

The following extracts are of interest in the matter:

FROM THE WESTERN MONTHLY REVIEW,
EDITED BY TIMOTHY FLINT, PUBLISHED
CINCINNATI, JANUARY, 1828,
VOLUME I, PAGES 563-565.

We take great pleasure in announcing the formation of "The Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois." The objects are as follows:

“The objects of this Society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate authentic information on the following subjects, viz.:

1. The antiquities of Illinois, and its former inhabitants from the earliest times.

2. Its discovery and first settlement by the whites.

3. Its history from the first settlement of the whites to the establishment of the territorial government; and from the latter period.

4. Its soil, climate, productions, trade, commerce, and manufactures.

5. Its animals and minerals.

6. Its topography and facilities for inland navigation.

7. Its health and population.

8. Its phenomena and natural curiosities.

9. And generally all facts descriptive of the country, its government and inhabitants, including such biographical memoirs as may be deemed interesting.”

The names of the officers and members are of well known respectability in that region. The address by Judge Hall at the organization of the Society as its president is one, as we deem, of rare felicity, taste and eloquence. We could wish to give copious extracts from it. It would tend to remove the film from the eyes of those of our Atlantic readers, who still think that there is neither taste, oratory or fine writing in the backwood's country. We propose, in our next number, to give extracts from it, as copious as the limits of our sheets will admit. At present we quote one passage:

“The climate, particularly in reference to its influence on the human system, presents another subject of investigation. The western country has been considered unhealthy—and there have been writers whose disturbed imaginations have misled them into the belief that the whole land was continually exposed to the most awful visitations of Providence, among which have been numbered the hurricane, the pestilence and the earthquake. If we have been content to smile at such exaggerations,

while few had leisure to attempt a serious refutation and while the facts upon which any deliberate opinion must have been based had not been sufficiently tested by experience, the time has now arrived when it is no longer excusable to submit in silence to the reproaches of ignorance or malice. It is proper, however, to remark, as well in extenuation of those who have assailed our country as in support of the confident denial, which I feel authorized to make to their assertions, that a vast improvement in the article of health has taken place within a few years. Diseases are now mild which were once malignant, and their occurrence is annually becoming less frequent. This happy change affords strong authority for the belief, that although the maladies which have heretofore afflicted us, were partly imputable to the climate, other, and more powerful causes of disease must have existed, which have vanished. We who came to the frontier while the axe was still busy in the forest, and when thousands of the acres which now yield abundance to the farmer, were unreclaimed, and tenantless, have seen the existence of our fellow-citizens assailed by other than the ordinary ministers of death—toil, privation and exposure, have hurried many to the grave—imprudence and carelessness of life have sent crowds of victims prematurely to the tomb. It is not to be denied that the margins of our large streams in general, and many spots in the vicinity of extensive marshes are subject to bilious diseases—but it may be as confidently asserted that the interior country is healthy. Yet the first settlers invariably selected the rich alluvial lands upon the navigable rivers, in preference to the scarcely less fertile soil of the prairies, lying in situations less accessible and more remote from market. They came to a wilderness in which no houses were prepared for their reception, nor food other than that supplied by nature, provided for their sustenance. They often encamped upon the margin of a river, exposed to its chilly atmosphere, without a tent to shelter, with scarcely a blanket to protect them. Their

first habitations were rude cabins, affording barely a shelter from the rain, and too frail to afford protection from the burning heat of the noonday sun, or the chilling effects of the midnight blast. As their families increased, another and another cabin was added, as crazy and as cheerless as the first—until admonished by the increase of their own substance, the influx of wealthier neighbors, and the general improvement of the country around them, they were allured by pride to do that to which they would never have been impelled by suffering. The gratuitous exposure to the climate which the backwoods man seems rather to court than to avoid, is a subject of common remark. No extremity of weather confines him to the shelter of his own roof. Whether the object be business of pleasure, it is pursued with the same reckless composure, amid the shadows of night, or the howlings of the tempest, as in the most genial season. Nor is this trait of character confined to woodsmen or to farmers; examples of hardihood are contagious, and in this country all ranks of people neglect or despise the ordinary precautions with respect to health. Judges and lawyers, merchants, physicians and ministers of the gospel, set the seasons at defiance in the pursuit of their respective callings. They prosecute their journies regardless of weather, and learn at last to feel but little inconvenience from the exposure which is silently undermining their constitutions. Is it extraordinary that people thus exposed should be attacked by violent maladies? Would it not be more wonderful that such a careless prodigality of life could pass with impunity. These remarks might be extended—the food of the first settler, consisting chiefly of fresh meat, without vegetables, and often without salt—the common use of ardent spirits—the want of medical aid, by which diseases, at first simple, being neglected, became dangerous; and other evils peculiar to a new country, might be noticed as fruitful sources of disease—but I have already dwelt sufficiently on this subject. That this country is decidedly healthy, I feel no

hesitation in declaring—but neither argument nor naked assertions will convince the world. Let us collect such facts as amount to evidence, and establish the truth by undeniable demonstration.

‘Such, gentlemen, are a few of the most prominent points to which the antiquarian or historian must devote his attention, who would select this State as the subject, or the theatre of his exertions. They are interesting to us, because they concern our country; and they will be so to others, because they possess the charm of novelty. Ours is an untrodden field, into which the foot of science has seldom strayed; no historian has embodied our traditions, no poet has sought for inspiration in our groves. Permit me to hope that the relics of antiquity which remain among us, will not be permitted to moulder away in silence; and that many an able pen will be devoted to the cause of truth and science. Our country has passed its infancy, and is fast advancing to a vigorous maturity. It is time for us to claim that independence in literature which we so proudly assert in politics. Let us no longer learn our history and borrow our opinions from foreign books, but by placing in requisition the talents that we possess, prepare ourselves to assume in the scientific, a station corresponding to that which we shall soon be called to occupy in the political world.’

FROM LAWS OF ILLINOIS, 1847, P. 51.

AN ACT to incorporate the Illinois Literary and Historical Society.

WHEREAS, the members of a society, instituted at Upper Alton, July, 1843, for the purpose of collecting, preserving and diffusing information relating to the history of Illinois in particular, and of American history generally, have applied for an act of incorporation—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That* Cyrus Edwards, president, Sidney Breese, J. B. Turner, William T. Brown, Jesse B. Thomas, J. W. Browning, vice presidents, and Adiel Sherwood, J. M. Peck and M. G. Atwood, secretaries, and such other persons as are now, and may, from time to time, become members of said society, be and they are hereby declared and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Illinois Literary and Historical Society," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts or places whatsoever; to have a common seal, and to alter it at pleasure; to make a constitution, and such by-laws, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, as shall from time to time be necessary; to annex to the breach thereof such penalty, by fine or expulsion, as they may deem fit, and to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, any goods, chattels, lands, tenements, to sell, lease or dispose of the same at pleasure: *Provided*, that the clear annual income of such real and personal estate shall not exceed five thousand dollars: *And provided, also*, that the funds of said corporation shall be used for the purposes only stated in the preamble of this act.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* said society shall have power to elect and qualify such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their offices according to the constitution and by-laws of the society.

3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That* it shall be the duty of the governor of the state to deliver to the agent of the society a set of the acts and journals of the present and future sessions of the legislature, and of those passed from the organization of the state, if any spare copies are found in the secretary's office, and copies of all other documents that shall

be printed by its order; and that said society, by its agents, may have access, at all reasonable times, to the several public offices of this state, and of the corporate towns and cities thereof; and may cause such documents as they may judge proper to promote the objects of the society to be searched and copied under the direction of the keepers of said records, without paying any office fees.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be a public act, and shall be construed benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose, and no misnomer of said corporation, in any deed, will, devise, gift, grant, or other instrument of conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same: *Provided*, the intention of the parties, from the instrument itself, can be ascertained.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That should the said society at any time become extinct, the books, maps, charts, manuscripts and all the property belonging to the same, shall be preserved in the custody of the librarian of Shurtleff college, for the benefit of the future historian of the state.

6. In case the society hereby incorporated shall become dissolved, all the donations made prior to such dissolution to said society, by the state, shall thereupon revert to and become the property of the state.

APPROVED February 11, 1847.

SOME OLD LETTERS.

Among the papers of the late Dr. A. W. French were found many interesting letters which were the accumulation of many years of saving. Dr. French seemed never to destroy an old paper or scrap of writing. The greater part of these old letters are from the correspondence of the Rev. John F. Brooks, a pioneer preacher and teacher of Illinois, and from that of Judge Sidney Breese. We publish two letters written to Judge Breese by Senator George W. Jones. General Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English speaking lawyer in Illinois. George W. Jones, the son, lived to a very advanced age, and during his long life he took part in many of the events which built up the middle west. He was born at Vincennes in Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804, he was educated at Transylvania University in Kentucky and in 1826 was clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri; he was an aide to General Dodge in the Black Hawk war, and in 1834 he was elected delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory, which then included the present states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, later he was a delegate in Congress from Iowa Territory and when Iowa was admitted to the Union, he was elected one of its first United States Senators, and he was re-elected to the Senate in 1852.

President Buchanan appointed him minister to Bogota, Colombia, but as he wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis in 1861, expressing his sympathy with the South he was recalled and imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous "Cilley-Graves" duel.

General Jones spent the last years of his life in Dubuque, Iowa, where he died in July, 1893, being in his ninety-third year.

These letters to Judge Breese show an intensity of feeling against Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and this feeling probably grew with his sympathy for the South until it culminated in his letter to Jefferson Davis, which caused his recall from his diplomatic mission. They are printed because of the prominence of the writer and the recipient of the letters and because they show the extent to which party feeling ran in those days just previous to the war between the states, the days of the breaking of party ties and party friendships, and the beginning of the new order of things.

A letter written to Judge Breese by John C. Calhoun is also published to show the ideas of that great statesman on the subject of railroads, canals and other internal improvements and the merits of various sections of the country and their prospects for future importance.

A brief order to Judge Breese in regard to lots in the town of Vandalia and written by Elias K. Kane is also published as of historical interest.

The letters are arranged in chronological order.

SENATOR KANE'S LETTER.

I do hereby authorize Sidney Breese Esquire to relinquish sell exchange or give away my lots in the town of Vandalia, and hereby engage to ratify whatever he may do in the premises.

Witness my hand and seal this 26th June 1823

ELIAS K KANE

FORT HILL July 27th 1839.

DEAR SIR,

I have received yours of the 29th of June, & am gratified that the proceedings of the direct trade Convention meet your approbation. I entirely concur with you, that

Charleston possesses far greater advantages for the trade of all the central portion of the West, than N. York, or any other place to the north of it, & that not only in winter, but summer also; but I am decidedly of opinion, that the line of communication must be through Tennessee. Already a series of railroads is filling up the space from Charleston to Ross' landing on the Tennessee, link by link. It is all finished, or under way, with the exception of some 70 miles, or so, which is said to present no serious obstacle. When completed, the distance between the two points will not exceed 400 miles by the rail route, with no rise, it is said, exceeding 35 feet to the mile. Between Augusta, or Macon, the head of steam navigation on the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, & Ross' landing, the distance will not much exceed 250 miles, and the intelligent Engineer at the head of the Augusta & Athens railroad (a part of the route) estimates that a ton of goods can be transported from Philadelphia to Ross' landing for a less sum when the route is completed, than from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. With these facts, it is obvious, that nothing remains to place that route above all others, but the improvement of the Tennessee river, which is said to be a better stream, than the Ohio, for steam navigation, with the exception of Colvert & the Muscle Shoals. In this great improvement, all the central & the western portions of your great valley has the deepest interest. It would open to them the cheapest & safest route at all seasons, not only to the Atlantic portions of the Union, but also to the general market of the world. To accomplish it nothing is wanting, but the joint effort of the parties interested, and there is no portion of the whole that has a greater interest, or that could with more propriety take the lead in the move, than the State of Illinois. I have long had the completion of this line of intercommunication much at heart, & have been surprised, when I reflect on the vast results depending on its completion, commer-

cially & socially, and the immense & important portion of the Union interested, that it has attracted as little attention.

With respect,

I am, etc., etc.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Sept 17, 1858

HON. SIDNEY BREESE,
Carlyle, Ills.

DEAR JUDGE.

The appearance in the Missouri Republican, of your letter of the 7th inst to the Edr of the Belleville Democrat, which I have just read, has afforded me so much pleasure that I feel like expressing my thanks, as a brother democrat, in black and white, & to say that I now freely forgive you for the bad treatment which you gave me once in the Senate. Any man who will boldly stand up, as you seem disposed to do, for the cause of his country in these trying times & especially in Illinois, now the seat of war for the *Presidential* Canvass in 1860, deserves thanks, at least.

You have hit the nail on the head precisely, for Douglass, the insidious conspirator has laid a train which, when the torch is applied, as it surely will be, in the Campaign for the Presidency in 1860, I fear, will blow our noble party asunder, if not the Union of the thus far, glorious *States* of N. America.

I happen to have, what I consider *reliable* information, that a Union was affected at the last session of Congress, between Seward—Douglass & Crittenden, by which it was stipulated & agreed that Douglass was to be re-elected Senator next Winter, by the *Democrats* if possible, otherwise by a Union of the *Douglass* democrats with Republicans & Americans—thro' the influence of Seward & Crittenden; that Seward is to be made their candidate for

Prest in 1860 & if elected that Mr. Crittenden is to form his Cabinet & that Douglass is to follow for the Presidency in 1864. I as firmly believe that that collusion *was* entered into, at the last session of Congress, to unite "the Blue Spirits—Black Spirits and Grey" in the warfare against the settlement of the Kansas question & to break down the Administration of President Buchanan as that Douglass ceased to co-operate with the Natl Democracy & begun to affiliate with the Black Republicans & Native Americans whom he had so long openly denounced & privately despised.

I recollect how often he has in my presence, denounced his colleague Trumbull as a treacherous, deceitful scoundrel & quibbler who was unworthy of the respect of any gentleman, & yet when he was sent for one *night* at about ten or 11 to appear in the Senate to help the opposition, beat down the democracy in their efforts to take the question on the Bill of Mr. Green, to admit Kansas—that after nearly all the Republicans had gone up to him, where he sat in the Chair of the Sertg at Arms, his Colleague, Mr. T. approached him—shook him by the hand, as the rest had done, and enquired for his health (for he had feigned sickness) he (Douglass) put his right arm around Trumbull's neck & whispered into his ear. Can it be possible, Judge, that any man, who is a true democrat & anxious for the success of the party to which he *professes* to belong, could so soon hug to his bosom a man & men (for it was so with Seward & Hale, & Collamer & Wade & Fessenden & Hamlin & the rest) for whom he had expressed, on every stump in Illinois & from all parts of the Union & in the Senate, too, such utter loathing & contempt? I think not—& in this case I *know*, not only from conversations with Douglass himself—that he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan the moment he knew that Richardson was not made a member of the Cabinet.

The fact that Douglass telegraphed his Report to the New York Tribune (& which was thrown into his teeth by Senator Green in the Senate, *on the same day* to prove

that he (Douglass) was insincere & indeed a liar when he assured us all of the Com. on Territories that he could not *possibly* get ready to report the bill (Kansas) to the Senate for two or three days thereafter)—showed that he had gone over into the Republican ranks. Of course he dared not admit to the Democracy of Illinois that he has quit their ranks. That would of course ensure *his* defeat with that glorious party and prevent the success of his secret allies—the Republicans.

I am rejoiced I say again, Judge, for the sake of our common cause & the Union, to see that you have buckled on your armor & I hope to see that you have carried the war into Africa. In the fight you will have my earnest prayers for success & that you may be otherwise prosperous & happy.

Your friend,
GEO. W. JONES.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Oct 17th 1858

MY DEAR JUDGE.

I wrote you on the 28th inst & recd, only night before last, a reply to my letter from my friend who was absent from home & did not, therefore, get my letter. In his reply to me he says "It would be violating *confidential conversation* to allow what I was told to go to the public & you are the only living person I ever mentioned it to; and should it be made public through my agency I would be placed in a very embarrassing situation. It will probably come out in due course of time from some of the Republicans that were parties."

I regret that my esteemed friend can not allow me to authorize the publication of what I wrote you lest it should lead to the discovery of his name. He was Anti Lecompton himself & does not, therefore, feel towards Douglass as I do or believe as I do in his being treacherous to the dem, party.

I fully believe in the report that Douglass bought up the Missouri Republican and that he determined, during the last session not only to aid in the re-election of Blair to the H. Reps but, also, that he promised his aid to make him Green's successor in the U. S. Senate. I am utterly amazed, as I wrote Toombs the other day to find such Southerners as himself—Stevens—Orr—J. C. Jones—Green & the like favoring Douglass in Illinois. I asked Toombs how he could expect National democrats in the North to stand by the South when such men as I have named above are doing all they can to favor the traitor Douglass. They will find, when too late that they have lost sight of the true interests of the South & of the Union & that they have been, to say the least of it—unkind to their real friends in the North.

Douglass when here last fall I am almost confident bought up the Editor of the Express & Herald of this place J. B. Dow—who had been bitter against him ever since his (Douglass') advocacy of the Kansas-Nebraska Act & until his visit to this place last autumn. The very next morning Dow came out in a flaming complimentary notice of Douglass' visit to our city—giving him the credit of the Rail Road System of the North West, &c., &c. This Dow has been one of the most bitter enemies, too, of the past Adm. & the first in Iowa to go for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for President in '56 in preference to Douglass whom he despised & all other men. Through my efforts Dow failed to get the P. Office at this place in March '57—for which he made extraordinary exertions too—became soon hostile to Mr. B's adm which Douglass saw & hence sought an interview with Dow—then on the verge of bankruptcy. Immediately after that interview Dow came out for Douglass & Douglass for him. Douglass is playing the last game in the rubber—has become desperate & of course has resorted to all kinds of corruption & collusion. Mark my words for it—the Republicans & the Americans will come to his relief next winter select him if he can't carry his election without

them & upon this I have offered to bet anything I can raise. He will next come out for Seward for President in 1860 & will expect to follow him in 1864.

There is nothing which I can do, Judge, to aid in putting Douglass down that I will not freely do consistent with honor & senatorial courtesy. I have watched Douglass for twenty years & whilst there is no man whom I for a long time considered more able—patriotic & faithful to his party, my connection with him in the Senate & as a member of the Com. on Territories—has satisfied me, beyond a peradventure of his inordinate ambition—recklessness & treachery.

Let me hear from you as to how the battle progresses & be assured that in it you will have entire sympathy.

I am, your Obt Svt & Fr'd

GEO. W. JONES.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE,
Carlisle,
Illinois.

P. S. If I am not greatly mistaken Preston just appt Minister to Spain is a friend to Douglass. I am sure he was a Genl Scott man when in Congress from Louisville.

RECENT HISTORICAL BOOKS REVIEWED.

DECISIVE DATES IN ILLINOIS HISTORY, BY MISS LOTTIE E. JONES.

This handsome volume, issued in October (1909), by the Illinois Printing Co., of Danville, Ill., is stated by its title page to be "A story of the State, told in a record of events which have determined the history of Illinois and of the nation." The "story" is told in installments, relating the evolution of the state from its beginning to the Douglas-Lincoln debates, in 1858. The momentous "dates," or rather, the dates of momentous events, designated by the author as having decisively influenced the destinies of Illinois, are five in number. The first is its discovery, in 1763, and subsequent occupancy by the French. The second, "The Silver Covenant Chain," 1759, and including "The Story of Pontiac, End of the Period of Romance," terminating with the close of British dominion. The third decisive period begins with 1778, the conquest of the Northwest, the heroic exploits of Col. George Rogers Clark, expulsion of the British, and territorial organization. The fourth, 1818, deals with the state's admission into the Union and extension of its northern boundary, its development and pioneer life; and the fifth date, 1824, covers the decisive defeat of the scheme to amend the constitution, thereby rescuing the state from the machinations of the slavery propaganda, and consecrating it for all future time to freedom and human liberty.

The effects and influence following those unquestionably decisive events, the progress of the country, and the social and political condition from the one to the next are fully portrayed by the author, well preserving and presenting the continuous narrative of the state's history. There is much to commend in this method of writing history in detail or sections, as the result in each division is apt to be more specially accurate, and perhaps more exhaustive, thus affording ready and authentic material for more elaborate and comprehensive works in the same field. Miss Jones is the author of a work published some time before, entitled "Library Method Applied to State History." She is a graceful, cultured writer, evidently devoted with earnest enthusiasm to historical studies. Her "Decisive Dates," a volume of 276 pages, is illustrated with thirty portraits and views of noted objects; is finely printed, with embellished binding, and is altogether a highly creditable, and needed narration of the most important and eventful annals of our State.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; HIS LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, SPEECHES AND PATRIOTISM, BY
CLARK E. CARR LL. D.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, 1909

It would seem that the lofty prominence of Senator Douglas—so long and conspicuously a resplendent figure of popular admiration and adulation, as well as of criticism and censure; whose every act and opinion has been so repeatedly and universally discussed and scrutinized as to have become as familiar as household words; whose public career and private life have apparently exhausted the biographer's skill and resources to the point that there can be nothing new said or written about him. But there are some grand old stories, from the birth in the manger to the extinction of slavery in this country, that

can be retold indefinitely—to some people—with fresh interest. And there are some truly great characters, enshrined in public esteem and veneration, who can always be acceptably presented to the populace in different lights and from varying points of view.

Thus it is that Colonel Carr, the distinguished author, orator and politician, has produced another account of the Little Giant that can not fail to attract wide attention in literary circles. The animus of the book is stated in its "foreword" as follows: "The author of this work has been for several years considering making an attempt to place Senator Douglas before the public as he appeared when a conspicuous actor in public affairs a half century ago. While the author then was and still is a Republican in politics, identified with the party that was directly in antagonism to Senator Douglas and his later policies, he had become satisfied that but scant justice has been done to the Senator—that his nobility and purity of character, and sublime patriotism, and transcendent abilities have not been appreciated as they deserve to be."

The historic narrative proper, of 143 pages, graphically tells of the early life of Senator Douglas, of his arrival in Illinois in the spring of 1833, of his poverty, of his genius, his marvelous success, his meteoric public career, and his death. His opinions and position upon some of the grave matters of national legislation, in the solution of which he participated and was a weighty factor, during the quarter of a century of his public service, are dwelt upon with candid consideration. Very little space in the volume is specially devoted to Illinois history apart from allusions to the labors of Mr. Douglas in promoting the creation of the Illinois Central Railway, his agency in aiding to found the University of Chicago, and his part in the famed Douglas-Lincoln debates. The chapter on "Senator Douglas' Family" occupies a single page, and almost five pages are required to properly set

forth "The Mistake of Senator Douglas' Life"—his repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Says the author: "Brilliant as was his victory in the mighty struggle, who can not now see that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, on the part of Senator Douglas, was a mistake?"

The chief interest of the book, and obviously the main object of the author in writing it, centers in the emphasizing of "Senator Douglas' Sublime Patriotism" as manifested in his zealous support of President Lincoln's efforts for preservation of the Union in the dark hour of its peril. The patriotism of Mr. Douglas admits of no doubt or question. Nor is it strange that he sprang to the aid of the newly elected Republican President when they were in full accord upon the policies proclaimed in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural message pledging his administration not to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed; to enforce the fugitive slave law, and sanction an amendment to the constitution providing that the government shall never interfere with slavery in the states.

The volume, comprising 293 pages, is fully indexed, and illustrated with many portraits. In the appendix of 139 pages is a selection of Senator Douglas' speeches on questions of the greatest political importance that ever agitated the people of this republic. The criticism of the book most likely to be advanced by its readers will be its brevity. The towering intellectual force, the rare genius, and great achievements of Senator Douglas can not be adequately depicted in the limits of 143 pages; yet, in that space Colonel Carr has well accomplished his purpose to present in true light "the nobility and purity of character, and sublime patriotism and transcendent abilities" of the illustrious statesman that he assumed "have not been appreciated as they deserve to be."

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK ; HIS LIFE AND WORK,
BY HERBERT N. CASSON.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, 1909

The life work of Cyrus H. McCormick, was a silent but potent force in the wonderful advancement of Illinois—and of the entire country—and yet he was not a statesman, warrior, historian, or politician. His biographer says of him, in this book, "He was not brilliant. He was not picturesque. He was no caterer for fame or favor," but "As the master builder of the modern business of farm machinery, McCormick set in motion so many forces of human betterment that the fruitfulness of his life can never be fully told." He was the inventor of the reaping machine—a mechanical contrivance more effective in revolutionizing the industries and commerce of the world than the cotton gin of Eli Whitney or Morse's electric telegraph. He was not a dreamer, but a worker; a natural mechanic—as was his father before him—endowed with more than an ordinary share of inventive skill.

Cyrus McCormick was born on his father's farm at the northern edge of Rockbridge county in the state of Virginia, in 1809, that year so singularly prolific of men of genius, Darwin, Tennyson, Poe, Holmes, Lincoln, Gladstone and others, whose fame will endure so long as language is written. On the farm was an old shop well stocked with a blacksmith's outfit and wood worker's tools. There the father, Robert McCormick, and Cyrus "tinkered" at odd jobs on rainy days and at other off times. And there the father invented and made a hemp-brake, a clover huller, a shop bellows and a crude threshing machine, but his repeated attempts to invent a grain reaper resulted in dismal failures. Then and there, but a little later, Cyrus took up the work, and profiting by his father's mistakes, and adopting new plans of his own, at the age of twenty-one, succeeded in producing the first

practical reaping machine moved by horse power. Strange that this renowned device should have been the invention of a boy in the hills of Old Virginia without even a suggestion from the cute Yankee or any sharp observer in the vast grain belt of the west. But McCormick patented his work and was too shrewd to allow himself to be robbed of the fruits of his invention as were Whitney, Fulton and Arkwright.

For a long time the possibilities of the McCormick reaper were not apparent to his neighbors who looked at it with amusement and suspicion. In the meantime adversity overtook him. He failed in the development of the land his father gave him, and it was sold to pay his debts. His venture in running an iron furnace was equally disastrous. In all his trials, however, he hung on tenaciously to his machine, endeavoring all the time to popularize it. In 1840 there were but three of the reapers in use, his own and two he had sold for \$50 each. He further improved them and raised the price to \$100. Then he began to sell district rights to use his patents and saw the dawn of success. With prophetic foresight he concluded to take his invention to the great grain raising prairies of the west, where its economic value would be appreciated, and wisely selected Chicago as the future center of his operations. He at once engaged there in the manufacture of reapers on an extensive scale, and phenomenal prosperity rewarded his enterprise. But at its height occurred the memorable fire of Oct. 1871, that swept away his establishment. Crippled, but undaunted, he immediately rebuilt it on a larger scale, and sent his reapers all over the civilized world. When he died, in 1884, the dream of his younger days, that his invention would place him among the millionaires, was fully realized. Cyrus McCormick was a Democrat and a Presbyterian, and withal a citizen of the highest and purest character.

The story of his life—his hopes and aspirations, his struggles and labors, reverses and success—is all com-

prehensively given to the public in this volume. It is a well-merited and timely tribute to the life and achievements of a remarkable man, appropriately offered upon this the centennial anniversary of his birth, for which Mr. Casson is entitled to the gratitude of all admirers of true genius.

SOMETHING OF MEN I HAVE KNOWN; WITH
SOME PAPERS OF A GENERAL NATURE,
POLITICAL, HISTORICAL AND
RETROSPECTIVE.

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON
A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, 1909

Of several volumes of historical import issued during the present year (1909) one of the most attractive and entertaining is the above entitled work of Hon. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ills., former Vice President of the United States. Although transcending in its scope the limits of Illinois, it is nevertheless distinctively an Illinois book, well worthy to take rank among the products of the best Illinois writers.

And though a native of Kentucky, Gen. Stevenson is, in every essential respect, an Illinoisan by right of his residence here for almost the entire period allotted to man's existence—three score and ten years—and by his identification in that time with every material interest of the State which he has so highly honored. And now in the closing days of his busy, useful and well-spent life he has employed his leisure hours in writing “in the spirit of candor of men he has known, and of great events in which he has himself borne no inconspicuous part.”

Beginning with his admission to the bar he tells of the early courts in central Illinois, and something of his legal colleagues who “rode the circuits” and ably upheld the purity and dignity of western jurisprudence. Elected to represent his district in the 44th Congress, and re-elected to the 46th, subsequently serving four years as Assistant

Postmaster General, and later as Vice President, presiding for four years over the deliberations of the United States Senate, his intimate association with the most prominent men in public affairs of his times, afforded him rare and varied experience, and exceptional opportunities for observing the trend of current history and the men who made it. What he tells of Douglas, Garfield, Blaine, Lincoln, Morrison, Oglesby, Trumbull, Peter Cartwright, Randall, McKinley, and other illustrious figures, who for a time "filled the public eye," but have gone to their eternal rest, forms a valued contribution to the historic lore of our State and country. The work is not a continuous narrative, but a collection of separate monographs each complete in itself. "The Actors," "A Tribute to Ireland," "The Lost Art of Oratory," "The Colonels," "Contrasts of Time," are the titles of some of the chapters, and in several the author gives his impressions and observations during his visit to Europe.

Written in lucid, scholarly and elegant style, the book is historical, biographical and philosophical. Garnished throughout with appropriate quotations from the poets, it sparkles with wit and genuine humor, and is highly spiced with an abundance of amusing anecdotes. The general reader will derive from it more and better entertainment than from most of the popular works of fiction, and it will furnish to the student of American history many well-accredited facts that he may search for elsewhere in vain. Its 442 pages, executed in perfection of the printer's art, are embellished with many portraits of men the author discourses about, and are supplemented with a complete index.

NEW BOOKS.

The titles of two late books of interest to Illinoisans are given below.

Abraham Lincoln. by George Haven Putnam, Litt. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, Pub., New York and London.

A Knight of the Wilderness, by Oliver Marble Gale and Harriet Wheeler. Chicago, 1909. The Reilly & Britton Co., Pub.

EDITORIAL NOTES

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR JOURNAL.

The organization of the Illinois State Historical Society, in 1899, had the effect of arousing in our State a new interest in its past history as well as in historical matters generally. The very creditable efforts of the society in reviving and stimulating that public interest have been rewarded, among other results, by additions to our historical literature, within the decade just ended. of many monographs and volumes of great value in that line. Diligent research thus incited has brought to light and placed in permanent form invaluable facts connected with the social, political and economic progress of the State, and numerous biographical sketches of noted persons to whose agency much of that progress was due, that but for the influence exerted by the society would probably have lapsed, with failing memory, in forgetfulness beyond recovery.

The working force of the society, including its officers and board of directors, now comprises almost a thousand members—citizens of the highest intelligence and education—all of whom are (or should be) intent upon promoting its work and future usefulness. The Annual Transactions of the Society, often unavoidably and unreasonably delayed in publication, having been found inadequate for the proper and satisfactory dissemination among the people of the aims and labors of the Society and trend of current history of the State, this Journal was projected to supply that want. Thus far the periodi-

cal has been in but the experimental stage, without well-considered plan or system, and received but meagre support in its management. Its permanency being now assumed, it will be further improved, and, with succeeding numbers, its former defects remedied, until the required standard of excellence is fully attained.

In order to accomplish this not only the good will, but the material assistance of its readers is needed. The members of the Society particularly are requested to contribute to the Journal papers, biographies, and news items pertaining to Illinois current history, or descriptive of the physical, educational, political, religious and industrial advancement of the State appropriate to its pages, and in furtherance of its purposes. Manuscripts of early dates, old letters quaint old court records and unpublished scraps of history that authors can not well use in the books they are writing, are especially wanted. Contributors will be given full credit for what they send, preferably (to us) by their signature attached to the articles for publication. Brief notices of the death of old pioneers, and narratives of events and incidents connected with the early settlement of the State are requested, and—in a word—it is our purpose to make the Journal the depository and the exponent of all that is most interesting in the annals of Illinois.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT ON
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ILLI-
NOIS STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY.

Governor Deneen has rendered a service to the Historical Society and to all persons interested in the cause of State history by the appointment on the board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago.

Dr. Schmidt fills the vacancy caused by the death of George N. Black. He is one of the early members of the State Historical Society and has been for years a

very active member and trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and has given much efficient work to that organization. Dr. Schmidt has the interest of State and western history much at heart and the library board and the society are to be congratulated upon his appointment.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Upon the death of General Orendorff the president of the Historical Society, Colonel Clark E. Carr, the first vice president of the Society became the acting president. Colonel Carr has called a meeting of the board of directors of the Society for the afternoon of Thursday, December 2, 1909, to be held in the office of the secretary in the capitol building at Springfield. There will also be a meeting of the program committee for the morning of the same day to consider plans for the next annual meeting of the Society.

ABOUT ILLINOIS GOVERNORS.

Even in England not many of its scholars can recall, off-hand, in regular order, the names of its many rulers and sovereigns. And in Illinois, not yet a century old, but few can, without referring to books, repeat the list of its governors.

Ninety-one years ago last March Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state. Since that date it has had twenty-three governors, nineteen of whom were re-elected to that office by the people of the State, and four—Ewing, Wood, Beveridge and Hamilton—served unexpired terms by virtue of their position at the time as presiding officers of the Senate. Two of the governors, Cullom and Deneen were re-elected, and one, Oglesby, was three times elected governor. Five of them, Ewing, Yates, Sr., Oglesby, Palmer and Cullom, were subsequently elected

to the United States Senate, and one, Bissell, died before expiration of his term. Of their nativity, Bond, the first governor, and Edwards, the third, were born in Maryland; Coles and Fifer were natives of Virginia; Reynolds and Ford of Pennsylvania; Ewing, Duncan, Carlin, Yates, Sr., Oglesby, Palmer and Cullom, of Kentucky; French, Mattison, Bissell, Wood and Beveridge, of New York; Tanner of Indiana; Altgeld of Prussia, and Yates, Jr., and Deneen of Illinois.

The most of the Illinois governors were men of superior ability, strong individuality, and certain well-marked intellectual traits, well adapted in all respects for the arduous and responsible duties they assumed. Their messages to the Legislature, and other state papers, are reliable indices of the needs and requirements of a rapidly growing commonwealth, and collectively constitute a valuable epitome of its current history. All the governors have graciously left their portraits to adorn the "gallery of celebrities" in the State House. But one of them, Ford, prepared for posterity a comprehensive account of his administration, although Governor Palmer, late in life wrote an interesting book of his personal memoirs.* It would be a boon to future generations if the constitution made it mandatory that each chief executive should, within a year after retiring from office, file with the State Historical Library a full detailed history of what he and the Legislature did for the people during his tenure.

The splendid prominence of Illinois among the states of the Union reflects upon its governor a degree of honor, dignity and importance surpassed only by that of the presidency. This opinion was corroborated by Senator Cullom in a recently published interview. He was governor of Illinois when first elevated to the Senate, and has perhaps forgotten the "wire-pulling" that was necessary to attain that exalted promotion, and the great satisfac-

*Governor John Reynolds wrote two books relating to Illinois history, the *Pioneer History of Illinois* and "My Own Times."

tion it gave him at the time. At any rate, when asked the question, "What event in your experience has given you the greatest satisfaction?" he answered, "My election as governor of Illinois. I was younger then than I have been since, and I was more ambitious and perhaps more appreciative, but it has always seemed to me the greatest event in my life, and it gave me more pride and gratification than any honor that has ever been conferred upon me. I have always considered the governorship of Illinois as a higher office than that of a senator or a cabinet minister, and it ranks up pretty well with the presidency and the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court.

When I was a younger man I would have accepted the governorship in preference to a seat in the Senate if I had been allowed to choose, and I believe I would do so now. Illinois is a great state, and the governor of that state has a peculiar individuality among all other officials. He deals with the most independent and most intelligent community in this country, or in the world, for that matter. The population of no state in the Union, neither New York nor Pennsylvania nor Ohio nor Massachusetts nor any other, has so high a degree of intelligence or a more thorough appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens as have the people of Illinois. I reckon that is the chief reason why they differ so strongly on public questions. When the people of Illinois get started they make themselves felt, and a man who can govern them successfully and retain their respect and his popularity is a mighty wise man."

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL E. D. BAKER.

Mr. James Affleck, an early resident of Belleville, Illinois, who died in 1905, at the age of 89 years, says, in his reminiscences of General Edward D. Baker, who was killed at Balls Bluffs during the civil war, "I knew him well. He was a noble young man, of fine appearance and accomplishments when he first came to Belleville,

and was then about fifteen or sixteen years of age, but in manner and conversation appeared older. He came here with his father and a younger brother, his mother having died before reaching here. It was between 1825 and 1830, but I can not recall the exact year. The three kept house, the younger boy acting the part of a domestic. They had evidently been in better circumstances than they were while living here. The father was reputed to be a fine scholar, and taught a subscription school here for some time, but he was so thoroughly English, holding everything in this country in such contempt that many of our people were free to express their contempt of him, intimating to him that the way was open for him to return to his own country if this didn't suit him, and refused to patronize his school. He left this place a few years later and moved to some northern town, where he died, and his youngest son was killed by a runaway team.

At the time they lived here everything was new and culture didn't count for much. And it must be admitted that Belleville at that time did not present a very enticing appearance. Young Edward D. Baker was a boy of rare talents, and though born in London, took a very different view of everything here from that of his father. His company was sought, and he was invited into the best society. His gentlemanly deportment, and fluent, intelligent conversation made him a welcome guest among the best classes. Young as he was he was keenly interested and stoutly defended the policies of the Whig party. He was a constant reader, and kept well posted in everything of a public nature then transpiring. One day one of our citizens found him sitting on a log out in the woods, near the village, reading a book and weeping bitterly. Approaching the boy he asked the cause of his grief. Wiping his eyes young Baker answered that he was, for the first time, reading the constitution of the United States, and found that only native born citizens were eligible to the presidency, and that was blighting to his future aspirations!"

THE ILLINOIS PARK COMMISSION.

Largely through the efforts of the LaSalle County Historical Society and the Chicago Geographical Society a bill was passed by the last General Assembly the primary object of which is to preserve from vandalism and commercialism Starved Rock and its surrounding land. According to the provisions of the bill the Governor has appointed the commission and he very appropriately recognized the labors of the LaSalle County Historical Society by appointing Mr. Alexander Richards, its secretary, a member of the commission. The Illinois State Historical Society is represented on the commission by the appointment of Prof. J. A. James, of Evanston, as one of its members.

A full list of the members of the commission is as follows: Wallace W. Atwood, Chicago; J. A. James, Evanston; Alexander Richards, Ottawa; Mrs. John C. Ames, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Streator; Mrs. Frank B. Orr, Chicago. This commission may consider the merits of other historic localities of the State in addition to Starved Rock and may advise and devise means for their preservation.

We give the full text of the law, which is as follows:

INVESTIGATIONS—STARVED ROCK.

Preamble.	§ 2. Appropriates \$1,000.
§ 1. Appointment — ex-	How drawn.
penses.	§ 3. Duties—Report.

(House Bill No. 430. Approved June 9, 1909.)

AN ACT for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the preservation of certain lands for public parks for the State of Illinois, and to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of said commission.

WHEREAS, The historical spot where the great tribe of the Illini made their last stand, surrounded by Indians from the north, and the site of the French fort of Saint Louis, now known as Starved Rock, on the Illinois river, in LaSalle county, is worthy of being preserved and improved as a public park by the State of Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, There are other regions within the State of such historic interest or scenic beauty as to make their acquisition for State parks desirable:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of five members, to be known as the Illinois Park Commission. The members of said commission shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses, when necessarily absent from their homes on said business, shall be paid.

§ 2. There is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), for postage, stationary, printing, clerical and expert services, incidental and traveling expenses of the commission in the discharge of their duties; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the foregoing amount, or any part thereof, upon presentation of itemized statements of such accounts, signed by a majority of said commission and approved by the Governor.

§ 3. The duties of this commission shall be: *First*—To make an investigation of Starved Rock and its contiguous territory, to ascertain its adaptability for the purposes of a State park, and the value of the property; also to make, at their discretion, a comparative study of other State parks within Illinois, and the manner in which they are organized and maintained.

Second—To make to the present General Assembly, or to the Forty-seventh General Assembly, a report containing such information, suggestions and recommenda-

tions respecting Starved Rock and adjacent territory, and respecting other regions in Illinois desirable for park purposes, as said commission shall deem advisable.

APPROVED June 9, 1909.

STATE ART COMMISSION.

At the last session of the General Assembly of the State a law was passed which authorized the formation of a State Art Commission whose duty it shall be to act in an advisory capacity in relation to any building to be built or remodeled by the State, any statuary or paintings which may be used by the State for the embellishment of any building or park owned by the State.

Governor Deneen appointed as the members of this commission: Carl Beil, Chicago; Frederick Clay Bartlett, Chicago; William Holabird, Chicago; Jens Jansen, Chicago; Lorado Taft, Chicago; Ralph Clarkson, Chicago; W. Corbys Zimmerman, Chicago; Edward J. Parker, Quincy.

These gentlemen, as is required by law, are all specialists in their several lines and professions.

We give the full text of the law organizing this commission.

ART.

STATE ART COMMISSION.

§ 1. Creation.		§ 3. Commission shall
§ 2. Composition Ap-		serve without com-
pointment—Term		pensation — Rules
—Vacancies.		—Quorum.
		§ 4. Duties.

(Senate Bill No. 415. Approved June 4, 1909.)

AN ACT to create a State Art Commission and to define its powers and duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there is hereby created a commission to be known as the State Art Commission of the State of Illinois.

§ 2. Said commission shall consist of two (2) painters, two (2) sculptors, two (2) architects, and two (2) other persons not engaged in any of the aforesaid pursuits, all to be citizens and residents of the State of Illinois, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; and of the Governor, who shall be a member of said commission by virtue of his office. The Governor shall in the first instance appoint one (1) painter, one (1) sculptor, one (1) architect and one (1) other person whose terms of office shall expire two years from July 1, 1909; and one (1) painter, one (1) sculptor, one (1) architect and one (1) other person whose terms of office shall expire four years from July 1, 1909; and thereafter the terms of office of the members of said commission shall be four years: *Provided*, that if a vacancy occur for any reason in said commission the Governor shall appoint a person of the same class to fill said vacancy who shall serve until the end of the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 3. Said commission shall serve without compensation and shall have power to adopt its own rules and to elect such officers from its own members as may be deemed proper. Five (5) commissioners shall constitute a quorum for all purposes.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the commission to act in an advisory capacity relative to the creation, acquisition, construction, erection or remodeling by the State, or upon any land owned by the State, of any work of art, and relative to the artistic character of any building constructed, erected, or remodeled by the State, or upon land owned by the State; and when, upon the request of the Governor, there shall be submitted to said commission

any plan, proposal or offer relating or looking to the creation, acquisition, construction, erection or remodeling by the State, or on land or in a building owned by the State, of any work of art, or relating to the erection, construction, or remodeling of a building to be owned by the State or on State land, and said plan, proposal or offer is accompanied by such designs, descriptions, specifications, drawings or models as shall be sufficient to enable the commission to determine the artistic character of said work of art or of said building, it shall be the duty of the commission to file with the Governor within sixty days from the submission of the matter descriptive of said work of art or buildings, its opinion, either approving or condemning the same; to which the commission may add such suggestions and recommendations as it deems proper; and the term "building" shall include structures intended for human occupation and use, and also all bridges, arches, gates, walls or other permanent structures of any character; and the term "work of art" as used herein is intended to include any painting, portrait, mural decoration, stained glass, statue, bas relief, ornament, fountain or any other article or structure of a permanent character intended for decoration or commemoration.

APPROVED June 4, 1909.

ILLINI CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

On November 30, 1909, the members of the Illini Club will issue the first number of their club paper, "The Sangamon County Searchlight." In this paper it is proposed to preserve the manuscripts of the club members which pertain to the history and important facts of the county. It is edited by Mrs. I. G. Miller.

To say that this study club does the most effective work of any club of like nature in Springfield is not to reflect upon the industry of any other club, as the ladies of

the Illini Club are most of them trained students, and their work has been most carefully planned and zealously carried on, under the leadership of Mrs. F. R. Jamison, the president or chairman of the club.

Mrs. Jamison, it will be remembered, gave at the 1908 annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society a delightful paper on early literature and literary people in Illinois.

The editor of the new organ of this club, Mrs. I. G. Miller, is also an enthusiastic student of local history. She gave the Historical Society, at the 1907 meeting, a most excellent paper on the Icarian community.

For several years the members of the Illini Club have given carefully prepared papers on historical subjects, and for some time but few of the manuscripts were preserved. We are glad to know that arrangements have been made by means of the "Sangamon County Searchlight" to preserve the results of the labors of the club.

Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bacchus and other members of the club are also members of the Illinois State Historical Society.

NEW AND RARE BOOKS IN THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

The Illinois State Historical Library Board has recently purchased in London from Henry Stevens, Sons & Stiles, a large number of rare books relating to the early history of Illinois and of the United States. These books relate to the early French period, the war of the revolution, the second war with Great Britain and are all of them rare and valuable, many of them excessively so. We will publish a list of them in the January number of the Journal.

VOLUME FIVE OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

The board of trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library has nearly ready for distribution the fifth volume of the special series entitled "Illinois Historical Collections." This volume will be the Kaskaskia Records and will supplement the Cahokia Records which was issued as volume number two of the series. This work has been edited by Prof. C. W. Alvord, and he has prepared for it an introductory chapter which is a history of the period embraced by the records. It is printed by the Lakeside Press of Donnelley & Sons, Chicago.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PAPERS.

The Library board will shortly publish the George Rogers Clark papers which are being prepared for publication under the editorship of Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University. These volumes will be published in the Illinois Historical Collections series. Professor James will supply an introduction and there will be many valuable notes and much explanatory matter.

FINDS AN ANCIENT FLINTLOCK.

CLAM FISHER NEAR OLD FORT ATKINSON DIGS OUT OLD GUN.

FORT ATKINSON, WIS., Nov. 20.—An old flintlock musket was fished out of the Rock River near the site of the old fort here by August Steinks, digging for pearl clams. It is supposed to have been the weapon of one of General Atkinson's force in the Black Hawk campaign in 1832. One soldier was shot at this point and his remains were recently found, with remnants of soldier's clothing, when a near-by hill was leveled.

Interest in the old fort and the Black Hawk campaign was revived here when the Daughters of the Revolution recently raised a memorial tablet on a granite boulder, marking the location of the old stockade fort.

OLD FORT BELLE FONTAINE.

Mr. W. T. Norton, one of the directors of the Illinois State Historical Society, has contributed to the Alton Daily Times of a recent date, a very interesting sketch of Old Fort Belle Fontaine, comprising a history of its founding, occupation and decline.

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Munsell Publishing Company, of Chicago, which has in connection with its Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois issued histories of a large number of Illinois counties, has in prospect the publication of a history of Sangamon county.

NECROLOGY

DEATH OF COLONEL WILLIAM R. MORRISON.

Colonel Morrison for many years was one of the foremost men in American politics, and was doubly interesting because of his prominence in Congress and his remarkable personal character, which seemed to impress with its energy and his honesty everybody with whom he came in contact.

He was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as such represented the famous horizontal tariff bill. He was a member, and eventually chairman, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was a candidate in 1885 for the United States Senate in the great legislative battle at Springfield, out of which John A. Logan emerged with the toga on his shoulders. He was the man who said at that time that he would not shake the hand of a thief to be elected to any office in the gift of human power. He fought bravely in the civil war. He favored bi-metalism in 1896, and in 1901 he was granted a soldier's pension by the United States. He served nine terms in Congress.

John M. Palmer once said Colonel Morrison was one of the bravest men he ever knew. Of Colonel Morrison, Congressman Breckenridge said he was a "pure and gallant gentleman, brave of heart, clean of life, loyal to friend, frank to foe; with a consciousness void of offense and a love for truth that nothing could daunt."'

Among Colonel Morrison's friends, whom he particularly liked and with whom he loved to consort in intellectual pastime were Roger Q. Mills, William L. Wilson, John Randolph Tucker, Thomas B. Reed, and Thomas Francis Bayard. He had scores of minor friends and

admirers, but he preferred those to most others. He was noteworthy for his punctiliousness in matters of veracity and honor. He scorned a lie and a theft with the scorn of a cavalier.

Colonel Morrison was born in that part of St. Clair county which later became part of Monroe county, Illinois, September 14, 1825. It was only recently he learned of that. The precinct, Prairie du Long, in which he was born was ceded to Monroe by the State a year after his birth. He was the oldest son of Judge John Morrison, one of the early settlers of Illinois. After completing his school education in Waterloo he attended McKendree College at Lebanon. When twenty-two years of age he was chosen school treasurer. He entered the Mexican war and fought in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1849 he went to dig gold in California, and washed out \$8,000. He returned home, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and December 4, 1851, married Miss Mary I. Drury. He was clerk of Monroe county from 1852 to 1855, resigning to enter the Legislature, where he served until 1860. In 1857 his wife died, and he married Miss Elinora Horine, her half sister. She died five years ago.

In 1861, when thirty-six years old, he entered the Union army as colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at Fort Donelson. While serving in the field his district at home elected him to Congress, in which he sat from 1863 to 1865. In 1872 he was again elected and served continuously until 1887. That was the old eighteenth district now the twenty-second district. In that year President Cleveland appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for five years, at the end of which time he was reappointed, and then, upon the retirement of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, he succeeded that jurist in the place of chairman.

Colonel Morrison was several times mentioned for the presidency, especially while he was a member of Congress. He never liked Blackburn, of Kentucky, who on one of these occasions said if Colonel Morrison were

elected President there would be more gruff manners and honesty in the White House than ever before. Now, the famous Illinoisan was the pink of politeness, and, although he felt flattered by part of Mr. Blackburn's remark, he felt offended by the remainder of it.

But the Kentuckian probably had in mind Morrison's directness of speech and his habitual use of Anglo-Saxon words which made his conversation or his public speeches quite telling, very like hammer blows, coming quickly and distinctly.

Colonel Morrison was not only a Democrat practically so called, but was a Democrat socially so called. He lived in the simplest imaginary style. He detested the fineries of dress, the "agonies" of the dinner table and the extravagances of convention. It was not necessary to send cards or names in order to see him during his official residence in Washington or at any other time. He liked simplicity.

Defeated in 1885 for the Senate by only one vote, Colonel Morrison never quite gave up the hope of representing his State in the Senate. He was always ready to think about going to the Senate. He said to Walter Q. Gresham soon after the latter went over to the Democrats, "You will never come to the Senate while I am alive. There are too many Democrats ahead of you."

In February, 1896, Mr. Morrison was conspicuously mentioned as a presidential possibility, but, although this was the last time his name was used in this way, his dream of Presidential honors had been a long and a vivid one.

In a recent interview with the *Globe-Democrat* correspondent he advised young men to stay out of politics. He said the world is full of them and the end means little success.

Colonel Morrison had resided in Waterloo forty-eight years. One sister, Mrs. Louise Wilson, lives there. Since his wife's death he resided alone. Lately his eye sight failed and it became necessary for him to have some one read the papers to him.

MR. JAMES HAINES.

It is a somewhat peculiar fact that young people are not greatly interested in local history and genealogy. It is only when a man or a woman has some years of experience and a fund of recollections that he takes an interest in the history of the community of which he is a part. Very young people are looking forward, and people are themselves surprised when they awaken to the fact that they are no longer among the youth of their locality, and that they are interested in its past events. It is this class of middle aged people who constitute the membership of historical societies, but as this taste once aroused is seldom lost, but grows with age and cultivation, these middle aged people become old people and in time it becomes the duty of historical societies to chronicle the deaths of these workers in the field of history. The Illinois State Historical Society like all such associations has been obliged many times to report deaths among its membership; and it has lost many of its best friends and most devoted workers.

Among the older members none was more youthful at heart, more unselfishly interested in the society than James Haines. He was one of those persons whom years seemed to ripen and mellow, and who became sweeter with the flight of time.

But Uncle James Haines, the pioneer resident of Pe-kin, the grand, good, old man, who was the friend of everybody, is no more. His death occurred at the Proctor home, in Peoria, on September 11, 1909. His death was as his life had been, calm and at peace with all the world, and as the sun sinks behind the horizon and the darkness of night quietly casts its shades before it—his worn, tired body gave up the fight and his soul passed into the presence of his Maker.

James Haines was among the oldest and most honored residents of Tazewell county. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 10, 1821, the son of Joseph and Sarah Long Haines. His father fought as a soldier in

the war of 1812 and carried on his trade of blacksmithing until his removal to Illinois in 1827, making the trip hither by team. He located with his family near Pekin, where he erected a little cabin, also a blacksmith shop, built after the same primitive style. He also purchased land, and until the time of his death in 1846, followed the combined occupations of farmer and blacksmith. Sarah Long was the mother's maiden name, she was born in the Quaker city and died on the farm in Tazewell county during the cholera scourge in 1832. Young Haines passed the first five years of his life in Ohio. On coming with the family to this State he saw many Indians from the Winnebago, Pottawattomie and the Sac and Fox tribes. There were about three red men to every white settler in that early day, and the country round about was little more than a wilderness dotted over here and there with rude log cabins. He attended his first school in a rude structure with the most primitive furnishings, but later completed his studies in more modern schools of Pekin. Previous to completing his education, he taught school for several terms in the country, boarding around among the patrons.

He worked on his father's farm until 1848, when he started out for himself, following farming, together with buying and selling land. In the above year he began the study of law in the office of the late B. S. Prettyman in Pekin, and then entered the law department of Transylvania University in Lexington, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1851. After receiving his diploma, he located in Pekin for practice, but soon abandoned that profession to engage in the banking business, forming a partnership with G. H. Rupert and F. N. Gill, which lasted until the outbreak of the civil war, when hard times followed, causing him to close out his business in that line and engage in the real estate and insurance business, in which he engaged until a few months ago, when he retired from active life and went to Peoria to spend the remainder of his days in the Proctor home.

He was a very prominent factor in forwarding the best interests of the section and besides laying out three additions to the city of Pekin, has been president of the Peoria & Springfield Railway, manager of the Haines' Illinois Harvester works and was the oldest insurance man in this part of the State.

He was the first county superintendent of schools of Tazewell county, served as president of the Tazewell County Old Settlers' Association, postmaster for three years under Cleveland, supervisor of the township for some time and held many other positions of trust in the county and State.

His wife, to whom he was united in marriage in 1852, was Miss Anna E. Maus, daughter of the late Dr. W. S. Maus. Her death occurred in 1889. To them was born one son, James Haines, Jr., who survives.

Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago; assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 6. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1901. 122 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 7. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902. 246 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1902.

No. 8. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903. 376 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 9. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904. 701 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 10. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1905. 500 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 11. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1906. 437 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 12. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1907. 436 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, president Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series, Vol. 1. The Governor's Letter-Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. 317 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1909.

*Out of print.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 34 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

Circular Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov. 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908. 19 pages, Springfield, 1908.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3, July-October, 1908. 45 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 4, Jan., 1909. 42 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 1, April, 1909. 67 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1909. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 3, October, 1909. 118 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Out of print.

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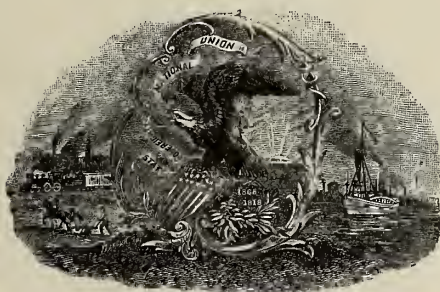
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JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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MARGARET FULLER IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Contributed by Richard V. Carpenter.

It is the gift of genius that it can touch with a magic pen a locality otherwise not distinguished, and brighten it with an interest which the place itself would never possess. Many of the people conceived by a master mind of fiction and placed by his imagination in a particular locality, become more real than those who have lived, struggled and died in that place and whose actual handiwork is visible all about it.

Rip Van Winkle, the Headless Horseman and the Culprit Fay, have a very positive existence along the Hudson; Deerslayer and Uncas still live in the region made famous by Cooper; while Walden Pond and the Old Manse at Concord possess a charm which their natural beauties would never have given them.

In 1843 Margaret Fuller made a visit to Northern Illinois. Her impressions are recorded in a part of the book known as "At Home and Abroad."* The region over which she traveled, while then almost unsettled and undeveloped, has since become one of the most prosperous in the country. It has leisure now to gather together its legends and its literature and the records of its past. Some day the pen of a Parkman, a Prescott, or a Lossing will adequately set down the wonderful and stirring story of this great State of Illinois, as rich in material as the east. In the meantime let us record, in a matter of fact way, a few incidents of the short trip of this gifted woman through the valleys of the Fox, the Kishwaukee,

*Miss Fuller also described her visit to Northern Illinois in a little book entitled, "Summer on the Lakes in 1843," published, 1844.

and the Rock rivers; a trip which is still, along some parts of the latter river at least, the chief literary association.

Margaret Fuller arrived in Chicago by the way of steamer on the Great Lakes, in the latter part of June, 1843. Chicago at that day was a city of about 7,600 people. The buildings were mostly along North and South Water Streets and that portion of LaSalle, Clark and Dearborn connected with them, or in other words, in that part of the present down-town district adjoining the river. There was a ferry boat at Rush Street and a swinging bridge at Clark Street, where now the great tide of traffic from the North to the South side surges all day long. Snipe and plover were shot on the West side, where now stretch miles of residences, pike and bass were caught in the river, that wonderful river, then a limpid stream, afterwards to become a body of viscid mud and which today considerably improved in purity, is probably the only stream in the world which flows toward its original source.

The Fullers, being Unitarians, were close friends with James Freeman Clarke, then perhaps the leading minister of that denomination. Mr. Clarke's brothers lived in Chicago, where they conducted a large drug store. Their mother and a sister also lived in that city, the residence evidently being in the present down-town district, near the lake and not far from the site of Fort Dearborn. The firm first consisted of William Hull Clarke and Abram F. Clarke. They opened a drug store on South Water Street, near Franklin, in 1835, being the third in Chicago. They afterward occupied another position on South Water Street and one on Lake Street and removed in 1840 to the Tremont Building, at the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, where they remained until 1851. In 1843 the firm was known as Clarke & Co., consisting of W. H., Samuel C. Clarke and John C. Shaw. Wm. Hull Clarke became City Engineer for Chicago in 1855 and

remained in the employ of the city until his death in 1878, aged about 66 years.

Miss Fuller's first impression of the city was one of loneliness, a feeling which so often came over those from the East when they beheld the vast stretch of prairie and longed for the hills and valleys of their homes. She spent considerable time on the lake shore, and enjoyed the wild flowers, which were very plentiful on the prairies. In a few days she began to enjoy the new scenery and in her account says: "But after I had ridden out, and seen the flowers, and observed the sun set with that calmness seen only in the prairies, and the cattle winding slowly to their homes in the 'Island groves'—most peaceful of sights—I began to love, because I began to know the scene, and shrank no longer from 'the encircling vastness.' While there were no mountains and no valleys, there were beautiful starlit heavens and the moonlight falling on the lake and the sunsets of usual beauty and calmness." The people of Chicago still love their city and do not long for the mountains and valleys, but there are few wild flowers on State and Madison Streets now. The moon shines with less clearness through the atmosphere, and a net work of railroad tracks lies between the city and the shore of the lake where Miss Fuller walked upon the sand. Chicago still has its beauties, it is a wonderful city, but they are those of a teeming, complex civilization rather than those of nature.

After a few days spent in Chicago a party was made up for an excursion of two or three weeks into the country. Included therein, besides Miss Fuller, was William Clarke and his sister. He is the one described as the guide, "equally admirable as marshall and companion, who knew by heart the country and its history, both natural and artificial, and whose clear hunter's eye needed neither road nor goal to guide it to all the spots where beauty best loves to dwell." It is stated by one of Miss Fuller's biographers that Mr. Clarke at that

time was somewhat discouraged and had begun to lose the elasticity of youth under the burden of his discouragements, but that Margaret's sympathy discovered the depth and delicacy of his character and her unconquerable spirit lifted him to cheerfulness and he received courage which never more forsook him. They started in a strong wagon, well provisioned, and drawn by two stalwart horses. The first day's journey was through the country which lies directly west of Chicago and between it and the Fox river. She speaks of woods rich in moccasin flower and lupine. They crossed the Des-Plaines river and must have followed substantially the route now taken by the Northwestern railroad, passing in the vicinity of Wheaton, where Wheaton college was afterward founded. They must have also passed through West Chicago, now a busy railroad junction and the early home of the financier, John W. Gates. In the evening they arrived at Geneva, just in time to escape being drenched by a violent thunder shower. The clouds and the strange light gave an added interest to the landscape on the latter part of the journey. They were now in the valley of the Fox. This pleasant stream, rising in Wisconsin, flows in a southeasterly direction past Dundee, one of the centers of the great dairy region of Northern Illinois, past Elgin with its watch factory, past the thriving cities of Geneva and Aurora, and joins with the Des-Plaines at Ottawa to form the Illinois. The journey by rail to Geneva now takes about an hour. Along somewhat the same course that they had taken during the day, General Winfield Scott marched his regulars in 1832 to the scene of conflict in the Black Hawk War. Geneva, where Margaret and the party stopped for the night, is now the county seat of Kane county. It then contained, as it still does, many persons of New England descent; indeed all of the Northern counties of Illinois were largely settled from New England or New York.

Among the early inhabitants of Geneva was a little flock of Unitarians, with their beloved pastor, Rev. Augustus H. Conant. Mr. Conant had come west just before reaching the age of twenty-one and walked through Northern Illinois, finally locating near Chicago on the DesPlaines river. He became interested in the Unitarian faith through reading a copy of the "Western Messenger," which was being published by James Freeman Clarke, at Louisville, and decided to prepare for the ministry back east. After returning from Cambridge he located in Geneva in 1842. He found there a number of Unitarians, several from the West Church of Boston. Services were held, although a church was not built until 1843. As Miss Fuller indicates in her account, Mr. Conant was considerable of a carpenter and fashioned with his own hands much of the furniture and wood work about the house, the concise entries in the journal of the courageous pioneer-clergymen indicating the wide range of his occupations in the unsettled country. Sometimes he sets down the sad task of making a coffin for his sister, sometimes he killed a wolf or hunted deer, sometimes he preached at Geneva or at neighboring towns, or read philosophical and religious works. The church building, as has been said, was built in 1843, and in 1844 it was dedicated, Miss Fuller's brother, Arthur B., who was then teaching school in Belvidere, conducting part of the services. Mr. Conant removed to Rockford in 1857 and became pastor of a large congregation there, but when the call of "Father Abraham" rang across the corn fields of Northern Illinois, he joined one of the regiments as chaplain and gave up his life, Feb. 1863, as result of exposure while caring for the wounded on the battlefield at Murfreesboro. Mr. Conant's people until recently have lived at Rockford, but are now on the Pacific coast.

After a day or two at Geneva, where the gentlemen found good fishing in the Fox river, they started south along the river bank. They stopped that night at the

home of an English gentleman; just where or who this was, the writer does not know, but Miss Fuller is very enthusiastic as to his large library and comfortable dwelling and the accomplishments of his daughter, who combined a knowledge of music and French with the ability to take care of the milk room and kill rattle-snakes. The next day they crossed the Fox river, the ladies going by a small foot bridge, while the wagon passed over at the ford. Another thunder storm came up and they were obliged to take refuge in a solitary house upon the prairie, of which Miss Fuller says: "In this house we found a family quite above the common, but I grieve to say, not above false pride, for the father, ashamed of being caught barefoot, told us a story of a man, one of the richest men, he said, in one of the Eastern cities, who went barefoot, from choice." In the afternoon they started again, evidently across the southern end of DeKalb county, through the blooming plain unmarked by any road. The grass was tall and stretched for miles on the prairies and here and there, like islands, were the groves of great trees with the small log houses clustered at their edges. They reached Ross's Grove at sunset, and stopped for the night at another grove a few miles beyond, where the party was considerably crowded in a small tavern, the ladies sleeping in the bar room and Miss Fuller being obliged to make her bed on the supper table.

She gives a witty description of a rather prim young English lady of the party, who would not go to sleep, but sat up all night wrapped in a blanket shawl, with a neat lace cap upon her head, shuddering and listening. While beds were scarce for such a large number, there was good tea, bread and wild strawberries, and the host was as hospitable as circumstances would permit. This was "Pawpaw Grove," in the southeastern part of Lee county and at one time afterward consisted of a blacksmith shop and a few stores; but little remains to mark

the former location. The next day they traveled across Lee county and in the afternoon reached the beautiful Rock river and crossed at Dixon's ferry. Between Dixon and Oregon is a stretch of river scenery of whose beauty few know who have not seen it, and one could scarcely realize that it is in this great prairie region of Northern Illinois. This is the Black Hawk Country, and there is but little wonder that the dusky warrior fought so hard to save the land of his fathers from the hands of the white man. Dixon was on the Boles trail from Peoria to Galena, built in 1826. Much traffic went by this route and the Indians did the ferrying. The next year a man from Peoria named Begordis, started a ferry, but the Indians burned the boat and advised the ferryman to return to Peoria, which he did. The next year Joe Ogie, a Frenchman, having an Indian wife, was permitted to run the ferry and afterwards Dixon, from whom the city was named, ran it for a long time and the place became a very important station on the early trail. It is now a prosperous city of some 10,000 inhabitants.

From Dixon they made excursions on the river in a boat. Perhaps the most beautiful place of all this region and one over which Miss Fuller was rightly enthusiastic, is that known as Hazelwood. We can best describe it as it was at that time in her words:

"The first place where we stopped was one of singular beauty, a beauty of soft, luxuriant wilderness. It was on the bend of the river, a place chosen by an Irish gentleman, whose absenteeism seems of the wisest kind, since, for a sum which would have been but a drop of water to the thirsty fever of his native land, he commands a residence which has all that is desirable, in its independence, its beautiful retirement, and means of benefit to others. His park, his deerchase, he found already prepared; he had only to make an avenue through it. This brought us to the house by a drive, which in the heat of noon seemed long, though afterwards, in the cool morning

and evening, delightful. This is, for that part of the world, a large and commodious dwelling. Near it stands the log cabin where its master lived while it was building, a very ornamental accessory. In the front of the house was a lawn, adorned by the most graceful trees. A few of these had been taken out to give a full view of the river, gliding through banks such as I have described. On this bend the bank is high and bold, so from the house of the lawn the view was very rich and commanding. But if you descended a ravine at the side of the water's edge, you found there a long walk on the narrow shore, with a wall above of the richest hanging wood, in which they said the deer lay hid."

The Irish gentleman mentioned by Miss Fuller was Alexander Charters. He came to this country from Belfast, where his family were engaged in the linen industry, and entered this land from the government at an early date. In 1838 he built a log cabin described by Miss Fuller, which still stands, covered with ivy and carefully kept up and added to in a style consistent with its original design, so that it often forms the summer home of the present owners of the estate, although the larger house is still standing. Mr. Charters was usually known as "Governor Charters" and made his home at Hazelwood until his death some eighteen or twenty years ago. He entertained there some of the famous men of the times, including Lincoln, Douglas, William Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, John G. Saxe and others. Mr. Bryant spoke of the place as follows:

"Some of these (emigrants) have built elegant houses one the left bank of the River, amidst the noble trees which seem to have grown for that purpose, indeed, when I looked at them I could hardly persuade myself that they had not been planted to shadow older habitations. From the door of one of these dwellings I surveyed a prospect of exceeding beauty. The windings of the river allowed us a view of its waters and of its beautiful diversified

banks, to a great distance each way, and in one direction a high prairied region was seen above the woods that fringed the course of the river, of a brighter green than they and touched by the golden light of the setting sun.”

At Governor Charter’s death the estate passed to his son, who sold it to George Page, now deceased, president of a large condensed milk company, and from him it passed in turn to Senator Charles H. Hughes, who represented that locality in the State Legislature and who entertained there many of the prominent men of Illinois, and elsewhere. It is now the property of Mr. Hughes’ daughter, and through the family much of this information has been obtained. The estate is still kept in fine condition and the magnificent lawn and the ravine are still there, and the walk along the water’s edge at the base of the bluff is still narrow and tangled. Indeed, perhaps Miss Fuller in 1843, lost her hat-pin in scrambling through the projecting branches as did a lady of another driving party about sixty-five years after, while trying to follow her footsteps.

At Hazelwood Miss Fuller wrote a poem entitled “The Western Eden,” which is given in her book, “At Home and Abroad.” They stopped there three days and then proceeded to Oregon. Whether Miss Fuller visited Grand Detour does not appear from her account, but present travelers will miss one of the quaintest little places to be found in northern Illinois if they pass it by. Thwaites, in his “Historic Waterways,” describes this peaceful place. It is a large bend in the Rock River and by walking a short distance either east or west one can reach portions of the river which are several miles apart, measured by water. There is a little gem of an Episcopal church, built years ago, which looks like a bit from an English landscape. The streets are grown with tall timothy which one hesitates to drive over with a team, so green and smiling it is. But best of all that inn, with its lavish stores of best country food; its creamed po-

tatoes, creamed strawberries, cream pies—no wonder the Grand Detour cows are rich producers of cream with those roadways of grass—its delicious fish, fresh caught from the Rock River, and presiding over all is the hospitable landlady, ever urging upon the lucky guests more of the good things.

Grand Detour was formerly a manufacturing place of considerable importance and the great Deere Plow Factory, now at Moline, was started there in 1839, by Messrs. Andrus and Deere. One of the members of the Andrus family still has in Grand Detour a residence, with a large lawn, containing one of the best examples of landscape gardening in this part of the State.

The Rock River furnishes a rich field for the fishers of fresh water clams and several camps may be found along its banks, where the fishermen reside, marked by hugh piles of the shells, which are shipped to be made into buttons. Numerous skiffs are to be seen on the river, the occupants engaged in this peculiar and not very exciting form of fishing.

After considerable difficulty, caused by trying to take a short cut, they reached the Black Hawk Indian trail and arrived at Oregon. Miss Fuller describes the river at this point as follows:

“At Oregon, the beauty of the scene was of even a more sumptuous character than at our former stopping place. Here swelled the river in its boldest course, interspersed by halcyon isles on which nature had lavished all her prodigality in trees, vine and flower, banked by noble bluffs, three hundred feet high, their sharp ridges as exquisitely definite as the edge of a shell; their summits adorned with those same beautiful trees, and with buttresses of rock, crested with old hemlocks, which wore a touching and antique grace amid the softer and more luxuriant vegetation. Lofty natural mounds rose amidst the rest, with the same lovely and sweeping outlines, showing everywhere the plastic power of water—water,

mother of beauty—which, by its sweet and eager flow, had left such lineaments as human genius never dreamt of. Not far from the river was a high craig, called the Pine Rock, which looks out, as our guide observed, like a helmet above the brow of the country.”

Oregon is now a thriving city of some 2,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Ogle county. Not far below the town is one of the best known farms in Illinois, known as “Sinissippi Farm.” This is the residence of Frank O. Lowden and his wife, who is the daughter of the late George M. Pullman, of sleeping car fame. It was formerly the old Hemingway farm, the old stone farm house being erected in 1846, several years after Miss Fuller was in that locality. It is now a model farm of about 1,500 acres, laid out with fine roads, excellent farm buildings and having several residences which would be a credit to any summer resort. Mr. Lowden generously opens up the farm to the inspection of all well disposed visitors on certain days of the week. A specialty is made of raising poultry and short-horned cattle. Oregon was the home of one of Margaret’s uncles, William Williams Fuller, who graduated at Harvard in 1813 and afterwards practiced law in Oregon, where he died in the year of Margaret’s visit.

Overhanging the river are clustered the cottages which form what is known as the “Artists’ Colony.” Here Lorado Taft, the sculptor, and many other artists spend their summers in their cozy and picturesque cottages. Not far distant from here is the gnarled tree known as “The Eagle’s Nest.” Miss Fuller visited it July 4th, 1843, and says: “It was the morning of the Fourth of July, and certainly I think I had never felt so happy that I was born in America. Woe to all country folks that never saw this spot, never swept an enraptured gaze over the prospect that stretched beneath. I do believe Rome and Florence are suburbs compared to this capital of Nature’s art. The bluff was decked with great bunches

of scarlet variety of the milkweed, like cut coral, and all starred with a mysterious looking flower, whose cup rose lonely on a tall stem. This had, for two or three days, disputed the ground with lupine and phlox. My companions disliked, I liked it." Here she wrote a long poem entitled, "Ganymede to His Eagle." The tree still stands and the trunk is covered with netting to protect it from the knives of enthusiastic souvenir hunters.

Miss Fuller and her party were the guests for three days of a family who lived on the bank opposite the town, but as the house was full, they slept in town, crossing the river morning and evening in boats. The Fourth of July oration was by a New Englander from Boston, and the pleasant day closed with dance and song. Another spot very near "Eagle's Nest," which Margaret Fuller made famous, is known as "Ganymede Springs." It gushes out, clear and cold, from the base of a lofty and sand stone bluff. A carriage drive runs along the river by the spring and a graceful stone landing has also been built. A marble tablet above the stream of water commemorates Miss Fuller's visit here.

Another spot connected with the subject of our article is known as Margaret Fuller's Island. It lies in the river not far from Eagle's Nest and is sometimes known as "Island Number One." It was owned by Edward A. Henshaw and C. Burr Artz in 1843. Mr. Henshaw owned several other tracts of land on that side of the river and designated his estate as "Hyde Park."

The party left Oregon the 6th day of July, the day being one of bright sunshine, varied by the purple shadows of large sweeping clouds. They drove up the bank of the Rock river, crossing the Kishwaukee river at noon, and afterwards reaching the little settlement of Kishwaukee, in Winnebago county. Miss Fuller notes among the plants she saw rattlesnake weed, compass plants, and the Western tea plant; and on the Kishwaukee, which she terms "the most graceful of streams," they saw many

large water lilies. A short distance south from Kishwaukee is Stillman's Valley. Of this locality Thwaites, in his "Historic Waterways," says: "It was in the large grove on the north bank, near its junction with the Rock, that Black Hawk, in the month of May, 1832, parleyed with the Pottawattomies. It was here that on the 14th of that month he learned of the treachery of Stillman's militiamen, and at once made that famous sally with his little band of forty braves which resulted in the rout of the cowardly whites, who fled pell-mell over the prairie toward Dixon, asserting that Black Hawk and two thousand blood-thirsty warriors were sweeping Northern Illinois with the besom of destruction. The country round about appears to have undergone no appreciable change in the half century intervening between that event and today. The topographical descriptions given in contemporaneous accounts of Stillman's flight will hold good now, and we were readily able to pick out the points of interest on the old battlefield."

At Kishwaukee they were entertained by a ragged and barefoot gentleman who told them many charming snake stories. Riding easterly along the Kishwaukee, through the little town of Cherry Valley and near Newburg, a settlement which has since disappeared entirely from the map, they reached the town of Belvidere. Miss Fuller's comments on this "stopping place" are not lengthy, being merely a reference to the tomb of Big Thunder and the fact that they found a "really good hotel." The author is of the opinion that the hotel referred to was the American House, which was then the best hotel between Chicago and Galena. It was a large wooden structure standing on the principal street, not far from the Kishwaukee river, and is still standing, although not used as a hotel. Big Thunder, to whom Miss Fuller refers, was an Indian chief, who lived about the time of the Sac War. Upon his death his body was wrapped in a blanket and placed in a "coop" built of logs, on the beautiful

mound where the court house now stands. As the burial place was on the stage road between Chicago and Galena, the travelers usually went up there while the horses and mail were being changed, at the Doty Tavern not far distant. Many jokes are still current in Belvidere of how one sturdy old settler was said to get his tobacco supply from the votive offerings placed at Big Thunder's feet by the Indians and also how obliging citizens carried up bags of sheep bones, so that no stage traveler need go away without an "original" relic of Big Thunder, long after the proper number of bones in his anatomy had been taken. One of the prominent early doctors sequestered the head and it was afterward used for phrenological purposes. Belvidere is now a wide awake city of about 10,000 inhabitants and the home of a large sewing machine plant. During the Civil War General Stephen A. Hurlbut and General Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant General of the State, went out from this place, with many others, in defense of the Union. Although Miss Fuller did not stop any length of time in Belvidere, she became financially interested in a school there. Whether she learned this location while she was in town or later does not appear, but on October 21, 1843, Arthur B. Fuller became the purchaser of Block Twenty, in the original town of Belvidere. Mr. Fuller was the younger brother of Margaret. He had just graduated from college and desired to conduct an academy. The tradition is that Miss Fuller's money purchased the property. The block so bought was situated very near the public square and present site of the court house in Belvidere, and is on a pleasant mound. It is still a fine location and must have been very attractive in the early days, when surrounded by woods. In the center of the block stood a building which had been erected about 1837. It was first called the Newton Academy and the trustees were prominent citizens of the community. Financial reverses had overtaken the pioneer academy and the land had passed

to the possession of a receiver, who was the grantor in the deed to Mr. Fuller. So far as the writer knows there is no one in Belvidere who personally remembers Mr. Fuller or his connection with the academy. There are some, however, who went to the old academy on the hill in the later years and one of the citizens who is still living went there as early as 1845. He describes the building as a square, two story structure, with ordinary desks and school rooms on both floors. It was out of the window of this building that one of the pupils jumped when he heard the whistle of the "Pioneer," the first engine which came through on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. This young enthusiast is said to have cut across lots down the hill and over to where the new wonder stood, pursued by the teacher, grabbing at his coat tail, perhaps only too glad for an excuse to see the great sight himself. Mr. Fuller ran the Belvidere Academy for less than a year and sold it March 29, 1845, to John Towner and Eben Conant. Augustus Conant's relatives had in their possession a number of letters from Mr. Fuller to the Unitarian minister, concerning the school, but they recently destroyed them. Mr. Fuller afterwards taught in the East, entered the army as chaplain and died in defense of the Union at Fredericksburg.

From Belvidere, by two days of very leisurely and devious route, the party reached Chicago, and Miss Fuller said, "thus ended a journey, which one at least of the party might have wished unending." They reached Chicago on a beautiful evening and Miss Fuller's account closes with a short poem, "Farewell to Rock River Valley." Her summing up of the trip is in these words: "I have not been particularly anxious to give the geography of the scene, inasmuch as it seemed to me no route, nor series of stations, but a garden interspersed with cottages, groves, and flower lawns, through which a stately river ran. I had no guide-book, kept no diary, do not know how many miles we traveled each day, nor

how many in all. What I got from the journey was the poetic impression of the country at large; it is all I have aimed to communicate."

Thus ended a little journey made by one of the country's most gifted women in what is now a most thriving, prosperous and intelligent part of the nation. It is a journey which is still well worth taking. To one accustomed to consider Illinois as flat, level country, it is a surprise. A drive over this region by a dweller in Chicago or its vicinity will open up a new vista of literary, historic and natural interest, which comparatively few have realized to exist so near their doors.

AN ILLINOIS BURNT OFFERING

Dr. J. F. Snyder.

On page 83 of "Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville," by Charles M. Eames, published in 1885, is the following account of a strange incident that occurred in the early settlement of Morgan county: "In 1834, near Middle Creek, in Cass county, but in Morgan then, a religious society of fanatics was organized, who not only believed in witchcraft, but actually made offerings of themselves, and were burned at the stake, to appease and propitiate, as they believed, their offended Deity; and cast lots to determine who of their numbers should be burned at the stake. Once the lot fell on an old lady, whom the others tied and bound to the stake, and when she began to burn she screamed so loud and pitifully that Mr. Elmore, hunting near by, broke the door open with a fence-rail, and released the burning woman from the stake, broke up the meeting, and the grand jury of Morgan county indicted many of the members, and the religious fanatics left the country."

In the *Courier*, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, there appeared, in 1876, this version of the occurrence, differing somewhat in detail from the foregoing account: "During the last week we have been told by several of our old citizens that early in the history of this county (Morgan) an old man was sacrificed by a religious society. Desiring to get at the truth of the matter, we have been diligently searching among the old papers at the court house, when this morning we hit upon one that furnished us the following facts: About 1832, when

Cass county was part of Morgan, there was a religious society, of about thirty members, living on the Sangamon bottom. They were about three miles from Chandler-ville, and their faith was a kind of spiritualism, and, among their other rites, they believed in human sacrifice. The time for offering up their first victim came, and lots were drawn to see upon whom the destiny should fall. It fell upon an old man, who was placed upon an altar, and the wood that had been prepared was set on fire. A man named Elmore was out that day hunting and, hearing the screams of the old man, he ran up and rescued him from the fire, but not until he was badly burned. He had a regular hand to hand combat with the members of this society before he could get the man from the fire. The grand jury indicted the men who did the deed, and they were brought to this city for trial. The charge against them was riot. The case was tried in the October term of the Circuit court, A. D. 1833, his honor, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presiding. The case stands 'The People *vs.* William Clark, Moses Clay and others; riot.' John J. Hardin was the State's attorney who prosecuted the suit, while Murray McConnel and Walter Jones were for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the parties were fined \$3.00 and costs. Certainly they assessed very small fines in those days. If such an act should occur now, lynch law would probably be enforced. We give these facts, as they are a part of the early history of our county."

In this narrative the historian of the *Courier* has stated the main general facts of the intended sacrifice, but concluded it with the court record of an earlier and entirely different case.

Owing to the very considerable lapse of time since the event occurred, it has been difficult to ascertain what actually did take place there. All the actors in the extraordinary affair have long since passed away, and the accounts of it, transmitted orally from generation to

generation, have become so varied and distorted as to be utterly unreliable. The few still living who heard the incident related by those at the time cognizant of all its details, speak of it very reluctantly for fear that by so doing they may give offense to the highly respectable descendants of those who participated in it, now residing in their midst. However, long and patient investigation has been rewarded by a close approximation to all that actually transpired in the attempted sacrifice mentioned.

The assertion that it was the act of an organized society of religious fanatics is a mistake; all those engaged in it being members of one family, with a few exceptions, illiterate and grossly superstitious. The women, some of whom probably were Baptists, were emotional and perhaps hysterical — of the class who always did the loudest shouting at camp-meetings — and the men, not then church members, were typical backwoodsmen who regarded the rifle and dog, the axe and jug, as first essentials of the pioneer's cabin equipment. The patriarch of that family, later in life a Baptist, was John B. Witty, a native of McMinn county, Tennessee, who there married a daughter of John Lucas, and not long thereafter migrated to Kentucky, where he remained several years. His elbow room there becoming too much restricted by the rapidly increasing population of his neighborhood, about the year 1826 he loaded his household goods and family into a wagon or two and struck the trail for the far-famed Sangamon country up in Illinois. Arriving here in the fall he settled in the northeastern part of Morgan county, near Middle creek, six or eight miles south of its confluence with the Sangamon river. There, in the timbered "barrens," he selected his claim and built his log cabin — on the northwestern part of Section 32, in Township 19, of Range 8 west — now in Richmond precinct in Cass county; and

that cabin, time-worn and dilapidated, was still standing there as lately as 1895.

Mr. Witty was one of the plain common people, a fair average of the class of pioneers who settled in the barrens in those days, not polished in manners, nor highly educated, nor very enterprising nor progressive, but an honest, law-abiding citizen and good neighbor. His family comprised several sons and daughters, the most, or all, of whom were married at the date of the occurrence to which we allude. One daughter, with her husband, named Pleasant Rose, was living with the old folks. Another daughter, Polly, of odd and impulsive nature, married to a man named Hickey, and living near by, was also there at the time. A brother-in-law of Mr. Witty, named Bennet, and his wife, were there, having come some time before from their home in Kentucky on a visit to the Witty family.

It was late in the fall, or the beginning of winter, in 1834, when the Bennets, having terminated their visit, were prepared to return to Kentucky. To give them an appropriate farewell a family gathering had been called at the Witty homestead, and suitable cheer provided from the products of the chase and the field, and a two-gallon jug of whisky, by the social custom of the times indispensable on such occasions. On the specified evening all the adult sons and their wives, daughters and their husbands, and other kinfolks, had assembled there and enjoyed with zest the bountiful feast prepared for them. One of the married daughters, Mrs. Berry, then recovering from an attack of sickness, unable to leave her bed in the corner of the cabin, could not join the others at the table, but was with them in spirit and good will. Outside the cabin the starlit night was still and cold, but within, the hickory logs briskly blazing in the spacious fireplace diffused a glow of cheerful comfort throughout the room.

The banquet ended, the company sat around in social chat, occasionally sampling the contents of the jug. They no doubt needed that solace to alleviate the sadness of parting from the Bennets. Some of them were good singers, and as their spirits rose they struck up the old familiar camp-meeting hymns, and sung them with camp-meeting force. The psychological effect of the sacred music was soon apparent. Mrs. Berry, a young woman of high nervous temperament, sitting up in bed supported by her mother sitting behind her with arms around her, joined in the singing and became much affected and agitated. Suddenly she bit her mother's hand spasmodically, and then leaping out of bed began shouting and clapping her hands as if in a transport of joy.

Her spiritual exaltation was contagious. Others shouted, some prayed, and all were much excited. As they continued in that vein the exhilaration and excitement increased, working them up to a condition of religious frenzy. They became wildly convicted of their sins, and in despair called upon the Lord to know what they should do to be saved. At that stage one of the party professed to have received a revelation declaring that Divine wrath would be appeased only by the offering of a human sacrifice.

They then beseeched the Lord to give them a sign or token by which they might know His choice of the victim to be thus immolated. But no such sign appearing, they concluded that the old matron of the flock — known through all the barrens as "Granny" Witty — was the fittest one of their number for vicarious atonement. Until then they were marching around the room in single file, the old man heading the procession with his flint-lock rifle on his shoulder, and all loudly singing and shouting. A halt was called and the victim seized, stripped, bound, and anointed with bear's grease. She was then laid on the broad stone hearth to await conclusion of the cere-

monies, and the march and chanting was resumed. No attention was paid to her frantic screams, or intense suffering. Her eyebrows and hair were burned away, and her stifled cries growing weaker betokened the near approach of exhaustion and collapse.

Just then the cabin door was suddenly opened, and William Lewis, a neighbor whose cabin was a mile or more distant, came into the room. Recovering from his surprise at what he saw going on, he said, by way of apology for his intrusion, that having heard a member of the Witty family was sick, he came over to offer his services to sit up, or go after the doctor, or render any other necessary assistance that he could.

Not paying the least attention to what Lewis said, they seized him, exclaiming: "Lo! Our supplication has been heard, and this is the one sent us by the Lord for sacrifice." The women at once released the old lady, put on her clothes, and placed her on the bed. After a desperate struggle—in the course of which almost all of Lewis's clothing was torn off—the frenzied men succeeded in securely binding him with strong ropes, and then placed him on the hearth preparatory to his incineration on the fire-place altar. They next barred the door, both to prevent the exit of any of their own number and to guard against further intrusion of outsiders. Then resuming their shouting and singing, again marching around as before, as they passed by their prostrate victim each one gave him a kick, or prodded him with some sharp instrument.

Throughout that strange orgy neither levity or malevolence was manifested by any of the actors; the evident earnestness of every expression and motion plainly indicating they were under the spell of temporary lunacy, or that entastic ecstasy which incites the erratic movements of the Holy Rollers, the Doukhobors, and Shaking Quakers.

Tortured almost beyond endurance, Lewis vainly exerted every effort to free himself, at the same time mingling his vigorous cries for help with the howling of his tormentors. The time was very nearly at hand when he was to be placed upon the fire to complete the sacrifice, immediately upon the conclusion of the last verse of the hymn they were then singing.

It so happened that three settlers of that region, Julius Elmore, Amos Dick and Philip Hash, were out coon hunting that night, and in passing through that neighborhood heard the unearthly clamor emanating from the Witty cabin. Apprehensive that the family might be in danger—possibly from an attack by outlaws—they hurried there to their defense. Elmore was the first to reach the cabin, and knocked and called loudly at the door for admission. Receiving no response, and finding the door fastened on the inside, he seized a fence rail and soon battered it open. By that time his two companions arrived, when rushing in they dragged Lewis from the fire and unbound him, but only after a furious combat with the delirious mob, whom they succeeded in overpowering and quelling.

The forcible entry of the coon hunters into the cabin was regarded by the distracted inmates as an unwarranted intrusion, and disturbance of their devotional rites, and as such they fiercely resented it, but confronted by those three armed and determined men they quieted down and gradually regained their senses.

Mr. Elmore immediately procured a wagon and team from a neighbor, and taking the old lady to his own home—some miles away—that night, sent for Dr. Pettit, a physician over in the edge of Menard county, to attend her, and she remained there until entirely well again.

Lewis was badly burned, besides having received fourteen punctured wounds, from which he bled so freely that the scanty clothing remaining on him was saturated

with his blood. Amos Dick and Philip Hash lost no time in getting him to his own home. Then Mr. Dick made such speed in traveling to Chandlerville that he had Dr. Chandler there before daylight next morning. Lewis was confined to his bed for many days before he recovered.

The Bennets, having had everything in readiness, set out for Kentucky early the next morning, and in time, arrived there safely.

This extraordinary incident, of course, created quite a commotion in that remote, sparsely settled district. Reports of it quickly spread all over the country, and every time repeated—particularly by gossiping women—there was some embellishment or exaggeration added. By many it was regarded as merely a drunken revel; but the more thoughtful, and piously inclined, saw in it an esoteric working of the spirit guided by supernatural power. There is but little doubt, however, that the inspiration drawn from that jug was the initial excitement. Liquor drinking was then the universal custom, though in this instance it is a reasonable assumption that the women there drank none of it, yet they did the wildest and loudest shouting.

At this distance of time, and in the light of subsequent well-known physical phenomena, the most plausible view of the affair is that it was a case of hypnotic hallucination, or epidemic ecstasy, similar to that which, under certain mental conditions, caused whole congregations of Quakers to shake and dance and incites insane ravings and cataleptic trances at camp meetings and religious revivals; the same insane delusion that moved those Russian fanatics of Manitoba, the Doukhobors, to cast off their clothing, throw away all they possessed, and in the dead of winter start off in a body, stark naked, in search of the Savior.

But the wounding and burning of Lewis shocked the moral sense of the community, and punishment of the

perpetrators of the outrage was loudly demanded. Steps for their prosecution were not long delayed. In searching the court records of Morgan county, at Jacksonville, the cause instituted was found on the docket entitled, "The People vs. John L. Witty and Pleasant Rose." The original complaint is not among the papers of the case on file. That the old gentleman, then familiarly known as Britton Witty—Britton being his middle name—was not included seems to support one version of the event, to the effect that a short time before Lewis entered the cabin Britton Witty left it, saying as he went, "This is hell's work." John Witty was his son, and Pleasant Rose his son-in-law.

"By the writ issued by Philip Hash, a justice of the peace, on March 25, 1835, reciting that a complaint has been made to said justice of the peace that an assault with intent to commit murder has been committed on the body of said William Lewis by John L. Witty and Pleasant Rose, you are commanded to take the bodies of said Witty and Rose and bring them forthwith before me to answer, etc." Dated March 25, 1835. Executed by John Lucas, constable, by taking their bodies, etc. There is no date on this return.

Transcript of proceedings before said justice Hash, recited that upon examination, the said defendants were committed to jail on March 25, 1835, and upon the following day were released by giving security to appear at the next term of the circuit court of Morgan county, Illinois. This transcript was certified on July 16, 1835.

At the July term of the Morgan county circuit court, 1835, the grand jury found a true bill against John L. Witty and also one against Pleasant Rose, the two indictments being alike. They were prepared by Stephen A. Douglas, State's attorney for that judicial district, and charge that these defendants, on the ——— day of ———, 1834, in and upon William Lewis did make an assault with a knife and other deadly weapons, and did

stab, beat, kick and bruise the said Lewis with the intent to kill and murder him.

Names of witnesses endorsed on the indictments. William Lewis, Ralph Elkin, Doctor Pettit and Dr. Charles Chandler.

At the same term indictments were returned against Nancy Witty, Nancy Rose and Sally Berry for the same offense it is charged, but the papers could not be found by the Morgan county circuit clerk. Bartlet Conyers gave bond for the appearance of Witty and Rose at the next (October) term of the said court.

At the October term, 1835, of the Morgan county circuit court the case of the People *vs.* John L. Witty was tried. Hon. Thomas Ford was the judge of the court and Stephen A. Douglas the prosecuting attorney. The witnesses for the people were William Lewis, Julius Elmore, Ralph Elkin, Dr. Pettit and Dr. Chandler. Wm. Lewis did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his arrest for contempt for not appearing. Later Lewis appeared and then caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of John B. Witty, (the father of John L. Witty) and Ezekiel Lewis, and Henry McHenry for preventing the appearance of the said Wm. Lewis; but these defendants were discharged by the court.

The jury who tried Witty were: John Doyle, Orlando C. Cole, Elijah Bacon, Andrew W. Newcomb, Nathaniel Stout, Andrew W. Hughes, of the regular panel, and James M. Gentry, John Hurst, Jacob Cassel, Jeddier Webster and Joshua Sprague, summoned from the bystanders, who found him guilty, and fixed his punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Witty's attorney then entered motion for a new trial on the ground that the juror, Doyle was not a naturalized citizen, and for other reasons. An affidavit of Doyle was filed, admitting that he was not a citizen, and the court granted a new trial after which both Witty and Rose obtained a change of venue on account of the prejudice of

the people of the county, and the case was sent to Sangamon county, McHenry signing bonds for their appearance there. Witty was represented by attorneys Walker and Hewett. The cases against the three women were continued until July, 1836, when they were stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate. The witnesses for Witty in the case tried in Jacksonville were Sylvester Hunt, James Conyers and John Lucas.

In February, 1836, subpoenas were issued to witnesses Samuel Ray, Bartlett Conyers and James Hawthorn for Witty, returnable at the March term, 1836, of the Sangamon county circuit court, which were returned "served." On March 15, 1836, John L. Witty filed an affidavit for a continuance on account of the absence of John Berry, Sylvester Hunt, John Lucas, James Conyers and Henry McHenry. In this affidavit he swears that he expects to prove by Berry that if said Lewis was stabbed that it was not the result of any previous combination between this defendant and others; that whatever force or violence was used toward said Lewis proceeded from some mental derangement which affected this affiant and the others concerned, destroying legal accountability and there was no malice but kind feeling on part of this affiant and others concerned toward said Lewis. By the other absent witnesses he expects he can prove that this affiant labored under said mental derangement, by his conduct and other circumstances, shortly after the time said Lewis is alleged to have been stabbed.

On May 24, 1836, subpoenas were issued for the witnesses named in Witty's affidavit, to appear at the July term, 1836. Lucas and Hunt were served, but Conyers, Berry and McHenry were not found. The return was made by James A. Graves, deputy for Wm. O'Rear, sheriff of Morgan county. On July 12, 1836, an attachment was issued for "William Lewis to appear before the July term now in session." On this writ there is no return.

In October, 1836, subpoenas were issued for Conyers, Hunt and Hawthorn. On October 6, 1836, Pleasant Rose filed an affidavit for continuance, reciting that he could not safely proceed to trial on account of the absence of John Berry, by whom he could prove that during the night in which William Lewis was assaulted at the house of John B. Witty, and for which assault this affiant is now indicted, this affiant did not wound, strike, beat or bruise, or in any way injure said Lewis; that the wounds and injuries inflicted upon the person of said Lewis on the night of the — of ———, 1834, were inflicted by Sally Berry in a state of derangement, and not by this affiant. That this affiant was not, at the time these wounds and other injuries were inflicted in a situation to prevent their infliction, but was so entirely overpowered by mental agitation and derangement as to be unconscious of the events which were transpiring around him at the time said injuries were inflicted by said Sally Berry. This affiant lives sixty miles or more from this place (Springfield) and had made arrangements with John L. Witty to have his witnesses subpoenaed, said Witty living nearer this place than does this affiant. This affiant is informed, and believes that said Witty was mistaken in the time the present term of this court was to commence, and that it did commence one week sooner than he expected; that two trips were made by Witty to Springfield for the purpose of summoning witnesses about two weeks before court, etc.; that Berry, about two months ago, went to Schuyler county to work for four weeks and then return. Affiant thought he had returned, but he is now in Schuyler county, and affiant expects to have him here at the next term of this court, etc., etc.

On June 5, 1837, subpoenas were issued to the sheriff of Sangamon county commanding him to summon Bartlett Conyers, Nelson Asher and William Crow to appear for John L. Witty at the July term of the circuit court. Return "not served." On the same day subpoenas were

sent to Morgan county for John Lucas, Sylvester Hunt, James Conyer, Mary Witty and Isham Hayes, witnesses for John L. Witty, to appear at the July term, 1837; returned by A. Dunlap, sheriff of Morgan county, "not served, because witnesses are not residents of Morgan county." (They had not changed their place of residence, but were in that part of Morgan county that was organized into Cass county on March 3, 1837.)

Nothing further appears on the records, and the cases were dropped out of court without trial.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION

Gift of Priceless Lincoln Material to the Illinois State
Historical Society and Library, by the Hon.
Clinton L. Conkling.

The Illinois State Historical Society and Library has lately received through the generosity of Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, of Springfield, Illinois, a valuable and important accession to its collection of original Lincoln manuscripts. In the dark days of the summer of 1863 plans and schemes were on foot to defeat Mr. Lincoln for re-nomination for the presidency, and it was decided that a convention or mass meeting of "Unconditional Union" men be held at Springfield on September 3d, and that efforts be made to make this meeting so vast and so general that the opponents to the administration war policy would be effectually silenced as to the sentiments of the citizens of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln was asked to attend the meeting and he telegraphed Mr. James C. Conkling on August 20th, 1863, as follows:

Washington 10:30 A. M., Aug. 20th, 1863.
To Hon. James C. Conkling:

Your letter of the 14th fourteenth is received. I think I will go or send a letter probably the latter.

A. Lincoln, prest.

This telegram is on the blank of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, Caton Lines. On the lower left hand corner is written:

"Mr. C.—Mr. Wilson got this in cyphers,
Operator."

Mr. Conkling has presented the original telegram to the Society. On August 27th, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote (on War Department paper with the word "private" on the upper left hand corner:)

My dear Conkling:

I can not leave here now. Herewith is a letter instead. You are one of the best public readers—I have but one suggestion—Read it very slowly.

And now God bless you, and all good Union men.

Yours as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

This letter is entirely in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Conkling has endorsed and signed a note on the lower margin of the letter, stating that "the above letter was sent with the letter published in Holland's Life of Lincoln and which was intended to be read at the Republican Convention held at Springfield, Ills. September—1863 and which was read at that time. James C. Conkling."

Mr. Clinton L. Conkling has presented the Society with this original letter. He has also given to it the original letter which was sent to be read at the convention of September third, and which as Mr. J. C. Conkling quaintly says, "was read" at that time. This historic document is written on paper which has the letter head of the Executive Mansion, Washington, and bears date of August 26, 1863. It is a little over seven pages in length and is signed by Mr. Lincoln himself. "Yours very truly, A. Lincoln." It is one of the most significant of the letters written by Mr. Lincoln during his presidency and is only exceeded in importance by his official and State papers. There is also another telegram to Mr. Conkling, on the telegraph blank as described of the date of August 31st, which is a very long telegram covering both sides of the telegraph blank, making additions and

corrections for his letter which was to be read at the mass meeting. Mr. Conkling has also presented this telegram to the Society. These two letters and the two telegrams are very valuable, considered from a money point of view, and Mr. Conkling could have sold them for several hundreds of dollars, but they are priceless to him, and he has donated them to the State of Illinois through the Illinois State Historical Society that they may be kept in a fire-proof building and be preserved as a most valuable part of the State's collection of Lincolniana.

These letters were published with an article in the Chicago Tribune of June 23, 1895, by Mr. Paul Selby, and the forthcoming volume of the Historical Society's transactions will contain a copy of the letters in full, the telegrams and a description of the meeting, giving full details of the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Conkling and of the meeting. For this reason we do not publish a full description and copy of the letters and telegrams in this article, as Mr. Selby has done this in a most admirable manner in the article just mentioned. Mr. Conkling adds to these valuable original manuscripts a letter from Mr. Selby in regard to the letters, and the article as it appeared in the Chicago Tribune—that is, the article clipped from the Tribune.

This gift of Mr. Conkling is so valuable and of such historic interest that we feel that this acknowledgement of it is a very imperfect expression of the gratitude of the Society and Library.

We publish in full the letter of Mr. Conkling, which accompanied the manuscripts when presented to the Society. The letter is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 3, 1910.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of Illinois Historical Society, City.

DEAR MADAM:

It gives me much pleasure to present, through you, to the Illinois State Historical Society, the original letter dated Washington, D. C., August 26, 1863, from President Lincoln to my father, James C. Conkling, and read by the latter as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements before a Union Mass-meeting held at Springfield, September 3, 1863.

The handwriting is that of a scrivener, but here and there throughout the letter are a few minor corrections made in Mr. Lincoln's own hand and the letter is signed by him in person. The direction on the envelope in which the letter is enclosed was also written by Mr. Lincoln.

The original draft of this letter is in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting and is now in the possession of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln.

With this I also present to the Society the original letter, wholly in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, dated August 27, 1863, addressed to my father and enclosing the letter to be read at the Mass-meeting.

The telegram of Aug. 20, 1863, from Mr. Lincoln, saying he would attend the meeting or send a letter and his telegram of August 31st, 1863, making a short addition to the letter of August 26th, are also herewith enclosed.

The history of these papers and the circumstances under which they were written is fully set forth by Hon. Paul Selby in his article entitled "The Lincoln-Conkling Correspondence" in the transactions of the Society for 1908.

I deposit these papers with the Society feeling assured that it will preserve them with the greatest care. They have since their dates ever been in my father's and my possession.

Yours respectfully,

CLINTON L. CONKLING.

A MEMORABLE SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD AND A BY-STANDER'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

Contributed by Duane Mowry, Milwaukee, Wis.

The following is a copy of a letter, which amounts to a report, of a most memorable speech made during one of the most trying periods of our civil war. The original letter is in the writer's possession by the courtesy of the heirs of the late ex-Senator Doolittle.

The incident, to which Mr. Waterman's letter refers, is no doubt well remembered by many Illinoisans still living. And it is so graphically told that the writer could not resist the temptation to offer it for publication and preservation as a worthy item of history.

The summer of 1864 was, indeed, a troublous season for the friends of the Union. There are many now living who well remember that. And the great Lincoln's hold upon the masses was, for a time, hanging in the balance of uncertainty. And Judge Doolittle's significant speech was most opportune as well as masterly and eloquent. It was the altogether unanswerable and satisfactory reply to the spirit of unrest and discontent among some of the people of the north. The man and the occasion fitted in most admirably.

Mr. Doolittle's own account of this event corroborates Mr. Waterman's statement and is as follows: "In 1864, when many leading Republicans were using all their power and influence to get Lincoln to withdraw in favor of some other candidate, Mr. Doolittle gave utterance to these words in a memorable speech at Springfield: 'Fellow citizens: I believe in God, the Almighty: under

Him, I believe in Abraham Lincoln.' This speech of thirteen words was received with such cheers and demonstrations by nearly 20,000 men that for a long time, for the space of nearly half an hour, it was not possible for him to speak another word."

OTTAWA, ILLS., January 23rd, 1875.

Maj. Freeman G. Wright:

MY DEAR SIR: Since our conversation upon the train, the other day, on the way to Chicago, about your fellow citizen, of Racine, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, I have recalled an incident in his public life, which came under my personal knowledge, which may interest you.

In the summer of 1864, during the darkest period of the war, before the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln, there was a serious effort made by many prominent Republicans, to put him aside, and to nominate another candidate for the presidency. At a dinner party given by Governor Yates, it was discussed, and the Governor, himself, was inclined to favor the project.

*An immense mass meeting of the citizens of Illinois, was held at Springfield; and the Governor being called upon to make the first speech, in mild and gentle words, but in most unmistakable terms, broke this matter to the dense mass of patriots around him.

It was the largest political meeting ever held in Springfield. Probably more than twenty thousand men were present. I was seated upon the stand; and, had a full view of the sea of earnest faces; and, of the speakers.

The Governor was received with great enthusiasm. But when he began to broach the subject of laying aside Mr. Lincoln, as a candidate, and of substituting some other man there was a profound and almost agonizing silence.

*We believe that Mr. Waterman is mistaken in the date of the mass meeting. We believe he refers to the mass meeting of Sept. 3, 1863, where Judge Doolittle made a speech in which he said substantially what Mr. Waterman quotes.—*Ed.*

They gave no cheer, and no expression of approbation. Their respect for Governor Yates was too great to allow them to give vent to expressions of disapprobation; and, as he was in such high position, they were made to feel by his remarks, that, perhaps, they might be called upon to acquiesce in the sad necessity,—much as they loved and honored Mr. Lincoln.

Never shall I forget the sorrow seen in every face, as Governor Yates closed his address; and, never can I forget the speech which followed it. Senator Doolittle from Wisconsin spoke.

I sat near him, during the speech of the Governor; and as I was one of the party at the dinner, I watched every movement and expression of his countenance, as I did not then know, whether he joined in that movement and sympathized with Governor Yates, or not. He looked pale, and nervous. His broad chest heaving with deep emotion, and his broad face beamed with intense earnestness. As he stepped forward, on the platform, slowly he began, in that deep, earnest, penetrating and far reaching voice of his, which all who once heard can not forget.

“Fellow Citizens:” said he, lifting his hand and face towards Heaven. “I believe in God.” Then pausing, looking around upon his audience, he added, in a tone which reached every ear and thrilled every heart in that vast assembly. “Under Him I believe in Abraham Lincoln.”

That was enough. Then ensued such a scene as I have never witnessed. The agony was over. The hearts of 20,000 men found utterance, in cheers, in sobs, and tears, in grasping of hands, embracing, and salutations.

For some time, Mr. Doolittle could not go on. Never have I seen, and, I doubt if, in the history of the world, a speech ever produced greater effect.

He went on, at length, and spoke for an hour and a half in the same vein. When he had finished, Governor

Yates, at once, took the stand, and said, he was satisfied that the people demanded the re-election of Mr. Lincoln; and, that he would do all in his power to aid that result.

Although, after the war was over, I, with most of the Republican party, differed with Senator Doolittle upon the reconstruction measures, I have often recalled his speech on that occasion; and, have often repeated it to my friends.

Very Respectfully Yours,

E. L. WATERMAN.

TWO OLD LETTERS

ONE FROM ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, 1837; THE OTHER FROM
GEN. CHARLES E. HOVEY, 1858; THE ORIGINALS
OF WHICH ARE IN THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

A LETTER FROM ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY TO ERASTUS WRIGHT.

The following letter is a characteristic one and bears upon the subject, then a burning one, the liberty of the press, the cause for which Mr. Lovejoy soon afterward gave his life. Mr. Wright was a noted anti-slavery worker of Sangamon county and an operator of the Underground Railroad. The letter is followed by a petition to which he asks signers.

The letter was presented to the Illinois State Historical Library by the late Hon. William H. Conkling of Springfield.

It is as follows:

ALTON, Sept. 8, 1837.

Dear Br. Wright,—

The friends and brethren here have thought it best that some such paper as the one opposite should be signed and published to the world before the Observer starts again. It was drawn up by Mr. W. S. Gilman. A copy will be signed at Quincy, at Jacksonville, at Springfield and at Alton. Will you circulate it in Springfield and out at Chatham, and after getting what names you can forward it to me, *as soon as possible*. Do take some

pains to get signed as extensively as possible and as speedily too, and forward to me here.

Yours in the cause of truth,

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY.

N. B. It is intended that the names with the paper shall be published.

To our fellow citizens of the State of Illinois

ALTON, Sept. 7, 1837.

The Subscribers Friends of the Liberty of the press having consulted in regard to the path of duty relative to the re-establishment of the Alton Observer after a careful and prayerful examination of the subject, have concluded to procure a new press and locate it at Alton.

The question of the supremacy of the law of our State is one of deepest interest to us all, and we do not feel at liberty to yield to the violence of a mob.

We therefore in the fear of God and solemn(ly) appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, are determined to sustain the laws, and guard the freedom of the press without reference to the fact whether we agree or differ with doctrines of it. We freely forgive the outrage already committed on our rights and our property, and without feelings of revenge, or any intention to provoke opposition we publish our determination to our fellow citizens. We deprecate violence but are determined to yield to nothing but law. With no other feelings than those of good will and affection towards all men, we declare we will never yield the sacred rights secured to us by our fathers of freely speaking, and publishing our opinions various and diversified as we know them to be.

A NOTE BOOK WRITTEN BY ERASTUS WRIGHT.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the publication of Mr. Lovejoy's letter to Mr. Wright that we have recently had the privilege of seeing a small blank book

or memorandum book, once the property of Erastus Wright, now owned by Mrs. Z. T. McGinnis, 1128 South Fourth street, Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Wright's grand niece. It is in the handwriting of Erastus Wright, written about the time of Lincoln's death. It is mainly filled with genealogical notes on Mr. Wright's family, but it has some notes on Mr. Lincoln, a few sentences of which we quote:

"I have often thought there was a peculiar Providence of God in raising up Mr. Lincoln at *this place* and at *this time* where the Subject of Slavery and its enormous guilt and Horrible wickedness was held up to view in Public and Private and in the Streets weekly until it became so odious that but few could endure it—

But Mr. Lincoln was a thinking man and knew that I could live without bearing for 25 years those curses and abuse. I said My God made me an Abolitionist. Mr. Lincoln was my near neighbor and fast friend from the time I first saw him at work on a flat boat on the Sangamon River about 7 miles N. W. of this City (Springfield).

After Mr. Lincoln was Elected President while we were together in his Reception room He says Mr. Wright, the first time I saw you was at the Sangamon River where I was at work on a flat boat and you came along assessing the County. I remember it distinctly and how he looked. Boots off, Hat, Coat and Vest off, Pants rolled up to his knees, and Shirt wet with sweat and combing his frazzle hair with his fingers and he Pounding away on the boat."

"My inscription over his photograph was 'Too merciful for earth. Assassinated by slavery.' "

LETTER OF CHARLES E. HOVEY TO SAMUEL WILLARD, JULY 12, 1858.

Charles E. Hovey was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Normal School at Normal and intimately

connected with educational work in the State. This letter is interesting in connection with the beginnings of the State Normal school work. Mr. Hovey, in August, 1861, assisted in the organization of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment and was commissioned its colonel.

The regiment was known as the "Schoolmasters' Regiment." Colonel Hovey became a brigadier general and a major general by brevet.

He died in Washington, D. C., November 17, 1897.

The letter was written to Dr. Samuel Willard, who presented it to the Illinois State Historical Library.

It is as follows:

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY,
Bloomington July 12 1858.

My Dear Sir,

The ultimate "curriculum" of study has not yet been authoritatively passed upon, but it will include, beyond a doubt Latin & German to an extent equal to that indicated to you in the conversation you refer to. Your department is that of language—for the present English & Latin—ultimately, I cannot speak by authority, but probably Latin & German.

Our teachers spend six hours in the school room—five in teaching & one in observing. We must be governed by the wants of the school, however, in this as in everything else. I desire that you shall join us with a heart, hand & head ready to labor to build up a great & thoroughly good school. The eyes of a State are upon us. We must succeed at whatever cost.

We shall need you *extremely* at the *beginning* of the coming term. The Board (no less than I am) is adverse to the employment of temporary teachers. At the beginning of the year new students come in, & receive their *first impressions*—these are lasting. They must not be made by ordinary men—such as we could obtain for two

months, & then dismiss. Cannot you transfer your present duties after the middle of Sept.? or if that may not be, do both for 6 or 7 weeks? I will favor you all I can here.

Yours Truly,

C. E. HOVEY.

P. S. Can't you come up & see me next week? I can then open to you more fully our plans than I have yet done—

This week I shall be in Peoria, but next week I shall be at home & should be glad to confer fully with you—

HOVEY.

*This letter was written to Dr. Samuel Willard with reference to his becoming a teacher in the State Normal University. He assumed such place in the following autumn, and held it one year. He resigned in 1859 because he could not afford to be in constant collision with a fellow-teacher, who ended his stormy career by suicide.

S. W.

*This note, signed "S. W." was written by Dr. Willard on the margin at the end of the letter.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF BOOKS BY THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

During the summer and autumn of 1909 the Illinois State Historical Library purchased, through Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles, of London, England, a large number of rare and important books bearing upon the early history of Illinois, and America at large. Some of these books relate to the early French explorations. Among those which relate to the western country before it came under British domination is a copy of the English edition of Hennepin's "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, Etc." This book was printed in London in 1698. As we give in another place a list of the several editions which the library owns of the works of Hennepin, we will not further describe this book; two editions of Joutel's Journal, one the French edition, published in Paris, 1713; the other the London edition of 1719. One of the rarest of the books is the *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, by Marc Lescarbot, published in Paris in 1609; another, Henry Bouquet's *Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians* in 1764, London, 1766. There are many books treating of the American Revolution, the War of 1812-14; and some valuable books upon the North American Indians. A large number of valuable books on Canada in general, and many which treat particularly on the history of Quebec are in the collection. A rare number is the *History of Virginia*, by Robert Beverly, published in London in 1722. The *History of the American Indians*, by James Adair, published in London, 1775; John Bartram's "Ob-

servations," published in London, 1751, and many other volumes of special value to the student of American history, particularly of western history, are in the collection.

As all the books are of such exceptional value a list of them is given. A valuable set of Bulletins from the London Gazette is included in the purchase. These Bulletins begin with 1793 and contain information on all important topics from that date up to the year 1893, with the exception of the years 1802 and 1886. This set numbers 135 volumes.

The following is a list of the books purchased in England through Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles, of London:

ADAIR (JAMES). THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS; particularly those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi, East & West Florida, Georgia, South & North Carolina, and Virginia: Containing an account of their Origin, Language, Manners, Religious & Civil Customs, &c., &c. Also an Appendix, containing a Description of the Floridas, and the Mississippi Lands, with their productions, the benefits of colonizing Georgiana, and civilizing the Indians. *London 1775. 464 pp. Map, fine copy, calf.*

AMERICAN GAZETTEER (The), containing a distinct account of all the Parts of the New World: their situation, commodities, manufactures and commerce, &c. Together with an accurate account of the cities, towns, ports, bay, rivers and fortifications. The whole intended to exhibit the present state of things in that part of the globe, and the views and interests of the several powers who have possessions in America. *London, 1762. 3 vols., maps, nice copy, calf. 8 vo.*

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. [A Collection of Eight very important Pamphlets by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, who, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania and a Member of the First Congress of 1774, abandoned his Country's cause after the second year's struggle, and, becoming a renegade, was expelled from his home and forced to seek asylum in England. He there claimed compensation from Government for what he had forfeited by his own act, and employed his time in writing the following pamphlets in support of the Royal cause.] *Two volumes. in the original boards, mable paper sides, sheepskin backs, UNCT and the tops mostly unopened. 8vo.*

1. A candid examination of the mutual claims of Great Britain and the Colonies, with a plan of accommodation on constitutional principles. *London: G. Wilkie, 1780. 116 pp.*

This pamphlet, as far as page 76, was written in America before the author actually threw in his lot with the Loyalists, and is addressed to "my dear Countrymen." It was published by Rivington in New York early in 1775. Pages 76-116 contain "A Reply to an Address to the author of a pamphlet entitled a Candid Examination," etc. This was about to be

published by Rivington, when, on the day of publication, a party of Independents from Connecticut came down, "destroyed and carried off his printing materials, drove him into exile, and finally suppressed the liberty of the press throughout America.

2. The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, before the House of Commons in a Committee on the American Papers. With explanatory Notes. The Second Edition. *London*: J. Wilkie, 1780. *Title and 85 pp.*

3. Cool thoughts on the consequences to Great Britain of American Independence. On the expense of Great Britain in the settlement and defence of the American Colonies. On the value and importance of the American Colonies and the West Indies to the British Empire. *London*: J. Wilkie, 1780. *Title and 70 pp.*

4. Plain Truth, or a Letter to the author of Dispassionate Thoughts on the American War, in which the principles and arguments of that author are refuted, and the necessity of carrying on that War clearly demonstrated. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1780. viii + 76 pp.

The pamphlet *Dispassionate Thoughts* was written in answer to Galloway's *Cool Thoughts*.

5. Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies. The Fourth Edition. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1780. viii + 100 pp., and a folding "Plan of the operations of the British and Rebel Armies in the campaign of 1777, with a Plan of Mud Island Fort and its Environs."

Through a mistake by the contemporary binder the text of this pamphlet was omitted, and a duplicate of the text of No. 8, *Fabricius*, bound up in its place. We have been able, fortunately, to supply the deficiency by adding the proper text in a separate volume rather than disturb the original binding.

6. A Reply to the Observations of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Howe on a pamphlet entitled Letters to a Nobleman; in which his misrepresentations are detected, and those Letters are supported by a variety of new matter and argument. To which is added an Appendix containing: I, A Letter to Sir William Howe upon his Strictures on Mr. Galloway's private Character, &c. The Second Edition, with additions. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1781. iv + 157 pp.

7. A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount H——e, on his naval conduct in the American War. The Second Edition corrected. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1781. iv + 50 pp.

8. Fabricius; or Letters to the People of Great Britain on the absurdity and mischiefs of defensive Operations only in the American War; and on the causes of the failure in the Southern Operations. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1782. iv + 111 pp.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Historical and political reflections on the rise and progress of the American Rebellion. In which the causes of that Rebellion are pointed out and the policy and necessity of offering to the Americans a system of Government, founded in the Principles of the British Constitution, are clearly demonstrated. By the Author of Letters to a Nobleman, &c. *London*: G. Wilkie, 1780. viii + 135 pp., *sewed, uncut, 8vo.*

This important pamphlet by Joseph Galloway is not included in the foregoing Collection. In a prefatory note the author explains that, as he "found the American Question coming forward in Parliament, he thought it his duty to throw what light he could on so important a subject."

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. *London: R. Baldwin, 1774. Title and 160 pp., new half morocco, 8vo.*

This first edition was published in April, 1774. The author seems to blame Dr. Franklin for the failure of all attempts at conciliation, for he says "our colonies might be well enough were it not for Dr. Franklin, who has, with a brand lighted from the clouds, set fire to all America."

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A further examination of our present American Measures and of the reasons and the principles on which they are founded. By the author of Considerations on the Measures carrying on, &c. *Bath, 1776. Title and 256 pp., half morocco, 8vo.*

In this volume the author of the foregoing "Considerations" reviews the situation which in the interval had rapidly grown from bad to worse. Once more he points out the utter futility of coercive measures.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Considerations on the Provisional Treaty with America and the Preliminary Articles of Peace with France and Spain. *London: T. Cadell, 1783. iv + 164 pp., half roan. 8 vo.*

ANDREWS (JOHN). History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland, commencing in 1775 and ending in 1783. *London: 1785-86. 4 vols., complete with all the portraits and maps, very fine impressions, calf. 8 vo.*

The portraits include Franklin, Generals Howe, Washington, Green, Burgoyne, Clinton, Cornwallis, Lafayette, Lord Howe, Count d'Estaing, Count de Grasse, and many others.

BARTRAM (JOHN). Observations on the inhabitants, climate, soil, rivers, productions, animals, and other matters worthy of notice made by Mr. John Bartram in his travels from PENNSYLVANIA to ONONDAGO, OSWEGO, and the LAKE ONTARIO in CANADA, to which is annex'd a curious account of the CATARACTS AT NIAGARA by Mr. Peter Kalm, a Swedish gentleman who travelled there. *London, 1751. 94 pp. Fine copy, with the rare plan, half morocco, 8 vo.*

BEVERLY (ROBERT). The history of Virginia, in four parts. I. The History of the First Settlement of Virginia, and the Government thereof to the year 1706. II. The Natural Productions and Conveniences of the Country, suited to trade and improvement. III. The native Indians, their Religion, Laws and Customs, in War and Peace. IV. The Present State of the Country, as to the Polity of the Government, and the improvements of the land, the 10th of June, 1720. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. *London, 1722. Nice copy, complete with all the plates, half crushed levant morocco. 8vo.*

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA; or a Chronological Catalogue of the most curious and interesting books, pamphlets, State papers, &c., on the subject of North and South America, from the earliest period to the present, in print and manuscript. *London, 1789. Fine copy, new half calf, EDGES ENTIRELY UNCUT, very rare. 4to.*

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA VETUSTISSIMA. A Description of works relating to America, published between the years 1492 and 1551. Additions. 4to Paris-Librairie Tross. MDCCCLXXII.

BOUQUET (HENRY). An Historical Account of the Expedition against the OHIO INDIANS in 1764, under the command of Henry Bouquet, Brigadier-General in America; including his Transactions with the Indians, relative to the Delivery of their Prisoners, and the Preliminaries of Peace. With an introductory Account of the preceding Campaign and Battle of Bushy Run. To which are annexed Military Papers; containing Reflections on the War with the Savages, a Method of forming Frontier Settlements, some Account of the Indian Country; with a List of Nations, Fighting Men, &c. *London, 1766. Maps and plates, fine copy, new half morocco. 4to.*

Extremely rare. For nearly a century this book was attributed to Thomas Hutchins, whose name is found upon the map of Col. Bouquet's route. Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, first called attention to a letter written by the indefatigable Rev. William Smith, of Philadelphia, in which he announced himself as the Author. The rarity of the book is not the only quality for which it should be sought, nor the fact that it was embellished by engraving after drawings from the pencil of the eminent painter, Benjamin West; for the treatise narrates the details of the first victory gained over Indian forces by English troops, after the savages had been taught the use of firearms. Nearly 20 years elapsed before the Whites gained another, during which period they suffered such dreadful defeats at the hands of the Indians, that the blood thickens with horror at their narration. Col. Bouquet by his judicious arrangements first laid down the plan, in following which General Wayne secured success.

BULLETINS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. 1793 to 1893, except 1802 and 1886, 135 vols. A complete set of this interesting and valuable publication from its commencement in 1793. It contains the whole history of the war of 1812, the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and a great deal of other matter of American interest. There was no volume issued for 1802, we have verified this at the British Museum, a note in their catalogue says: "No volume for 1802. Vol. for 1801 contains some matter for 1802." Complete sets are extremely hard to get. This set includes volumes up to 1893, except 1886 as noted.

CANADA. Charlevoix (Pierre François Xavier de). La Vie de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation Institutrice & première Supérieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France. *Paris: chez Ant. Claude Briasson, 1724. Fine clean copy, with the portrait of Mère Marie at the age of 40 years engraved by Poilly, half morocco. 8vo.*

CANADA. A Letter to a noble Lord concerning the late expedition to Canada. *London, 1712. Nice copy, half calf. 8vo.*

This extremely rare pamphlet was said to have been written by Jeremiah Dummer, to justify the people of New England against the censures that were cast upon them for the failure of the expedition. He gives good reasons why the handful of French in Canada had the power of annoying the British Colonies in the manner they did. The tract is so rare, that Sabin only gets his title from Bishop White Kennett's *Bibliothecae Americanae Primordia*, and mentions no other copy.

CANADA. Order of the Governor in Council of the 7th July, 1796, for the Regulation of Commerce between this Province [Canada] and the United States of America. *Quebec*: printed by William Vondenvelden, 1796. *New half calf, very rare. 4to.*

CANADA. Le quatorziesme tome du Mercure François, ou suite de l'histoire de notre temps sous le Regne du tres Chretien Roy de France et de Navarre Louys Treziesme, 1627 et 1628. *A Paris, 1629. 422 pp. 2nd Part 768 pp., fine clean copy, calf, very rare. 8vo.*

Pages 233-268 of the second part relate the history of the "Nouvelle Compagnie pour le Commerce de Canada."

CANADA. [A thick 4to volume, containing the following important documents relating to Canada. As the various pieces are printed on different papers, it is evident that they are the original issues. It is probable however that some of them were re-issued in 1800 by the King's Printers under the collective title which commences the volume. The present collection includes several pieces more than the set described by Gagnon in *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne 1895 (vide No. 11)*. They were subsequently reprinted with others under a similar collective title in 1824, but the reprints are all on wove paper and in more modern type, although each piece has a separate title page and pagination like these originals. The Provincial Statutes were also reprinted in 1830. These original issues are exceptionally rare, so much so that the British Museum even does not contain them. Every piece has the English and French on opposite pages.]

Collective title. A Collection of the Acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and of other public Acts relative to Canada. *Quebec*: printed by P. E. Desbarats, &c., 1800 (*wove paper*).

1. Capitulations and Extracts of Treaties relating to Canada; with His Majesty's Proclamation of 1763, establishing the Government of Quebec. 41 pp. (*wove paper*).

2. Anno Regni Georgii III. &c. At the Parliament begun at Westminster 10th May, 1768. &c., &c. *Quebec*: William Vondenvelden, 1797. Contains "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of Quebec," and another Act making further provision. &c. 59 pp. (*laid paper*).

3. Proclamation relating to Canada. 15 leaves (16 pages *laid paper* + 11 pages *wove paper*).

4. Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between His Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London the 19th Nov. 1794. *Quebec*: William Vondenvelden, 1796. 45 pp. (*laid paper*). Gagnon gives only 39 pp. Pages 41-45 containing "Explanatory Article," are on different paper.

5. Order of the Governor in Council of the 7th July, 1796, for the Regulation of Commerce between this Province and the United States of America. *Quebec*: William Vondenvelden, 1796. 2 titles + 16 pp. (*laid paper*).

6. Order of the Governor in Council for further regulating the Inland Navigation from the United States by the Port of St. Johns. 3 leaves. (*laid paper*).

7. The Provincial Statutes of Lower Canada. Vol. 1 *laid paper. Quebec*: William Vondenvelden, 1795. 8 + 307 + table (8 pp.). Vol. 2 *laid paper*, 1797. 8 + 141 pp. + A Provincial Statute, 1800. pp. 143-195 on *wove paper* + table. 3 leaves (*laid paper*). Vol. 3, 1801. pp. 1-79 on *wove paper* + pp. 81-113 on *laid paper*. All in one volume. 4to.

CANADA. Collection de mémoires et de relations sur l'histoire ancienne du Canada d'après des manuscrits récemment obtenus des Archives et Bureaux publics en France. Publiée sous la direction de la Société littéraire et historique de Québec. Québec: William Cowan, 1840, half morocco. 8vo.

Edited by G. B. Fairbault. The work consists of 8 memoirs separately paged.

CANADA. Edits Ordonnances royaux, declarations et arrêts du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, concernant le Canada; mis par ordre chronologique et Publiés par ordre de Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant Gouverneur de la Province de Bas Canada. Quebec, 1803-6. 2 vols. half calf, 4to.

CANADA. Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada. Villemarie (Montreal), 1865-. 3 vols. portrait of Cartier and maps, printed wrappers, uncut. 4to.

The author of this very important historical work was l'Abbé Faillon.

CANADA. Missions du Canada. Relations inedites de la Nouvelle France, 1672-79. Pour faire suite aux anciennes relations 1615-72. Paris, 1861. 2 vols. maps, including a facsimile of Marquette's map, nice copy, calf. 8 vo.

CANADA. Relation des affaires du Canada en 1696 avec des Lettres des Pères depuis 1696 jusqu'en 1702. Nouvelle Yourk 1865. Cloth, uncut.

Printed from the original Ms and edited by Jean Marie Shea.

The volume also contains "Relation de la Mission Abnauaise de St. François de Sales 1702. Par le Père Jacques Bigot. New York, 1865, "also Lettre du Père Jacques Gravier sur les affaires de la Louisiane 1708. New York, 1865."

CANADA. The Speech of Lord Lyttleton, on a motion made in the House of Lords for a repeal of the Canada Bill May 17, 1775. London, 1775, half morocco. 4to.

CANADA. Baillie (Hugh). A letter to Dr. Shebear, containing a refutation of his arguments concerning the Boston and Quebec Acts of Parliament. London, 1775, half morocco, very rare. 8vo.

CANADA. Shirley (Major Gen.) . The Conduct of Major Gen. Shirley, late General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, briefly stated. London, 1758, half calf. 8vo.
Very important for the history of the operations.

CANADA. Rogers (Major Robert). Journals of Major Robert Rogers; containing an account of the several excursions he made under the Generals who commanded upon the Continent of North America during the late war. From which may be collected the Most Material Circumstances of every campaign upon that continent from the commencement to the conclusion of the War. London, 1765, fine copy, half calf. 8vo.

CANADA. Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec. Montauban (1751). New half morocco, extremely rare, 8vo. By Soeur Françoise Jucherau de St. Ignace. A most important volume for the History of Canada.

CARVER (Captain JONATHAN). Travels through the interior parts of North America, in the years 1766-7-8. *London, 1778. Maps and plates, fine large copy, contemporary calf. roy. 8vo.*

The First Edition. Carver penetrated beyond the 97th degree of west longitude, and gives most interesting details of the Indian tribes inhabiting that (at that time) remote region. On page 9 of the Introduction and 542 of the text will be found the earliest mention of the name Oregon.

CHALMERS (GEORGE). Opinions on interesting subjects of public law and commercial policy arising from American Independence. *London: J. Debrett, 1784. Half morocco. 8vo.*

The questions treated of include the following: "Whether the Citizens of the United States are considered by the Law of England as Aliens, and what privileges are they entitled to within the Kingdom . . . The Regulations for opening the American Trade considered . . . An Enquiry how far a Commercial Treaty with the United States is necessary." &c., &c.

CODDINGTON (WILLIAM, of Rhode Island). A Demonstration of true love unto you the Rulers of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS in New-England; shewing to you that are now in authority the unjust Paths that your Predecessors walked in, and of the Lord's Dealings with them . . . Written by one who was once in Authority with them; but always testified against their persecuting Spirit, whom am call'd William Coddington of Road-Island. Printed in the Year 1674. *20 pages including title, one interior leaf in facsimile, otherwise good copy, in polished plain blue gros-grained morocco. 4to.*

An excessively scarce historical pamphlet, so rare, in fact, that no copy is to be found in the Library of the British Museum. It contains two letters from "Road Island," addressed to Governor Bellingham, of Massachusetts, reciting numerous cases of persecutions practised on the Quakers by him and his predecessors, and warning him "that he walk not in the same steps lest he come under the same condemnation" as had overtaken them by the Lord's dealings with them. Unfortunately the leaf B 1 (pages 9-10) was wanting when we secured the tract, but we have had it supplied in facsimile from a copy belonging to the Library of the Society of Friends. Coddington was a merchant of Boston, who went over with Winthrop. After his banishment from Boston he removed to Aquidneck (Newport), and with others founded the colony of Rhode Island in 1637.

COLDEN (CADWALLADER). History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, with particular accounts of their Religion, Manners, Customs, Laws & Government; their several battles and treaties with the European nations; their wars with other Indians; and a true account of the present state of our trade with them. *2nd ed. London, 1750. Map, calf, fine copy, 283 pp. 8vo.*

COLDEN (C.). The history of the five Indian Nations of Canada which are dependent on the Province of New York and are the barrier between the English and French in that part of the World. Third Edition. *London, 1755. 2 vols., map, fine copy, calf. 12mo.*

DAVIS (JOHN). Travels of four years and a half in the United States of America during 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802. Dedicated by permission to Thomas Jefferson, Esq., President of the United States. 454 p. 8°. *London, 1803. B. Edwards, Pub.*

DORRIS (ARTHUR). An account of the countries adjoining to HUDSON'S BAY, in the North-West part of America: containing a description of their lakes and rivers, the nature of the soil and climates, and their methods of commerce, &c., shewing the benefits to be made by settling Colonies, and opening a Trade in these parts, whereby the French will be deprived in a great measure of their Traffick in Furs, and the communication between Canada and Mississippi be cut off. 211 pp. *London, 1744. Large folding map, fine copy, calf. 4to.*

DOMENECH (L'ABBE EM.). Seven years' residence in the great deserts of North America. *London, 1860. 2 vols., maps and tinted plates, fine copy, cloth. 8vo.*

DOUGLAS (WILLIAM). A summary, historical and political, of the first planting, progressive improvements, and present state of the British Settlements in North America. Containing some general account of the Colonies. The Hudson's Bay Company's Fur and Skin trade, The several grants of Sagadahock, Main, Massachusetts and New Plymouth, commonly called New England. *London: R. Baldwin, 1755. 2 vols., large folding map, calf. 8vo.*

The map is very seldom met with in this first edition. It is entitled "North America, from the French of Mr. D'Anville, improved with the back settlements of Virginia and course of Ohio, illustrated with geographical and historical remarks May 1755. Published by Thomas Jefferys." It is quite distinct from the map found in the second edition of 1760. The map shows by coloured lines the English Colonies, Canada and the French Encroachments.

EVANS (LEWIS). HIS MAP OF THE MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES in America. A comparative account of ten different editions published between 1755 and 1807. By HENRY N. STEVENS, F.R.G.S. *London, 1905. 8vo.*

The ten various editions have been issued over so long a period by different publishers (some as separate maps and others in books and atlases), it occurred to Mr. Stevens that it would be both interesting and instructive to gather them all together into one Collection. After considerable search he succeeded in bringing together eight out of the ten issues he had identified, and he hopes eventually to secure the other two. The present Essay comprises the information acquired during the search, and Mr. Stevens' original intention was to print off merely one copy to accompany the Collection, as a descriptive handbook. As, however, many friends seemed to think the subject was of considerable interest and importance, both cartographically and bibliographically, a few copies have been printed for sale.

EVELYN (CAPT. W. GLANVILLE). Memoir and letters of Capt. W. G. Evelyn of the 4th Regiment (King's Own), from North America, 1774-1776. Edited & annotated by G. D. Scull. 140 pp. *Oxford, 1879. Portraits, cloth, uncut, very rare. 4to.*

Only 250 copies printed for Private Circulation. Captain Evelyn took part in the operations round Boston and New York in 1776, being mortally wounded at the skirmish at Throg's Neck, Oct. 18, 1776. A most interesting series of letters by a participant in the events of that most important period of American history.

FULL, and impartial account of the Company of Mississippi otherwise called the French-India-Company, projected and settled by Mr. Law. In French and English. 79 p. 8°. London, 1720. Printed for R. Franklin at the Sun in Fleet Street, W. Lewis in Covent Garden, J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, J. Graves in St. James St. & J. Stagg in Westminster Hall.

GASS (PATRICK). Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke depuis l'embouchure du Missouri, jusqu' à l'entree de la Colombia dans l'Océan Pacifique; faits dans les Années 1804-6. Contenant le Journal authentique des évènements les plus remarquables du voyage. 443 p. 8°. A Paris, 1810. Chez, Arthus-Bertrand. Libraire, rue Hautefeuille.

GAYARRE (CHAS.). Histoire de la Louisiane. *Nouvelle-Orléans. 1846-7. 2 vols., nice copy, half calf. roy. 8vo.*
The rare first edition.

GAZZETTIERE AMERICANO (IL) contenente un distinto ragguaglio di tutte le parti del Nouvo Mondo della loro situazione, Clima, Terreno, &c., &c., con una esatta descrizione delle Città, Piazze, &c., &c. Livorno, 1763. 3 vols., with a large number of finely engraved maps and plates, boards, uncut. 4to.

Many of the plates depict the manners and customs of the Indians.

GORDON (JAMES BENTLEY). An Historical and Geographical Memoir of the North American Continent; its Nations and Tribes. Dublin, 1820. Portraits, boards, uncut. 4to.

HARRISSE (HENRY). Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima. A description of Works relating to America published between the years 1492 and 1551. ADDITIONS. Paris, 1872. Printed wrappers, uncut. imp. 8vo.

HARRISSE (HENRY). Découverte et Évolution cartographique de Terre Neuve et des pays circonvoisins. 1497-1501-1769. London. 1900. Numerous facsimiles of ancient maps, printed wrappers, uncut, 4to.

In this elaborate work Mr. Henry Harrisse applies to the early history, cartography and nomenclature of Newfoundland, a thorough scientific analysis which may be described as exhaustive.

HARRISSE (HENRY). Notes pour servir à l'histoire, à la bibliographie et à la cartographie de la Nouvelle France et des pays adjacents, 1545-1700. Paris, 1872. Half morocco, uncut, square 8vo.

Presentation copy from the author.

HENNEPIN, (R. P.) LOUIS. Description de la Louisiane, nouvellement découverte au Sud Ouést de la Nouvelle France, par ordre du Roy. Avec carte du pays: Les Moeurs & la Maniere de vivre des Sauvages. Facsimile map. 107 p. A. Paris. 1683. Chez la Veuve Sebastian Huré rue Saint Jacques à l'Image S. Jérôme près S. Severin.

HENNEPIN (LOUIS). A new discovery of a vast country in America extending about 4,000 miles between New France and New Mexico, with a description of the great lakes, cataracts, rivers, plants and animals. Also the Manners, Customs and Languages of the several native Indians and the advantage of Commerce with those different nations. London, 1698. complete with the two maps, frontispiece and 6 plates. sound copy, new half morocco. 8 vo.

HILDEBURN (Chas. R.). A Century of Printing. The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784. *Philadelphia, 1885. 2 vols., cloth, uncut. folio.*

A mine of bibliographical wealth, extending to upwards of forty-five hundred titles.

HISTORICAL REVIEW and Directory of North America: containing a geographical, political and natural history of the British Settlements, the United and Apocryphal States. To which are added a description of the Interior parts of North America, and a concise account of the different Indian Nations. By a gentleman immediately returned from a tour of that Continent. *Dublin, 1788. 2 vols., half calf, 8vo.*

Among the many interesting contents of this rare book are, Strictures upon Lord Sheffield's treatise upon American Commerce; separate accounts of each state, including the apocryphal states of Franklin, Kentucky and Vermont. Reference is also made at some length to the Susquehannah Claim.

This first edition is not mentioned by Sabin, who only gives that of Cork, 1801.

HISTORY (The) of the British Dominions in North America, from the first discovery of that vast Continent by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 to its present glorious establishment as confirmed by the late Treaty of Peace in 1763. *London, 1773. Map, fine copy, calf. 4to.*

HUDSON'S BAY. Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay and of the Trade carried on there. Together with an appendix. Reported by Lord Strange 24 April, 1749. *Fine copy, new half calf. Large folio.*

HUDSON'S BAY. A short narrative and justification of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the adventurers to prosecute the discovery of the passage to the Western Ocean of America and to open and extend the trade and settle the countries beyond Hudson's Bay. *London, 1749.*—A SHORT STATE of the Countries and Trade of North America, claimed by the Hudson's Bay Co., under pretence of a Charter for ever, of lands without limits, and an exclusive trade to those unbounded countries, &c., &c. *London, 1749.*—REASONS to show, that there is a great probability of a navigable passage to the Western American Ocean, through Hudson's Straights, and Chesterfield Inlet. *London, 1749. 3 pieces in 1 vol., half morocco, very rare. 8vo.*

HUSKE (JOHN) J. THE PRESENT STATE OF NORTH AMERICA, &c. Part I. The Second Edition, with emendations. *London, 88 pp. R. and J. Dodsley, 1755. LARGE FOLDING MAP, half morocco by Pratt. 4to.*

Most important for the history of the war with France in America. The author first recites the respective "Discoveries, Rights and Possessions" of both Powers, and then describes the encroachments and depredations of the French on the English territories in America. No more than this first part was ever published, notwithstanding a note at the foot of page 88 in the first edition: "N. B. The rest of the work will be published with all possible dispatch." According to the table of contents following the title of this Part I the remainder of the work was to consider the measures that had already been taken to

preserve the English King's rights and possessions, and to conclude with "a new plan for extirpating the French and their Indians out of his Majesty's North American Territories." The first edition appeared in 1755, and this second edition was published in the same year with "Emendations." The note on page 88 (quoted above) referring to the remainder of the work, still appears, but with the additional words "with an accurate Map of the Country." It would appear from this note that the map was only intended to be issued with the second part. But, although the second part of the work was never published, there is no shadow of doubt the map itself was prepared and afterwards sold separately, as may be judged from the following imprint which appears below the bottom border: "Published for the Present State of North America, &c., and sold by R. & J. Dodsley in Pall Mall, 1755." The map itself is entitled "A new and accurate Map of North America (wherein the errors of all preceding British, French and Dutch Maps, respecting the rights of Great Britain, France & Spain, and the Limits of each of His Majesty's Provinces, are corrected) Humbly inscribed to the Hon. Charles Townsend . . . by his . . . very humble servant Huske." Size of map, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches within the border lines, with good margin beyond.

IMLAY (GEORGE). A topographical description of the Western Territory of North America: containing a succinct account of its soil, climate, natural history, population, agriculture, manners and customs, with an ample description of the several divisions into which that country is partitioned. To which are added, the discovery, settlement, and present state of Kentucky, and an essay towards the Topography and Natural History of that important Country. By John Filson. 432 p. 8°. London. 1793.

JEFFERYS (THOS.) The natural and civil history of the French Dominions in North and South America, giving a particular account of the climate, soil, minerals, animals, vegetables, manufactures, trade, commerce and languages, together with the religion, government, manners and customs of the Indians and other inhabitants. *London, 1760. Sound copy, complete with all the maps, calf, folio.*

The work is divided into two parts or volumes, the first relating to Canada and Louisiana, and the second to the West Indies and South America. The 18 large folding maps and plans are beautifully engraved in Jeffery's well-known style and include plans of Quebec, Montreal, Louisbourg, Siege of Quebec, and New Orleans, all on an elaborate scale.

JOUTEL (MONS). Journal Historique du dernier voyage que feu M de la Sale sit dans le Golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure & le cours de la Riviere de Mississippi &c. &c. Paris. 1713. *fine copy, but map in excellent facsimile, calf, extra, 8vo.*

Original edition, but the map is a facsimile of the one in the English edition.

JOUTEL'S JOURNAL of his voyage to Mexico; his travels eight hundred leagues through Forty Nations of Indians in Louisiana to Canada &c &c. London, 1719, *fine copy, half morocco, extra. but map in excellent facsimile. 8vo.*

KALM (PETER). Travels into North America; containing its natural history and a circumstantial account of its plantations and agriculture in general, with the civil, ecclesiastical and commercial state of the country, &c. &c. *London, 1772. 2 vols., large folding map and plates, calf. 8vo.*

The second edition.

KEATING (W. H.). Narrative of an expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River. Lake Wennepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c., &c., in 1823, under the command of Stephen H. Long. *Philadelphia, 1824. 2 vols., map and plates, boards, uncut. 8vo.*

The scarce original edition. One of the earliest reports on the origin of the Upper Mississippi, and almost a cyclopedia of material relating to the Indians of that part of the country. Nothing escaped the attention or record of the gentlemen who accompanied the expedition, and their statements respecting the Sioux and Chippeway tribes are among the most valuable we have.

KEITH (SIR WILLIAM). A collection of papers and other tracts, written occasionally on various subjects. *London, 1740. Nice copy, original calf, very scarce. 12mo.*

Sir William Keith was Governor of Pennsylvania. The volume contains "A short discourse on the present state of the Colonies in America with respect to the interest of Great Britain; A report to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations relating to the encroachments of the French; A discourse on the medium of Commerce wherein the use of paper currency to carry on business between Great Britain and Her Plantations in America, is explained; Some useful observations on the present war with Spain, &c.

KEITH (SIR WILLIAM). The History of the British Plantations in America. With a chronological account of the most remarkable things, which happen'd to the first adventurers in their several discoveries of that New World. Part 1. Containing THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA; with remarks on the Trade and Commerce of that Colony. 187 p. *London, 1738. Complete with both maps, sound copy, calf, 4to.*

Copies with both maps are very rare. This volume on Virginia is all that was ever published of the Author's proposed series of histories of the various British Colonies in America.

LAHONTAN (BARON). Nouveaux voyages, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, qui contiennent une relation des differens peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur gouvernement, leur Commerce, leur coutumes, leur Religion, et leur manière de faire la Guerre. A *la Haye, 1703. 2 vols., complete with all the maps and plates, half calf. 12mo.*

The First Edition.

LAVAL (P.). Voyage de la Louisiane, fait par ordre du Roy en l'Année mil sept cent vingt. *A Paris, 1728. Maps, nice copy, calf. 4to.*

A valuable and scientific book of travel, entering fully into the physical geography, &c., of the French Dominions in Louisiana and the Valley of the Mississippi.

LAWSON (JOHN). THE HISTORY OF CAROLINA, containing the exact description and actual history of that Country together with the present State thereof. And a Journal of a thousand miles travel'd thro' several Nations of Indians. Giving a particular Account of their Customs, Manners, &c. London: W. Taylor, &c., 1714. *Very fine large copy, complete with the folding map and the plate of the animals of the country. Elegantly bound in gros-grained olive morocco, richly tooled in gold, with a seven-line panel on the sides. 4to.*

LE BEAU (C.). Avantures, ou voyage curieux et nouveau parmi les sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale dans le quel on trouvera une description du Canada avec une relation très particulière des anciennes coutumes, moeurs & façons de vivre des Barbares qui l'habitent & de la manière dont ils se comportent aujourd'hui. Amsterdam, 1738. 2 vols. maps and plates, *very fine copy, calf, gilt edges. 12mo.*

Very interesting work relating largely to the Indians, and containing descriptions of Quebec, Montreal, Niagara, &c.

LE CLERCQ (CHRESTIEN). NOUVELLE RELATION DE LA GASPESIE, qui contient Les Moeurs & la Religion des Sauvages Gaspesiens Porte-Croix, adorateurs du Soliel, & d'autres Peuples de l'Amérique Septentrionale, dite le Canada. Dediée a Madame la Princesse d'Epinoy, Par le Pere Crestien le Clercq, Missionnaire Recollet de la Province de Saint Antoine de Pade en Artois & Gardien du Convent de Lens. A Paris. Chez Amable Auroy, rue Saint Jacques à l'Image S. Jérôme, attenant la Fontain S. Severin. M.DC.XCI. Avec Privilege du Roy. 14 prel. ll. (title + Epitre à Madame la Princesse d'Epinoy 2½ pp. + Privilege (2)pp. text 572 pp. + table (4) pp., *fine copy in russia gilt, red edges.*

LE PAGE DU PRATZ (M.). The history of Louisiana, or of the Western parts of Virginia and Carolina. Containing a description of the countries that lye on both sides of the River Missisipi: with an account of the Inhabitants, &c. London, 1763. 2 vols., maps, *half calf extra, gilt edges, very rare. 12mo.*

The rare first edition in English. Important as showing the French claims to the Southern Territory claimed by the English under the name of "Carolina." The author resided in Louisiana fifteen years, and it is from his relation that most of the details of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes of Indians have been derived.

LESCARBOT (MARC). HISTOIRE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE contenant les navigations, découvertes, & habitations faites par les François es Indes Occidentales & Nouvelle France souz l'avoeu & autorité de noz Rois tres chrétiens, & les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'exécution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusques à lui. A Paris. chez Jean Milot, 1609.—LES MUSES de la Nouvelle France. Paris, 1609. *The two parts in one volume, choice copy in morocco extra, complete with the three maps. Svo.*

The excessively rare FIRST EDITION.

LONG (J.). Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, describing the manners and customs of the North American Indians; and with an account of the posts situated on the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario. &c. To which is added a vocabulary of the Chippeway Language, a list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawnee and Esquimeaux tongues, &c., &c. London, 1791. Map. *fine clean copy, calf. 4to.*

The author was engaged in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., and journeyed as a Fur Trader among the Canadian Indians for 19 years. His knowledge of their character, customs, and domestic life was therefore most thorough and intimate.

LOUISIANA. An account of Louisiana, being an abstract of documents, in the offices of the Departments of State, and of the Treasury. *Philadelphia, 1803. New half calf, uncut, very rare. 8vo.*

LOUISIANA. Journal d'un voyage à la Louisiane fait en 1720. A la Haye, 1768. 12mo. 8 + 316 pages. Calf, rare.

LOUISIANA. Les dernières années de la Louisiane Française. By Baron Marc de Villiers du Terrage. *Paris, 1903. Numerous facsimile illustrations of old maps, prints and portraits, new half calf, gilt top, other edges uncut. roy. 8vo.*

LOUISIANA. Mémoires historiques sur La Louisiane, contenant ce qui y est arrivé de plus mémorables depuis l'années 1687 jusqu'à présent; avec l'établissement de la Colonie Française dans cette province de l'Amérique Septentrionale sous la direction de la Compagnie des Indes, &c. &c. *A Paris, 1753. 2 vols., maps and plates, nice copy, calf, very rare. 12mo.*

Written from the Memoirs of Butel Dumont, by l'Abbé Le Mascrier. Dumont served twenty-five years in Louisiana, and his memoir covers the period from the death of LaSalle in 1687 to 1740.

LOUISIANA. Mémoires sur la Louisiane et la Nouvelle-Orléans, accompagnés d'une dissertation sur les avantages que le Commerce de l'Empire doit, tirer de la stipulation faite par l'Article VII du Traité de cession, du 30 Avril, 1803. Terminés par un écrit traitant cette question: Est-il avantageux à la France de prendre possession de la Louisiane? *A Paris, 1804. New half calf, very rare. 8vo.*

Apparently unknown to Sabin.

LOUISIANA. Notice sur l'état actuel de la Mission de la Louisiane. *Paris, 1820. Original wrappers, uncut, very scarce. 8vo.*
The first edition.

LOUISIANA. Perrin du Lac. Voyage dans les deux Louisianes, etc. First ed. A. Lyon, 1805.

LOUISIANA. Voyage à la Louisiane, et sur le Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale fait dans les années 1794 à 1798. Le caractère et le nom des Sauvages, &c. &c. Par B*** L*** (i.e. Louis Norrisse Baudry des Lozières). *Paris, 1802. Map, nice copy, half calf. 8vo.*
Includes Texas, and contains vocabularies of the Chippeway and Dacotah Indians.

MASERES (FRANCIS). THE CANADIAN FREEHOLDER. A dialogue between an Englishman and a Frenchman settled in Canada. Shewing the sentiments of the bulk of the freeholders of Canada concerning the late QUEBECK ACT: with some remarks on the BOSTON CHARTER ACT; and an attempt to shew the great expediency of immediately repealing both those Acts of Parliament, as a ground for a reconciliation with the United Colonies in America. *London, 1777-9. 3 vols., fine tall copy, half morocco. 8vo.*

Complete sets of the 3 volumes are extremely rare.

MASERES (FRANCIS). A Collection of several Commissions and other public instruments proceeding from his Majesty's Royal Authority,

and other papers relating to the state of the Province of Quebec, since the conquest of it by the British arms in 1760. *London, 1772. Fine copy, half calf, very rare.*

MASERES (FRANCIS). Considerations on the expediency of admitting Representatives from the American Colonies into the British House of Commons. *London: B. White, 1770. 41 pp., new half morocco. 8vo.*

Although issued anonymously there is little doubt that Maseres was the author of this important pamphlet (*cf. Gagnon, Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*).

MASERES (FRANCIS). Mémoire à la Défense d'un Plan d'Act de Parlement pour l'établissement des Loix de la Province de Québec, dressé par Mr. François Maseres, avocat Anglois, cy-devant Procureur-général de sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne en la ditte Province, contre les Objections de Mr. François Joseph Cugnet, Gentilhomme Canadien, Secrétaire du Gouverneur et Conseil de la ditte Province pour la Langue Française. *A Londres: Edmund Allen, 1773. New half morocco, fine clean copy, extremely rare. folio.*

This is about the only book by Maseres which bears his name on the title-page.

MASERES (FRANCIS). Occasional Essays on various subjects chiefly political and historical: extracted partly from the publick newspapers during the present reign and partly from tracts published in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I, Charles II, and from Bishop Burnet's History of his Own Times. *London, 1809. Nice copy, calf, very scarce. 8vo.*

Fourteen of the pieces relate to America, the REVOLUTION, Bishops in America, Massachusetts Charter, Noblesse in Canada, BOSTON GRIEVANCES, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, and some particulars of Joseph Olivier Briand, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.

MAXIMILIEN (LE PRINCE) Le Prince Maximilien De Wied—Neuwied. Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique du Nord, Exécuté Pendant les Années 1832, 1833 et 1834. Par le Prince Maximilien de Wied-Neuwied. Ouvrage accompagné d'un Atlas de 80 planches environ, format demi-Colombier, dessinées sur les lieux. Par M. Charles Bodmer, et Gravées par les plus Habiles Artistes de Paris et de Londres. 3 vols., Paris, 1840-1843.

Le Prince Maximilien De Wied-Neuwied—Trois volumes grand in 8°, papier vélin superfin, ornés de 60 vignettes au moins, dessinées et gravées sur bois; accompagnes D'un Atlas composé de 80 planches environ, format demi-grand colombier, dessinées sur les lieux. Par M. Charles Bodmer et Gravées par les plus Habiles Artistes De Paris et de Londres.

MILFORT (LE GAL.). Mémoire ou coup-d'œil rapide sur mes différens voyages et mon séjour dans la nation Crèck. *A Paris, 1802. Paper wrappers, uncut. 8vo.*

The narrative of this extraordinary man's career among the Creek Indians, has so much of the romantic, that the reader is at first predisposed to think lightly of its veracity. There are, however, corroborative circumstances which confirm his statements, and induce us to give a fair degree of credence to his narrative. At the time of his arrival among the Creeks, a half breed named McGillivray, had obtained so great an influence over them, that he had actually acquired the rank of head chief.

Milfort was received by McGillivray with great cordiality, married his Indian sister, and in a short time was made the Commander of the warriors of the nations. He led them against both the Spaniards and the Americans, and by his aid the Indians defeated the forces of each in several skirmishes. Milfort remained with the Creeks until the breaking out of the Revolution in his own country.—*Field*.

MONTCALM (MARQUIS). Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, governor-general of Canada, to Messrs. De Berryer, and De la Molé, in the years 1757, 1758, and 1759. *London, 1777. Fine copy, half morocco. 8vo.*

The late Mr. Henry Stevens, in his *Bibliotheca Historica*, 1870, prints a long historical note (about 2,700 words) on these important letters.

MORSE (JEDIDIAH). The American Geography; or a view of the present situation of the United States, containing geographical definitions, discovery and general description of their Boundaries, Mountains, Lakes, Bays, Rivers, &c. A particular description of Kentucky and Vermont, with a view of the British, Spanish, French and Portuguese, and Dutch dominions on the Continent and West Indies. *London, 1794. Maps, fine clean copy, half calf. 4to.*

The maps include a fine large one of Kentucky drawn from actual observations by John Filson.

MURRAY (JAMES). An impartial History of the War in America, from its first commencement to the present time. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne [1782]. 2vols., nice copy, complete with the 23 portraits and plan of Boston, half calf, gilt tops. 8vo.*

The Portraits include Franklin, Hancock, Washington, Howe, Putnam, Lee, Clinton, Gates, Arnold, Gage, Montgomery, Sullivan, Burgoyne, &c., &c.

OLD FRENCH WAR. The begining, progress, and conclusion of the late war, with other interesting matters considered; and a map of the lands, islands, gulphs, seas and fishing banks, comprising the Cod Fishery in America annexed for the better explanation of several proceedings relative to it. *London, 1770. Map, boards, extremely rare. 4to.*

OLD FRENCH WAR. A complete history of the late War, or Annual Register of its rise, progress and events in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. *Dublin, 1774. Portraits, maps and plates, calf. 8vo.*

The plates include: Plan of the Siege of Louisbourg, View of Montreal. Plan of the Siege of Havanna, Map of the British Dominions in North America, and Portraits of General Amherst, General Wolfe, Admiral Boscawen, etc.

OLD FRENCH WAR. The Conduct of the Ministry impartially Examined in a Letter to the Merchants of London. *London, 1756. Half roan, 8vo.*

Important historical pamphlet relating to the disputes with France, more particularly as regards some American Traders captured by the French for trading on the *Ohio*, and carried prisoners to QUEBEC.

OLD FRENCH WAR. The Wisdom and Policy of the French in the construction of their Great Offices, so as best to answer the purposes of extending their trade and commerce, and enlarging their foreign settlements. With some observations in relation to the disputes now subsisting between the English and French Colonies in America. *London, 1755. Fine copy, new half calf, uncut. 8vo.*

OLDMIXON (J.). The British Empire in America, containing the history of the discovery, settlement, progress and present state of all the British Colonies on the Continent and Islands of America, viz: Newfoundland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Hudson's Bay, Jamaica, Bermudas, etc., etc. *London, 1708. 2vols., maps, new half calf, gilt tops. 8vo.*

POWNALL (T.) A topographical description of such parts of North America as are contained in the (annexed) map of the middle British Colonies, etc., in North America. vi + 46 pp. and an appendix of 16 pp. 4°. *London, 1776.*

QUEBEC. An abstract of these parts of the custom of the viscounty and provostship of Paris, which were received and practiced in the Province of Quebec in the time of the French Government. Drawn up by a Select Committee of Canadian gentlemen. *London, 1772.*—THE SEQUEL of the abstract of those parts of the custom of the Viscounty and Provostship of Paris, which were received and practised in the Province of Quebec, &c. *London, 1773.*—AN ABSTRACT of the Criminal Laws that were in force in the Province of Quebec in the time of the French Government. drawn up by a Select Committee of Canadian gentlemen by desire of the Hon. Guy Carleton. *London, 1773.*—AN ABSTRACT of the several royal edicts and declarations, and provincial regulations and ordinances, that were in force in the Province of Quebec in the time of the French Government. Faithfully collected from the Registers of the Superior Council of Quebec, by Francis Joseph Cugnet. *London, 1772.*—AN ABSTRACT of the Loix de Police, or public regulations for the establishment of peace and good order, that were of force in the Province of Quebec, in the time of the French Government. *London, 1772. Very fine copies. in 1 vol., calf, extremely rare. Folio.*

QUEBEC. See Maseres.

QUEBEC. An account of the proceedings of the British and other Protestant inhabitants of the Province of QUEBECK, in North America, in order to obtain an House of Assembly in that Province. *London, 1775.*—ADDITIONAL PAPERS concerning the Province of Quebec, being an appendix to the book entitled. An account of the proceedings of the British and other Protestant inhabitants of the Province of QUEBECK. *London, 1776. 2 vols. Fine clean copy, new half morocco, UNCL, 294 + 510 pp., very scarce. 8vo.*

QUEBEC. An appeal to the public stating and considering the objections to the Quebec Bill. Second edition corrected. *London, 1774. Half morocco. 8vo.*

The authorship of this scarce pamphlet has been ascribed to Thomas Bernard.

DEBATES of the House of Commons in 1774 on the Bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec. Drawn up from the notes of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish. *London, 1839. Map, cloth. 8vo.*

QUEBEC. Draught of an Act of Parliament for settling the laws of the Province of QUEBEC. [London, 1773]. *Half morocco, 42 pp. very rare. folio.*

This is Maseres' second draught, published under the same title as the first, which was issued in 17 pages in 1772. See Gagnon's *Bibliographie Canadienne*, No. 1184.

QUEBEC. Introduction to the observations made by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the district of QUEBEC upon the oral and written testimony adduced upon the investigation into the past administration of justice ordered in consequence of an address of the legislative council. *London, 1790. Fine copy, half morocco, exceedingly scarce.*

QUEBEC. The justice and policy of the late Act of Parliament for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, asserted and proved, and the conduct of administration respecting that Province stated and vindicated. *London, 1774. Fine copy, half morocco. 8vo.*

QUEBEC. Observations and reflections on an Act, passed in the year 1774, for the settlement of the Province of QUEBEC. Intended to have been then printed for the use of the electors of Great Britain, but now first published. By a country gentleman. *London, 1782. Half morocco, extremely rare. 8vo.*

QUEBEC. Observations on a pamphlet entitled a State of the present form of government of the Province of QUEBEC. With an appendix, containing information on the subject. By a Citizen of Quebec. *London, 1790. Half morocco, exceedingly rare.*

QUEBEC. Questions sur lesquelles on souhaite de scavoir les réponses de Monsieur Adhémar, et de Monsieur de Lisle et d'autres Habitants de la Province de Québec. *London: Printed in the year 1784. Half morocco, fine copy. 8vo.*

This extremely rare privately printed tract is believed to have been written by Baron Maseres.

QUEBEC. A review of the government and grievances of the Province of QUEBEC since the conquest of it by the British Arms, to which is added an appendix containing extracts from authentic papers. *London, 1788. Fine copy, half morocco. 8vo.*

QUEBEC.. State of the present form of government of Quebec, with a large appendix, containing extracts from the minutes of an investigation into the past Administration of justice in that Province instituted by order of Lord Dorchester in 1787, and from other original papers. *London, 1789. New half calf, 8vo.*

ROBIN (C. C.). Voyages dans l'intérieur de la Louisiane, de la Floride occidentale pendant les années 1802 to 1806. En outre, contenant ce qui s'est passé de plus intéressant, relativement à l'établissement des Anglo-Américains à la Louisiane. *A Paris, 1807. 3 vols. Portrait, and large folding map of Louisiana and East and West Florida, half calf, rare. 8vo.*

RUSSELL (WM.). The history of America from its discovery by Columbus to the conclusion of the late war. With an appendix containing an account of the rise and progress of THE PRESENT UNHAPPY CONTEST BETWEEN GT. BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES. *London, 1778. 2 vols., portraits, maps and plates, new half calf, gilt tops. 4to.*

The portraits include Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro, Alamagro, Sir W. Raleigh, Pitt, Burke, FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, CLINTON, &c. The plates comprise, implements of war made use of by the Indians; Dress and habitations of the Floridians; Esquimaux of Hudson's Bay; The People of Florida sacrificing to the Sun; The Great Temple of the Natchez; with views of New York, QUEBEC, MEXICO, &c., and maps of New England, New York, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and the Floridas, &c., &c.

SCHOOLCRAFT (HENRY R.). (Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake, the actual source of the river; embracing an exploratory trip through the St. Croix and Burnt-wood Rivers. *New York, 1834. Maps, new half calf, gilt top, other edges uncut. roy. 8vo.*

SHEA (JOHN GILMARY). Discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley; with the original narratives of Marquette, Allouez, Membre, Hennepin, and Anastase Douay. Map and facsimiles. N. Y. 1852. Redfield, Clinton Hall.

SMITH (CAPT. JOHN). The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles; with the names of the Adventurers, Planters, and the Governours from their first beginning. An 1584 to this present 1624. With the proceedings of those severall colonies and the accidents that befell them in all their journeys and discoveries. Also the maps and descriptions of all those countreyes, their commodities, people, Government, Customs and Religion yet known. London. Printed by I. D. and I. H. for Michael Sparkes, 1624. Map in facsimile.

SMITH (CAPT. JOHN). The true travels, adventures and observations of Captaine John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Affrica and America from Anno Domini 1593 to 1629. 60 p. 8.^o London, 1630. Printed by F. H. for Thomas Slater, and are to bee sold at the Blew Bible in Green Arbour. Map in facsimile.

SMITH (WILLIAM). History of Canada; from its first discovery to the Peace of 1763. *Quebec*: Printed for the Author by John Neilson, 1815. 2 vols., *fine copy, ORIGINAL BOARDS, UNCUT. roy. 8vo.*

Accompanying this copy is a pamphlet entitled "Observations d'un Catholique sur l'Histoire du Canada par l'Honorable William Smith. *Quebec, 1827.*" The Author was Clerk of the Parliament and Master in Chancery of the Province of Lower Canada.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. An account of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. What the Society established in England by Royal Charter hath done since their incorporation, June 16th, 1701, in Her Majesty's Plantations, Colonies and Factories. As also what they design to do upon further encouragement from their own Members and other well disposed Christians, &c. *London*: Printed by Joseph Downing in Bartholomew Close near West Smithfield, 1704. *Very fine copy, unbound. folio.*

This is the excessively rare FIRST REPORT of the Society. It consists of four closely printed pages in large folio, and relates mostly to the Society amongst the Indians of North America.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. Annual Sermons and Reports:—

16 Feb. 1710-11. <i>London.</i> 1711. 4to.	17 Feb. 1748. <i>London.</i> 1749. 8vo.
16 " 1727. " 1728. 8vo.	21 " 1752. " 1752. 8vo.
21 " 1734. " 1735. 8vo.	24 " 1758. " 1758. 4to.
17 " 1737-8. " 1738. 8vo.	23 " 1759. " 1759. 4to.
16 " 1738-9. " 1739. 8vo.	20 " 1761. " 1761. 4to.
19 " 1741-2. " 1742. 4to.	19 " 1762. " 1762. 4to.
17 " 1743-4. " 1744. 4to.	17 " 1764. " 1764. 4to.
15 " 1744. " 1744. 8vo.	19 " 1768. " 1768. 4to.
19 " 1747. " 1747. 4to.	21 " 1777. " 1777. 4to.
20 " 1746. " 1746. 8vo.	

These Reports have now become very scarce. The above would form a good nucleus of a set. They contain a mass of information relating to the Indians and the work of the Missionaries amongst them.

STEVENS (HENRY). Catalogue of the American Books in the Library of the British Museum at Christmas, MDCCCLVI. 8.^o London. Printed by Charles Whittingham at the Cheswick Press, 1866.

STEVENS. Historical Nuggets. Bibliotheca Americana, or a descriptive account of my collection of rare books relating to America. 3 vols. 8.^o London, 1862, 1885.

STEVENS Bibliotheca Historica. 8.^o London, 1870.

STATE of the British and French Colonies in North America with respect to number of people, forces, forts, Indians, Trade and other advantages. In which are considered. I. The defenceless condition of our Plantations. II. Pernicious tendency of the French Encroachments, and the methods of frustrating them. III. What it was occasioned their present invasion. With a proper expedient proposed for preventing future disputes. *London, 1755. New, half calf, very rare. 8vo.*

STEDMAN (C.). The history of the origin, progress, and termination of the American War. *London, 1794. 2 vols., complete with all the plans, fine sound clean copy, calf. 4to.*

The maps comprise: 1. A plan of the Action at Bunker Hill. 2. Sketch of General Grant's position on Long Island. 3. Topographical map of the Northern part of New York Island. 4. Plan of the operation of the King's Army in New York and East New Jersey. 5. Plan of Burgoyne's position at Saratoga. 6. Plan of the attack on Forts Clinton and Montgomery. 7. Sketch of Fayette's position at Barren Hill. 8. Plan of the siege of Savannah. 9. Plan of the siege of Charlestown. 10. Plan of the battle of Camden. 11. Battle of Guildford. 12. Sketch of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill. 13. Plan of the siege of York town. 14. Sketch of the Catawba River. 15. Position of the English and French Fleets.

TEXAS. Le Texas, ou notice historique sur le Champ d'Asile comprenant tout ce qui s'est passé depuis la formation jusqu'à la dissolution de cette Colonie, les causes qui l'ont amenée et la liste de tous les Colons Français. Par M. Hartmann et Millard. *A Paris, 1819. Plate, fine copy, original wrappers, uncut. 8vo.*

THOMAS (DAVID). Travels through the Western Country in the summer of 1816. Including notices of the Natural History, topography, commerce, etc., with a map of the Wabash Country now settling. Printed by David Rumsey. 320 p. 8.^o Auburn, N.Y., 1819.

VOYAGES intéressans dans différentes colonies Françaises, Espagnoles, Anglaise, &c., &c., contenant des observations importantes relative à ces contrées. Londres et se trouve A Paris, 1788. *New half calf, very scarce. 8vo.*

This work was edited from the papers of M. Bourgeois, Secretary of Agriculture, by his Nephew M. Nougaret. It contains an account of the English Colonies in North America, with separate descriptions of the cities of Boston and New York. Pages 246-298 are occupied by "Histoire et description de la Louisiana ou le Mississipi," with a catalogue of the languages of the Indians of the Mississipi. Also interesting descriptions of Mexico, New Mexico, Peru, Chili, and many of the West India Islands.

WAR OF 1812. A. America. Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh, with the American Ministers in London. Jan. 1810, to July, 1812 (*59 pages*.) B. Correspondence between the Marquess Wellesley and Mr. Morier, July, 1810. to Mch., 1811 (*29 pages*.) C. Correspondence between the Marquess Wellesley and Mr. Foster, April, 1811, to Dec., 1811 (*73 pages*.) D. Correspondence between Viscount Castlereagh and Messrs. Foster and Baker, Mch. to Aug., 1812 (*114 pages*). *London, 1813. 4 parts complete in 1 vol., new half calf, gilt top, very rare. Folio, and are entitled, Papers Presented to Parliament in 1813.*

These papers are of the first importance for the history of the War of 1812.

LIST OF THE EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF LOUIS HENNEPIN IN THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

In the edition of the New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, etc., by Father Louis Hennepin, edited by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites and published by A. C. McClurg and Company in 1903, there is, following the introduction by the editor, a chapter entitled Bibliographical Data by Victor Hugo Paltsits. Mr. Paltsits gives an account of the attempts that have been made to prepare a descriptive list of the various editions of the works of Hennepin, and furnishes a list of the recognized editions. The Illinois State Historical Library owns copies of the following editions which have been compared with Mr. Paltsits' descriptions:

COPIES OF THE DESCRIPTION OF LOUISIANA.

1. Description de la Louisiane, nouvellement decouverte au Sud' Oüest de la Nouvelle France, par ordre du Roy. Avec la Carte du Pays: Les Moeurs & la Maniere de vivre des Sauvages. Dediées a Sa Majesté Par le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollet & Notaire Apostolique (Monogram of Amable Auroy). A Paris Chez la Veuve Sebastien Huré, rue Saint Jacques, à l'Image S. Jérôme, pré S. Severin. M. D. C. LXXXIII (1683) Avec Privilege du Roy. (Map in facsimile.)
2. *Description de la Louisiane, nouvellement decouverte au Sud' Oüest de la Nouvelle France, par ordre du Roy. Avec la Carte du Pays: Les Moeurs & la Maniere de vivre des Sauvages. Dediée a Sa Majesté Par le R. P. Louïs Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollet & Notaire Apostolique. (Monogram Amable Auroy). A Paris, Chez Amable Auroy, rue Saint Jacques à l'Image S. Jérôme, attendant la Fontaine S. Severin. MDCLXXXVIII (1688) Avec Privilege du Roy.
*Purchased by the late Judge H. W. Beckwith on an order by letter to Paris, as a copy of the edition of 1684. It had been clumsily altered, but is evidently the edition of 1688.
3. Beschryving Van Louisiana, nieuwelijks ontdekt ten Zuid-Westen Van Nieuw-Vrankryk, door order van den Koning. Met de Kaart des Landts, en een nauwkeurige verhandeling van de Zeden en Manieren Van leeven der Wilden. Door den Vader Lodewyk Hennepin, Recolletsche Missionaris in die Gewesten, en Apostol-

ische Notaris. Mitsgaders de Geographische en Historische Beschrijving der Kusten Van Noord-America, Met de Natuurlijke Historie des Landts Door den Heer Denys, Gouverneur Lieutenant General Voor Zijn Allerchristelijkste Majesteit, en Eigenaar Van alle de Landen en Eilandengelegen van Cap de Campseaux tot aan Cap des Roziers. Vergiert met Kopere Figuren. t'Amsterdam. By Jan ten Hoorn, Boekverkooper over't Oude Heeren Logement, in de Histori-Schryver. A 1688.

4. Description of Louisiana, by Father Louis Hennepin, Recollect Missionary. Translated from the edition of 1683, and compared with the Nouvelle Découverte, the La Salle documents and other contemporaneous papers. By John Gilmary Shea. New York, John G. Shea, 1880.

COPIES OF THE NEW DISCOVERY.

5. Nouvelle Decouverte d'un tres grand Pays situé dans l'Amerique, entre Le Nouveau Mexique, et La Mer Glaciale, Avec les Cartes, & les Figures necessaires, & de plus l'Histoire Naturelle & Morale, & les avantages, qu'on en peut tirer par l'établissement des Colonies. Le tout dédié à Sa Majesté Britannique Guillaume III. Par le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollect & Notaire Apostolique. A Utrecht, Chez Guillaume Broedelet. Marchand Libraire. MDCXCVII (1697).
6. *A new discovery of a vast country in America, extending above four thousand miles, between New France and New Mexico; with a description of the great lakes, cataracts, rivers, plants and animals. Also, the manners, customs, and languages of the several native Indians; and the advantages of commerce with those different nations. With a continuation, giving an account of the attempts of the Sieur De la Salle upon the mines of St. Barbe, etc. The taking of Quebec by the English; with the advantages of a shorter cut to China and Japan. Both parts illustrated with maps, and figures, and dedicated to his Majesty K. William. By L. Hennepin, now resident in Holland. To which are added, several new discoveries in North America, not published in the French edition. London. Printed for M. Bentley, J. Tonson, H. Bonwick, T. Goodwin and S. Manship. 1698.
*The Tonson edition.
7. Decouverte D'un Pays Plus Grand Que L'Europe. Situé Dans L'Amerique Entre Le Nouveau Mexique & la Mer glaciale. In Vol. 9 of Recueil De Voiages Au Nord. Contenant divers Mémoires très utiles au Commerce & à la Navigation. Tome Neuvième. A Amsterdam, Chez Jean Frederic Bernard, MDCCXXXVII (1737). This volume contains:
 - I. Relation Des Natchez, etc.
 - II. Raisons qui ont porté le Gouvernement De La Grande Bretagne, etc., etc.
 - III. Decouverte D'un Pays Plus Grand Que L'Europe, Situé Dans L'Amerique Entre Le Nouveau Mexique & la Mer glaciale.
8. A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, by Father Louis Hennepin. Reprinted from the second London edition of 1698, with facsimiles of the original title pages, maps and illustrations and the additions of introduction, notes and index. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. In two volumes. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1903.

COPIES OF THE NEW VOYAGE.

9. *Nouveau voyage d'un Pais plus grand que L'Europe avec les reflections des entreprises du Sieur de la Salle, fur les Mines, de St. Barbe, &c. Enrichi de la Carte, de figures expressives, des Moeurs & Manieres de vivre des Sauvages du Nord, & du Sud, de la prise de Quebec Ville Capital le de la Nouvelle France, par les Anglois, & des avantages qu'on peut retirer du chemin recourci de la Chine & du Japon, par Moine detant de vastes Contrées, & de Nouvelles Colonies. Avec approbation & dedié à la Majesté Guillaume III. Roy de la grande Bretagne par le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollect & Notaire Apostolique. A Utrecht. Chez Ernestus Voskuyl, Imprimeur, 1698.
 *Mr. Paltsits states that this is a very rare edition. That he has never seen a copy, though it is listed in Felix van Hulst's Notice sur Le P. Hennepin d'Atb: Liege, 1845, p. 36; and a copy was offered for sale in 1902 by a Jesuit in France.
10. Voyage En Un Pays Plus Grand Que L'Europe, Entre la Mer glaciale & le Nouveau Mexique. Par le P. Hennepin. *Pages 199 to 381 in Relations de la Louisiane, et du Fleuve Mississippi Où l'on voit l'état de ce grand Paris & les avantages qu'il peut produire, &c.* A Amsterdam. Chez Jean Frederic Bernard, MDCCXX (1720).
11. Voyage En Un Pays Plus Grand Que L'Europe, Entre la Mer glaciale & le Nouveau Mexique. Par Le P. Hennepin.
 In Vol. 5, pages 197-370 of *Recueil De Voyages Au Nord, Contenant Divers Memoires très-utiles au Commerce & à la Navigation. Tome V. Troisieme Edition, augmentée d'une Relation.* A Amsterdam, Chez Jean Frederic Bernard. MDCCXXXIV. (1734.) This volume contains:
 Relation de la Louisianne par un Officier de Marine.
 Relation de la Louisianne & du Fleuve Mississippi.
 Voyage en un Pays plus grand que l'Europe &c. par le Père Hennepin.
 Journal d'un Voyage de Laurent Lange à la Chine.

AN INTERESTING RELIC

Among the books and papers of the late Dr. A. W. French, of Springfield, Illinois, was found an old blank book the binder's title on the back of which is "Minutes of Springfield, Ills., 1832-1840." On the fly leaf of the book is written: "Minutes of Board of Trustees of the Village of Springfield, Illinois, of its meetings from April 1832 (first meeting) to the organizing of a city in 1839."

The book gives the minutes of the meetings from the organization of the board of trustees of which Charles R. Matheny was made president and D. Dickinson, secretary, *pro tempore*.

At the second meeting Simeon Francis was appointed clerk of the board. On May 30, 1832, at an extra meeting of the board, leave was granted to introduce a bill changing the day of market. This bill passed unanimously.

On July 19, 1832, at an extra meeting of the board the following preamble and some resolutions were read and passed: "Whereas, we have information that the Asiatic cholera is now prevailing in Chicago, and whereas, it becomes the duty of the trustees to guard the town from infection from that source," etc. The usual orders were then made as to the cleaning of the town, etc. On November 14, orders were given out that the court house be fitted up as a hospital in case it was needed for the cholera patients.

In 1834 an order was made that C. R. Matheny and C. Sanderson be authorized to contract for the building of a wooden bridge across the ravine east of the court house

on the public square and also across the ravine on the same street between Madison and Jefferson streets, the bridges to be fifty feet in length; and that seventy-five dollars be appropriated for the purpose.

In March, 1834, it was moved that Erastus Wright be allowed five dollars for assessing the property of the town of Springfield for 1833, but a resolution was offered and carried, that Mr. Wright be allowed ten per cent of the money collected and turned over to the treasurer. Consequently he received \$23.60.

On January 11, 1836, the president of the board informed it that he had by its direction employed E. D. Baker to prepare a digest of the ordinances of the town. Mr. Baker being present read to the board a copy of the digest. This bill for an ordinance was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On March 3, 1836, the president of the board was ordered to advertise "in both the public papers printed in this town" for proposals for grading and paving with brick, with curbs of timber or stone, the sidewalks fronting the lots on the public square, also flag footways from corner to corner of the four streets leading from the public square; the sidewalks to be twelve feet wide, the footways to be four feet wide, with curbs of stone.

On this same date a resolution was offered and passed authorizing C. R. Matheny, P. C. Cannedy and James L. Lamb to act as a committee to negotiate a loan from the State Bank of Illinois on the faith of the corporation for a time not exceeding one, two and three years, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended in the paving of the sidewalks and making footways for the public square.

At a meeting held on October 20, 1837, Dr. A. S. Henry, one of the commissioners for erecting the State House laid a communication before the board from L. Davis, Esq., State Auditor, stating that "unless the first installment of the bond for fifty thousand dollars entered into

by our citizens for the erection of the State House shall be paid no further money can be advanced by him for the prosecution of the said work." The trustees entered into plans for raising the money and on December 7, 1837, it was ordered that the town treasurer be directed to deposit in the State Bank of Illinois to the credit of John D. Whitesides, treasurer, the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-seven cents, to be endorsed on the bond given by the citizens of Springfield for the payment of fifty thousand dollars.

On February 26, 1838, they had again to make a payment on the fifty thousand dollars and they borrowed \$16,666.67 from the State Bank of Illinois for that purpose, for which a petition was signed and personal security was given. These are some of the items of interest which appear in this early record book in which the names of all the prominent citizens of early Springfield appear.

The book is in an excellent state of preservation.

SOME REPRINTS FROM OLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The following extract is from *The Western Gazetteer*, by Samuel R. Brown; published at Auburn, New York, in 1817:

The placid Illinois traverses this territory in a south-western direction, nearly 400 miles. This noble river is formed by the junction of the rivers Theakaki and Plein in north latitude $41^{\circ} 48'$. Unlike the other great rivers of the western country, its current is mild and unbroken by rapids, meandering at leisure through one of the finest countries in the world. It enters the Mississippi about 200 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, and eighteen above the mouth of the Missouri, in $38^{\circ} 42'$ north latitude. Is upwards of 400 yards wide at its mouth, bearing from the Mississippi N. 75 degrees west. The tributaries of this river entering from the north or right bank are, first, The Mine, 70 miles long, falls into the Illinois about 75 miles from its mouth; second, The Sagamond, a crooked river, enters the Illinois 130 miles from the Mississippi. It is 100 yards wide at its entrance, and navigable 150 miles for small crafts—general course southeast; third, Demi Quain, enters 28 miles above the mouth of the Sagamond; its course nearly southeast, and is said to be navigable 120 miles. On the northern bank of this river is an extensive morass called Demi Quain Swamp; fourth Seseme Quain is the next river entering from the northwest, 30 miles above the mouth of the Demi Quain; 60 yards wide and boatable

60 miles. The land on its bank is represented to be of superior excellence; fifth, La Marche, a little river from the north, navigable but a short distance; sixth, Fox river comes in nearly equi-distant between the Illinois lake and the junction of the Plein and Theakaki rivers, is 130 yards wide—heads near the sources of Rocky river (of the Mississippi) and pursues a northeastern course for the first 50 miles, as though making an effort to get into Lake Michigan, approaches to within two miles of Plein river; then takes a southern direction and is navigable 130 miles; seventh, Plein or Kickapoo river, interlocks in a singular manner with the Chicago running into Lake Michigan; sixty miles from its head it expands and forms Lake Depage, five miles below which it joins the Theakaki from the northeast. These streams united, are to the Illinois what the Allegheny and Monongahela are to the Ohio—they water parts of Indiana and the northwest territory.

The rivers of the left bank of the Illinois fall in in the following order: First, The Macopin, a small river, 25 yards wide, 20 miles from the Mississippi, boatable 9 miles to the hills; second, The Little Michillimackinac, 200 miles from the Mississippi; navigable 90 miles, comes from the S. E. It interweaves its branches with the Kaskaskia, and has several considerable forks; third, Crow Meadow river, heads in the Knobs. near the headwaters of the Vermilion (of the Wabash)—its course is N. W.—is but 20 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable about 15 miles; fourth, Vermilion river, from the S. E.—30 yards wide, rocky and navigable; falls into the Illinois 160 miles from the Mississippi, near the S. E. end of Little Rocks; fifth, Rainy Island river, from the S. E., narrow and navigable but a few miles.

“The banks of the Illinois are generally high. The bed of the river being a white marble or clay, or sand; the waters are remarkably clear. It abounds with beautiful islands, one of which is ten miles long; and adjoining

or near it, are many coal mines, salt ponds and small lakes. It passes through one lake, two hundred and ten miles from its mouth, which is twenty miles in length, and three or four miles in breadth, called Illinois Lake.”*

*A late officer of the U. S. Army.

THE FIRST BELL.

(From Illinois Monthly Magazine, December, 1830.)

During the last month, the town of Vandalia received a valuable acquisition, in the donation of a fine toned *bell*, for the cupola of its meeting house; and we notice the subject as well to have an opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the generous donor, as to indulge in some reflections which are awakened by the subject. This bell was presented to the Presbyterian congregation of Vandalia, by Romulous Riggs, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, in the name of his infant daughter, *Miss Illinois Riggs; a young lady who is indebted for her name to the partiality of her parents for our new and flourishing state. Mr. Riggs is one of the largest proprietors of land in our “military tract;” and being thus interested in our prosperity, exhibits a praiseworthy degree of public spirit in expending a portion of his wealth in aid of our infant institutions. This bell, which was hung on the 5th day of November, and announced its own arrival in joyous tones, bears the following inscription:

“ILLINOIS RIGGS,
To the Presbyterian Congregation of
Vandalia,
1830.”

This event is interesting, inasmuch as this is the first public bell, introduced into the state by the American in-

*The Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society will be glad to receive information in regard to the life history of this little “Illinois” girl.

habitants. The French had one or more bells in their villages on the Mississippi, but the public buildings erected by the American settlers have been totally destitute of this useful appendage. *Ours* therefore will, at some future period, be looked upon as a valuable relic of early times. Should the interesting child, whose name is inscribed upon it, be spared by Providence, to reach the years of maturity, it is not unlikely that within that period, a hundred bells will sound their peals over the wide prairies of Illinois, and it will be a pleasing thought to her, that the donation made in her name, was the *pioneer*, if we may so express it, the very Daniel Boone of church bells in this region. For these reasons we have thought proper to mention this event, and preserve the date.

The cheerful sound of a bell, gives a sprightliness to the dull monotony of village life; while it serves a variety of useful purposes, and is, in fact, a substantial addition to the comforts of life. It calls the children to school through the week, and the people to church on Sunday. It tells those who have no clock, when to breakfast and dine, and admonishes those who have them, of the irregularity of their time-pieces. It produces regularity by fixing the same periods of relaxation and labour for all; and of course, promotes economy of time, and habits of punctuality. It is a general monitor, marking to all, the flight of the speedy hours, reminding them of their several duties, and inviting them at stated times to labour, to refreshment, or to worship.

To such of us as have wandered to the far west from the Atlantic towns and cities, there are many deeply affecting associations connected with the sound of a bell. Which of us does not recollect the school, or the college bell, that called us in our boyhood to the labours of the day—those labours which, to a few, were full of joy and hope, to many dull and irksome? Who does not remember the merry bells which ring on the eve of a market day, fill-

ing up the long evening with sounds of gladness? or the triumphant peals which announce a victory gained by our republican arms, which ushered the morning of the anniversary of independence, or welcomed the arrival of some honorable patriot or hero, a Decatur, a Washington, or a La Fayette? There is no sensitive mind upon which a deep and lasting impression is not made by the holy calm of a Sabbath morn. When the sun shines forth with more than usual brilliance, when the elements are still, when all is silence and repose, as if the whole universe joined in one spontaneous act of worship, when the weary rest from labour, and a whole people arrayed in their best garb, assemble in the places where prayer is wont to be made—then the peals of the “church going bell” strike upon the ear with a holy, yet a cheerful sound, that never fades from the memory. Have any of us followed the remains of some dear relative to the tomb, and can we ever forget the solemn toll, whose every note fell heavily and sadly on the heart? These are the most cherished associates of youth; and after residing for years at some secluded spot, where no sound ever recalled them, the ringing of a bell brings up a rush of tender feelings, and calls us back to the homes of our childhood, and the joys and sorrows of the spring of life.

CATALOGUE OF THE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS COLLEGE, 1833-34.

(From the Western Monthly Magazine.)

We have received with pleasure a pamphlet with the above title. Having a warm side for Illinois the infant growth of whose institutions we witnessed for so many years, we see with unmingled gratification every indication of her advancing prosperity. It is but five or six years since we attended a meeting in Jacksonville—then a hamlet of log houses—held in an unfinished building,

where the company stood among the carpenters' chips and shavings, and where an institution was organized and called *Illinois College*. From this small beginning has arisen a valuable institution, having a faculty consisting of a president and four other gentlemen, and a list of eighty-two students. Their buildings are commodious, and their prospects cheering.—[Judge James Hall, in *The Western Monthly Magazine* of April, 1834.]

THE LEGEND OF STARVED ROCK.

(From Peterson's Magazine, Vol XXX, No. 6. Philadelphia, December, 1856.)

BY MARY W. JANVEIN.

In the far West, where broad rolling prairies stretch away for miles, in billowy undulations—where bold mountainous cliffs rise abruptly to the azure sky, crowned with dark firs and cedars—not far from the headwaters of navigation on the Illinois river, and towering up from the bank of the stream, rises “Starved Rock.”

Its wall are of dark grey stone, half veiled with clambering wild vines and trailing masses, as some old dilapidated castle, relic of feudal times stands buried in the drapery which long ages have woven about it—and broken parapets of stunted cedars and firs frown threateningly upon the daring adventurer who attempts to scale its precipitous steep. A narrow, almost perpendicular path, on the opposite side from the river, is revealed, as you make a circuit of the base of the cliff; and here, he who would attain the highest elevation of the “Rock,” can ascend.

There is a fugitive tale, commemorating the events which gave this wild cliff so strange a name, coming down to us from those early times when the red man

was sole lord of rock and river and rolling prairie—a little record of the vengeance of Indian race, which we would now weave over, and again relate the “Legend of ‘Starved Rock.’ ”

Long years ago, the brave and noble Indian chief Oronee, leader of a powerful tribe inhabiting the region adjoining that upon the Illinois, saw and loved the gentle maiden, Ulah, daughter of his rival chieftain.

Oronee was young and brave; at his belt hung the scalps of a hundred of his foes, whom he had slain in the battle fray; his arm was strong, his eye keen as the mountain eagle’s and no warrior in the chase could bring down the fleet deer or the fierce panther so surely as he.

Ulah was young and fair, with eyes like the evening star, and dusky locks like the gathering shades of night. Her heart went out to meet the brave Oronee’s; and when he told her that his wigwam was spread with the softest furs, and asked her to share it, saying he would, for her, chase the deer and bring down the strong eagle in his flight—then she turned from her stern father’s lodge and went with the young chieftain.

Ne-pow-ra missed his daughter from his lodge. When he came back at night from the toils of the chase, she sprang not forth to meet him; when he returned from the battlefield or the deadly ambush, exulting in victory, she came not forth to sing with his braves the war songs of her race. The daughter of a chieftain was in the wigwam of his deadliest foe. He could not brook the insult; and gathering his bold fleet warriors about him around the council fire, told them the wrong he had suffered, and bade them follow him for revenge.

Day after day, night after night, saw them on the trail of the fleeing enemy, guided surely by the heavens above and the forest wilds beneath. Westward the stars of night led their footsteps, and westward the sunbeams, revealing broken shrubs, and trampled leaves, and mosses in the tangled wildwood, gave token that they were on

the trail. And westward, too, fled Oronee and his braves; fleeing for life, and what was *dearer* than life itself to the young chief, the safety of his beloved; and on the fourth day, the eagle gaze of the fugitives saw the waving plumes of their pursuers in the distance.

Before them rose, bold and high, the huge rock on the brink of the Illinois; behind them came the enraged father with the fierce warriors of his tribe. Upon the wind floated their wild cries of vengeance, and dancing, ever nearer and nearer, came those eagle plumes.

The pursued chief, with his dusky maiden and a small band of faithful followers, fled to the rock fortress—to the tower of strength which rose precipitously in their path.

On, on came the pursuers, with wild shouts and unearthly yells—on, on, and nearer yet, until they had reached the base of the cliff, and then, singing a loud war song, they rushed swiftly up the narrow, steep path.

But the young chieftain's arm was strong, and his arrows swift and sure and his braves resolved to fight to the death, so, one after another, as they had almost gained the summit of the cliff, were their enemies pierced by the unerring shafts of the archers above; and fell back lifeless amid their companions below. And, then, failing in their attempt, with half their band lying bleeding and dying among them, the survivors closed in dark, serried ranks around the base and with sullen silence and invincible determination, awaited the lingering death of their victims on the gloomy, sterile fortress above.

Day after day the red sun rose in the orient, wheeled across the burning heavens slowly to the western horizon, at mid-day flinging down scorching beams and at twilight throwing long, lengthening shadows over water, wood and rolling prairie; but to those on the high cliff no relief came.

Still the withering sunbeams fell upon them, drying up their very life-blood; still those gigantic shadows were flung athwart the background; yet deeper the appalling darkness of the dusky shadows creeping closer and closer about their hearts. They were starving!

And there, at the very base of the rock, silent and immovable as the firs which shrouded them from the fierce sun rays, sat that implacable chieftain, surrounded by his warriors. Neither love, mercy or pity entered his flinty heart. His bitterest foe had stolen his fairest flower—his only child, the daughter of a race of kings had left his wigwam for that of the enemy.

Vengeance upon them both—the bitter foe, the faithless daughter!

White, wan and emaciated, they wandered about on the beetling brow of the cliff, like ghosts from the far-off hunting grounds of their race. Strong warriors who had not quailed in the direst deadliest combat, now sunk down like reeds before the breath of famine.

Braves who would have laughed in derision at the arrow or the scalping knife, now felt a *fiercer*, keener pang than poisoned shaft or merciless tomahawk ever inflicted. With the forests all around them, where herds of deer roamed free—with the river beneath, where the silver trout glimmered through its waters, with flocks of fowl soaring above them, they were starving!

The red deer left browsing in its leafy covert and came down to drink the clear waters below—but no morsel of venison could pass their lips—no drop of that cool water lave their swollen, parched tongues. The deer lapped up the crystal liquid of the river—snuffed the cool breeze and then, catching a glimpse in the waters of the dusky figures flitting to and fro on the rock above, tossed high their antlers and darted away to the greenwood again; the bright waters danced onward beneath with a wild, mocking freedom, as they bent down their despairing

eyes; and there, below, sat those dark, stern warriors, grim and immovable. Oh, it was horrible!

And then Ulah, the Indian maiden, came to the brink of the precipice, and with her long, raven hair streaming like the folds of a rent banner upon the wind, bent over and pleaded with agonizing gestures and frantic entreaties to her sire, whom she saw far, far below.

But never a tone of tenderness, a word of forgiveness, or a token of reconciliation went up from that proud, insulted soul. He had chosen the *Indian's revenge!*

Day by day that doomed band thinned away, till at length famine alone reigned conqueror upon the summit of the cliff. Day by day they wasted, and at last all was still. No ghostly forms wandered feebly about—no wailing voice broke the silence. None of that fated band, save one of the besieged warriors escaped, and he descending in the shades of night to a shelving projection still far above the river, flung himself down into the rushing water, where his faithful squaw awaited him in her light birchen canoe and received him as he rose. Then paddling silently down the stream, and thence to the shore, they darted fleetly into the dark, dense forest, and thus escaped to tell their tribe the dreadful tale.

When all was still, and forms were no more seen moving about on the summit of the cliff, the avenged chieftain and his band ascended. The Indians' wrath was appeased—his vengeance had, indeed, been terrible. There they lay upon the gray rock, those wasted, skeleton-like warriors, all stark and stiff; and there, too, the Indian maiden had starved to death in the arms of her lover; her white face, oh, so fearful to look upon—her long streaming hair alike her *bridal veil and shroud*.

And now, it is said, full oft by the pale moonlight are seen wan, ghostly figures gliding to and fro upon the cliff, with dark plumes floating upon the night wind; and ever and anon, the spectral forms of the Indian maiden and

her dusky warrior-lover stand upon the brink, and in low, wailing voices chant their death dirge ere they go afar to dwell together in the Great Spirit hunting grounds.

And thus runs the legend of the "Starved Rock."*

Contributed by Garland C. Broadhead.

*This account is entirely different from the Starved Rock legend as usually told.

THE LAST OF THE ILLINOIS.

By Comly Jessup.

(A legend of Starved Rock; from the *Genius of the West*, Jan., 1854.
Contributed by J. O. Cunningham.)

Nine times the sun had risen and set
 Upon that little fading band;
 Nine weary days they sat and gazed
 Out on their own beloved land;
 And from the warriors' weary eyes,
 Slow faded forest, plain and skies,
 'Neath famine sank they one by one,
 Till there their chieftain stood alone!

High on that beetling crag he stood;
 Around in death his brethren slept;
 He looked upon the silvery flood,
 That on in peaceful quiet swept.
 Kissed by the last faint blush of even—
 A mirror of the calm, clear heaven,
 And with the breeze that wandered by,
 He thus communed in reverie:—

"Ye forest shades that once were mine,
 Now all your ancient glory's fled;
 I see the foeman's campfires shine.
 The fitful brilliancy they shed
 Is flickering on the rippling wave,
 As meteors glance above the grave;
 And lights the path where strangers tread,
 Unharm'd above the mighty dead.

"But where are now my kinsmen's tomb?
 The last that knows their place of rest
 Stands on the darkening verge of doom,
 While heavily through his weary breast,
 Life's current steals with sullen flow,
 A tide of hatred, shame and woe,
 And burns along each fevered vein
 For wrongs his bow could not restrain.

"The valleys of the Illinois
 Must now by hostile feet be pressed,
 Their waters bear the light canoe
 Of strangers on their quiet breast.
 The wooded depths will not prolong
 In echo now their wonted song;
 For faded soon will be each trace
 Of Illinois' ill fated race.

"By base usurpers rudely driven
 From fathers' homes and fathers' graves,
 Unseen of earth, unheard of heaven,
 They perished with no arm to save;
 But think not, ruthless, heartless foe,
 To pass unscathed and free, ah, no!
 Dark vengeance yet shall on you fall,
 And mix a burning draft of gall!

*“The tempest bolt shall blast your hopes,
 The summer drought shall wither you;
 Before disease, like forest oaks
 Storm-riven, shall your strong one bow;
 Your wives shall feed the carrion crow,
 And famine lay your warriors low.
 Your little ones be captive driven,
 Despised on earth, accursed of heaven!”*

His frenzied eye rolled dark and wild,
 Around upon his fallen ones;
 Above the thousand star-lamps smiled;
 To him they seemed to whisper, “Come!”
 One moment in the shadowy air
 A dark form hung—a plunge—and there,
 Last of his race, he slept in death,
 The dark and silent waves beneath!

—From the *Genius of the West*, Jan. 1854.

EDITORIAL NOTES

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE AFTERMATH OF THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

A year has passed since the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and the world has not yet ceased to comment upon the extent and character of the celebration. All classes of Americans observed the day, and the literature which was occasioned by the celebration is most voluminous. Several important societies have been formed for the study of Lincoln literature and the observance of Lincoln's birthday, among which the Lincoln Fellowship Club, of New York city, the Lincoln Farm Association, also of New York, and the Lincoln Centennial Association, of Springfield, Illinois, are the most notable. These societies observe Lincoln's birthday in a fitting manner and it is their hope that by means of these associations the observance of the day may be made perpetual. The two great celebrations of 1909 were held, one at the birth place of Lincoln near Hodgenville, Kentucky, and the other at Springfield, Illinois, the home of Mr. Lincoln's manhood and his burial place. This year the observance of the day will be more quiet and less elaborate, but it will be general. In Springfield the Lincoln Centennial Association will give a banquet with Booker T. Washington as the principal speaker. On the day following Mr. Washington will speak to a mass meeting. The Colored Historical Society will hold exercises in Springfield on the evening of February 12th. The Springfield Chapter of the

Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a meeting on the evening of Lincoln's birthday at the Lincoln home. The Daughters of the American Revolution appreciate the privilege of meeting in the Home and they will have a simple and impressive musical program, and the address of the occasion will be made by Hon. Orville F. Berry, of Carthage, Illinois, who will speak of "Our Political Inheritance." The Illinois State Historical Society will not observe the day in a special manner, but its members will take part in the other observances.

The Lincoln Centennial Memorial Committee of Chicago, has in prospect the publication of a notable volume to be entitled "Abraham Lincoln, the Tribute of a Century." This work will give an account of the great centennial celebration, the great speeches and addresses, the notable meetings and observances, the poetry, the pictures, busts, medals, etc., and all of the varied and striking events of the celebration. The editorial work of the volume is done by Col. Nathan W. MacChesney, who was the secretary and moving spirit in the work of the Lincoln Centennial Memorial Committee, which had charge of the great Chicago celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birth.

Colonel MacChesney is one of the most enthusiastic Lincoln students of the country, and this work, in spite of the magnitude of it, has been to him a labor of love. No one who has reflected upon the vastness of the centennial celebration can fail to appreciate the need there is of just such a report of it as this volume will supply, and the selection of Colonel MacChesney as its editor is a most happy and appropriate one.

McClurg & Co., of Chicago, are the publishers.

PREHISTORIC ILLINOIS.

There are in some localities pleasing indications of the revival of interest in the study of American archaeology. Last year a society was organized with the pretentious title of The International Society of Archaeologists, having its headquarters at Council Grove in Kansas—approximately in the geographical center of the United States. It issued on the first of last November, the first number of its publications, a small pamphlet of 22 pages styled The Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, designed to be published quarterly. It is a modest but meritorious beginning, and should be encouraged.

In Illinois the study of prehistoric anthropology, at one time engaging a good deal of public attention, has become wholly obsolete. In none of our public schools is it ever mentioned. Not a professor in any of our universities gives it the least notice—so far as it relates to Illinois. The Chicago University has expended large amounts of money in accumulating a great Oriental museum. The Field Columbian Museum, with its wealth of American archaeological relics, sends its learned scientists to the utmost quarters of the earth to study the nature and habits of remote native peoples, but is silent on the subject of prehistoric Illinois. No effort has ever been made by these or any other of our great local institutions of learning for the collection and diffusion of knowledge regarding the hordes of humanity that for ages, prior to the intrusion of Europeans, roamed over our hills and prairies.

The Illinois State Historical Society has endeavored to stimulate public interest in this study. At its annual meeting in 1908 a very able paper on "The Archaeology of Illinois," was, by invitation, read by Mr. Clark McAdams, of St. Louis. It is now contemplated to secure an address on the same subject, at its next annual meeting, by

a distinguished eastern scientist. Four papers treating of the prehistoric occupants of this State have been published in this journal since its first number was issued, intended to attract attention to this field of investigation. Though evidently failing in that object here, their interest was not altogether unnoticed beyond the confines of this State. With learned comments, one paper of that series was copied in full in a New England newspaper. A newspaper in Utah, and another in northern California, reviewed the entire series reproducing lengthly extracts from each. They were not noticed—probably not read—by any editor in this State. Nevertheless the Historical Society will persist in the presentation of this matter to the public, and in asking for assistance in this line of research.

We earnestly ask the readers of the *Journal* in Illinois to send us descriptions of such Indian remains as they may observe in their respective localities. It is of importance to record the number, position, situation, form, and dimensions of all Indian mounds and other burial places. If explorations of mounds are made, send us reports of every detail of their construction and contents, and of the enclosed human bones, implements, utensils, and ornaments, that may be found. Though commencing late, a collection of this class of material obviously must be of valuable service to future investigators and writers.

A committee on archaeology has been appointed by the President of the Illinois State Historical Society and the Secretary of the Society has recently received a letter from Prof. Frederick Starr written from Tokio, Japan, consenting to act as a member of this committee on his return to Chicago in June.

GENEALOGY.

Reference was made in the first number of this *Journal* to the genealogical department of the State Historical Library and Society, which was stated to be in “especially

flourishing condition, and our collection of genealogical works is a surprise to visitors." Miss Georgia L. Osborne, chairman of the genealogical committee of the Illinois State Historical Society, in her report submitted on Sept. 12, 1908, strongly appealed to the public, and particularly to the members of the State Historical Society, for assistance and co-operation in collecting Illinois family histories, and the histories of town and other local communities of the State. We take this occasion to reiterate that appeal. The history of pioneer families is of especial interest, and every year of passing time diminishes by deaths, removals and failure of memories, the facilities for securing them.

To be sure, personal genealogy in this grand democracy has not the theoretical value attributed to it in the aristocratic social organization of Europe. Yet, it has here an educational and inspirational importance that none should ignore. As tersely stated by an Illinois writer, "Every intelligent man should learn all he can of his ancestry, and transmit that knowledge to his descendants in order that the traits and tendencies of the stock, if elevating, may be emulated; if degrading, may be corrected and improved." Then, again, genealogy must ever be a material aid to the science of anthropology in tracing certain traits and tendencies of human character in the blending and amalgamation of diverse races. The time will come, after the tides of migration and immigration have reached an equilibrium, when the heterogeneous mass of people we have here will gradually be crystallized into a distinctive homogeneous American race. In that process of evolution—which has already begun—rare opportunities will be, and are now, afforded those who study human nature to observe the dominant racial traits and peculiarities that persist throughout all mutations and environments, and form the type of the resultant product.

Regarding ancestral history, the *New England Magazine* has this to say:

“Why don’t you trace your family history?” The common reply to this question is summed up in the words, “If I knew how to go about it I would enjoy doing so.” For few are the individuals who do not at times feel a longing to open the book of the past and read the records of their ancestors. Edward Everett felt that longing when he wrote, “There is no man of any culture who does not take some interest in what was done by his forefathers.” The desire to trace the descent of one’s family and to transmit the record to one’s successors is as old as life—a strand in the binding cord of filial love.

So prevalent has the desire been among all nations to which either history or tradition extends that it has been regarded by many writers as an instinct in human nature. Observing its universality, the historian Hume began his history of England with these lines: “The curiosity entertained by all nations of inquiry into the exploits and adventures of their ancestors commonly excites a regret that the history of the ages should be involved in obscurity, uncertainty and tradition.”

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Henry A. Aldrich, the first white child born in Henry county, Illinois, died at Kewanee on Jan. 4, aged 74 years. His father was the second settler of that county. The Indians for years called young Aldrich “The White Papoose,” and gave him many presents. Before the railroads came he conducted for a long time a wayside inn, or tavern, on the Chicago road.

MORE MEMBERS WANTED.

The State Historical Society has now almost a thousand members. Many more are yet needed to give it the strength and prestige that such an important institu-

tion of the great State of Illinois should have. There are still a few counties without a representative in the list of its members. There is no formality or trouble in joining the State Historical Society, and the duties and obligations of its members are merely nominal—much more nominal than they should be. To become one of us all that is necessary is to send the name and address of the applicant, with one dollar, to the secretary of the Society at Springfield, and the request to be enrolled as a member. The dollar sent is not an initiation fee, but the payment of one dollar annually entitles the member to receive all the publications of the Society and the State Historical Library free of express or postal charges. Editors or publishers of Illinois newspapers and periodicals, who send a copy of their papers, or other periodical publications, regularly to the State Historical Library, become, by so doing, members of the Society exempt from payment of any annual membership fee, and their publications are filed and permanently preserved in the Historical Library.

There is no rule of the Society making it obligatory for the members to attend any of its meetings; or participate in any of its transactions. All required of him is to pay one dollar annually, or send the paper he publishes, and in return receive historical publications of the Society and Library, even at commercial valuation, worth ten times that much. It is presumed, however, that no one would be impelled by mercenary motives to join the Society. The interest in its objects and purposes must incite the membership to extend to it all the active assistance they conveniently can. If at all practicable they ought to attend its annual meetings, which are held at the State capitol in the month of May each year. They should regard it their duty to contribute to the Society such historical material as they can secure, as old documents, letters, papers, etc., or contribute to the pages of the *Journal* of the Society items of local current his-

tory, biographical sketches, or reminiscences of early times, to add to its usefulness and value. Failing in all this, they should at any rate exert their influence, by talking or writing, to popularize the State Historical Society and encourage those who do its work and sustain it.

COL. MORRISON'S ESTIMATE OF HIMSELF.

Dr. Snyder says: "In Washington City one cold stormy evening in the winter of 1886-7, I called on Col. Wm. R. Morrison at his snug quarters in Willard's Hotel. He was then at the zenith of his public career, serving his eighth term in Congress, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and leader of his party in the lower house. I found him alone, Mrs. Morrison having gone over in Maryland to visit friends; and we passed four or five hours in pleasant social conversation. After discussing the issues of the day, and the politics and politicians then prominently before the people, our talk drifted to old times in southern Illinois. We recalled early settlers and localities we both had known, and incidents and events that transpired there in our boyhood, and on to our student days at old McKendree college.

Then the Colonel, in reminiscent mood, reviewed his own course from his birth at his father's little farm on Horse Prairie—then in St. Clair county—recounting how he often rode on a sack of corn in place of a saddle to the horse mill near the Okaw and told of milking the cows and plowing corn; of his youthful ambition and struggles for an education, and the proudest day of his life when admitted to the bar; of his election to the circuit clerkship, and to the Legislature; of his service in the Mexican war, particularly in the battle of Buena Vista; of his service in the civil war, and being wounded at the capture of Fort Donelson; of his election repeatedly to Congress, and modestly mentioned that his name was dis-

cussed in connection with the Senate and even with the presidency. Then, after a few minutes silence, he remarked as though communing with himself, 'Well, I think I have done pretty d—d well, considering the capital I had invested.' "

ANECDOTE OF PROF. JOHN RUSSELL.

Mrs. Pauline Russell Lair, a granddaughter of the famous author of "The Venomous Worm," says that her grandfather's power of hearing, in his later years, was very obtuse, and he was quite sensitive about it. He was deeply interested in all Christian work, particularly in that of the Baptist church, and his house, at Bluffdale, was a free tavern for all passing Baptist ministers and for all other travelers that way, as to that matter. One day a little old pioneer Baptist preacher, on his way home from a church association he had attended, stopped there and, as usual, was hospitably entertained. Prof. Russell had not attended that association, and, eager to hear what transpired there, was delighted to meet a brother who had been there, and could tell him all about it. But unfortunately the guest's voice was weak and articulation indistinct, so that when he gave in his report the Professor could catch but little of what he said; but pretended that he did; and every now and then in the narrative nodded approvingly, exclaiming "Good, good," "well done," "glorious," etc. For a time these encouraging recognitions of the great inroads the church was making on the power of sin and Satan were very appropriate, and the pious brother appreciated the enthusiasm of his host. When he had told all the good things the association did, he went on in his mumbling tone showing up the reverse side of the occasion. "It was the most inhospitable Baptist association I ever attended," said he. "Bless God," fervently ejaculated the Professor. The little old preacher looked up in surprise, but con-

tinued, "After meetin' I stood around and stood around, and thought there wasn't anybody goin' to ask me home with 'em." "Well done," responded the Professor, "no mercy should be extended to heretics." Amazed at hearing this sentiment, the brother hesitated a moment and went on, "Finally, one of 'em did take me home with him, but he put me to sleep in a room where the winderlights was all broken out, and I almost froze." "Right, exactly, and obviously just," exclaimed the Professor, enthusiastically rubbing his hands.

"At this point in the conversation," Mrs. Lair adds, "the expression of the little old preacher's face suggested to her the advisability of explaining that grandfather Russell was slightly deaf and perhaps had not clearly heard what was said to him."

McLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It may possibly be of some interest to members of our younger county and other historical societies to learn something of the methods which have been followed by one of the oldest county societies.

The McLean County Historical Society was organized March 19, 1892. Its membership was never large. It started on its career with the determination on the part of many of its members to secure, if possible, the publication of its historical papers. Fortunately the two daily newspapers of Bloomington very soon commenced publishing the society's historical papers, and there grew up almost immediately a public demand for these articles. The society wisely decided to hold only quarterly meetings, calling special meetings only on important occasions. One special occasion was on September 1, 1897, when the society took the lead in holding a public celebration on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the settling of Blooming Grove, which was the beginning of settlement in

a large territory which was originally contained in Fayette county, but organized into McLean county in 1831.

This was followed by joint action on the part of the society and the McLean County Board of Supervisors in placing a memorial tablet in the court house in honor of the Hon. John McLean, of Shawneetown, for whom the county was named in 1831. Other celebrations of the seventy-fifth anniversaries followed at Funks' Grove, Lexington, Saybrook and LeRoy, by which time the people of the entire county fully realized that the organization was properly a county and not a county seat society.

When, in 1900, the city council of Bloomington, together with the society united in a very imposing celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the city of Bloomington, there was a very unanimous and zealous union of all parties, sects and classes of the residents of Bloomington.

In 1899 there was a general desire for the publication of the most important of the society's papers in permanent book form, and by the liberality of the board of supervisors volume I was published. The education committee of the board of supervisors recommended as an educational measure that the board pay the actual cost of one volume to be placed in each school district. This paid for 285 copies and the G. A. R. Post of Bloomington paid for 15 more, and donated one volume to each G. A. R. Post in McLean county. The title of the work was "The War Record of McLean County and Other Papers," and the assistance given by the board of supervisors and the Grand Army Post, with a guarantee from the society caused the publication and circulation of a fair sized edition of Volume I.

In 1900 the society took the lead in a citizen's movement for a reunion at Bloomington of the survivors of the Republican State convention of 1856, at which time Abraham Lincoln made his famous "Lost Speech." The

proceedings of this convention with other important historical material were published soon after as Volume III of the Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society, although the whole work was actually performed through an outside non-partisan committee.

In 1903 the "School Record of McLean County and Other Papers" were published as "Volume II of the Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society," and again the board of supervisors assisted by paying the actual cost of one volume for each school district of McLean county.

The society has about one hundred members and there are no annual membership dues. The accession fee of \$2.00 to new members being the sole means of support.

When the new fire proof court house was constructed in 1901, the board of supervisors with great liberality assigned the society a room about 35 feet square. The possession of this room enabled the society to gather a historical museum of great value and it may truly be said that the museum could not have been collected had the society's room been located in a wooden building.

A historical society is on its feet, so to speak, if it is able to publish its historical papers and to exhibit to the public, young and old, a collection of pioneer portraits, with tools, implements and household articles once used by our early settlers. I believe it is the general opinion of our members that our whole present prosperity comes from the possession of the large collection of valuable historic relics in a fire proof building. No less than 1,525 people have visited this room in the last six months, and it is safe to say that no single expense of our county is more approved of by the public than the room rent, heat, light and janitor service furnished the society by the public spirited board of supervisors of McLean county. The collection of flags and banners carried in the civil war and other wars by soldiers of McLean county is said to be the second largest collection of flags in the State,

ranging next to that possessed by the State of Illinois in the Adjutant General's office in the State house at Springfield.

From this necessarily brief account, some idea may be obtained of the importance of the work of one of the oldest county historical societies in the State of Illinois. Its room is open daily to the public and four times a year meetings are held, at which time papers are read which are afterwards published by the daily papers of Bloomington.

J. H. BURNHAM.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

A public meeting was held by the St. Clair County Historical Society, in the court house at Belleville on January 21, 1910. Probate Judge Frank Perrin delivered a lecture on the historical records and documents under the care of the county museum.

GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE NEAR FUTURE SHOULD BEAR HONORED NAME OF "CAHOKIA."

In his instructive and most entertaining lecture on the historical records now in the county museum, Probate Judge Perrin takes a look into the future and sees that day when Belleville and East St. Louis, combined, are one great metropolis, and he suggests that in that great day the new city should wear the honored name of "Cahokia."

Judge Perrin delivered his lecture under the auspices of the St. Clair County Historical Society, Friday evening, January 21, 1910, in the circuit court room. Several

hundred people heard it. Judge Perrin is the voluntary curator of the county museum and he has made a study of the thousand and one old records and documents preserved there. This has been a labor of love with the Judge and in classifying and arranging the records, the older ones of which are all in French, he has become familiar with their contents. His review of what there is in the museum, and its present day value, was enlightening to the auditors.

Touching on the ultimate consolidation of Belleville and East St. Louis and the finding of a name for the great east side metropolis of the very near future, Judge Perrin said:

“St. Clair, Illinois City and Cahokia have been mentioned as suitable names for a consolidated city. Illinois City is impossible. General St. Clair has received all that is coming to him. Cahokia alone remains.

“This name seems as indigenous to the soil as the forest trees themselves. It is the name of the oldest settlement of civilization in this State. But long prior to this it was the name of a tribe of aborigines, who inhabited this locality, and who is there to say that they in turn did not take it from the Mound Builders who erected those time defying monuments, which bear the name of Cahokia and give the locality a standing in the works of science of infinitely greater value than any rating in any commercial agency.

“Cahokia is the cradle of western civilization, as well as of popular government. She was the pioneer of popular education. They had the first prohibition ordinance and also made the first whisky. They resisted the wiles and blandishments of the Spanish village called St. Louis and were loyal to their village which was the metropolis of the west.

“The saying is that what was here, will come again; look what that would mean to you. Look at this magnificent history; these monuments of a prehistoric past;

the figure of the noble red man; what these things would mean in an advertising way. It was the first county seat of what is now St. Clair county, and remained so for nearly a quarter of a century until the high water compelled its removal to higher ground.

“If the river is now conquered and the high ground, added to the former county seat and other cities interested, it is not more than just that this name shall cover all? Would it be right to permit this historic name to pass from the geographies of the earth? It has been suggested that this society have the State erect a monument for Cahokia. What monument could be better than a living monument?

“It would be but common justice that this name should designate the magnificent municipality on this side of the river, which would eclipse the former Spanish village on the other side. It would be but the realization of the dream of the French sovereign 200 years ago.

“May this be the time when dreams come true.”

A LAW OF INTEREST TO THE HISTORIANS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

An Act to provide for the promotion of historical research in the several counties of the State. (Approved May 20, 1907. In force July 1, 1907.—Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1908, page 1360.)

58. *Counties, Cities, Etc., may make appropriations for historical research and publications. Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the several counties, cities, towns and villages in this State, acting through their constituted authorities, shall have power to encourage and promote historical research within their respective jurisdictions by making reasonable appropriations for the publication of the proceedings of and such*

papers and other documents of historic interest as may be furnished by any historic or other society engaged in historic research, and for ascertaining and marking the location of ancient forts, villages, missions, military encampments, habitations of aborigines and other places of historic interest, and to provide for the manner in which and the purposes for which such appropriations shall be expended.

59. *Printing and Sale of Publications:* Sec. 2. The authorities of such counties, cities, towns and villages having so undertaken the publications of the proceedings, papers and documents mentioned in the first section of this Act, shall have the power to cause the same to be printed or published in book or pamphlet form and to provide for the sale thereof at such prices as in their judgment will reimburse the cost of publication.

GREAT COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

H. G. HODGE OF YORK, ILLINOIS, HAS UNIQUE COLLECTION.

One of the most unique collections of postage stamps in existence is possessed by H. G. Hodge of York, Illinois. The collection is the result of 40 years of endeavor, Mr. Hodge having started to collect postage stamps in 1868, when he first became connected with the post office service.

After having collected many thousand stamps of the various issues from 1868 until the present time, Mr. Hodge, who is at present employed as assistant postmaster at York, began to arrange the stamps into designs during the winter of 1908. Letters were made, containing about 100 stamps each, and placed on pieces of card board. These letters were arranged together on an easel, 6x12 feet, into the names of our presidents, army officers

and noted citizens, as well as the date of each man's birth. It takes Mr. Hodge one hour to make each letter and the great number that he has made has meant a great deal of tedious work.

Stamp collecting is a hobby with Mr. Hodge and he states that the study of the prominent Americans whose portraits appear on the different issues of postage stamps constitutes a liberal education in art and history. Portraits of our great men have always predominated on the face of the stamps. The issue of one-cent stamps of 1851 bore the likeness of Benjamin Franklin, whose portrait continued to appear on stamps of that denomination until 1908.

Prior to 1883 the portrait of Washington adorned the three-cent stamps, and since that time it has appeared on the issue of two-cent stamps. The 1851 issue of five-cent stamps carried the likeness of Thomas Jefferson.

In 1863 the first two-cent stamps were issued. These were first used on letters that were delivered from the same office at which they were mailed. Andrew Jackson's portrait appeared on these stamps, which continued to be issued until 1883. Abraham Lincoln's likeness appeared on the 15-cent stamp of 1866, the 90-cent stamp of 1869, the six-cent stamp of 1870, the four-cent stamp of 1890, and the Lincoln anniversary issue of two-cent stamps which appeared Feb. 12, 1909.

General Taylor's portrait appeared on the five-cent stamp of 1875. James A. Garfield's likeness was engraved on the five-cent stamp issued in 1882 and on the six-cent stamp of 1902.

In 1892 the first eight-cent stamps were issued. These bore the portrait of General Sherman until 1902, when, to use Mr. Hodge's words, "General Sherman, like a true gentleman, yielded his place to Martha Washington, the first and only woman whose portrait has appeared on the regular issues of United States postage stamps."

In 1902 the portrait of Benjamin Harrison appeared on the 13-cent stamp and that of President Madison on the two-dollar issue.

Of the stamps issued in 1904, the one-cent stamp bore the likeness of Livingston, the two-cent that of Jefferson, the three-cent that of Monroe and the five-cent stamp carried the portrait of President McKinley.

The Jamestown exposition stamps bore the portrait of Capt. John Smith on the one-cent issue and the likeness of Pocahontas on the two-cent value.

Mr. Hodge says the one and two-cent stamps issued in 1908 are defective, the figure of value not appearing on the face of the stamp. The value of these stamps is designated by the words "one" and "two."

Mr. Hodge is one of the oldest residents of York. His ancestors came from England and Scotland and settled in New York in the sixteenth century and his grandparents came to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1810. Mr. Hodge's father was born in Terre Haute in 1818 and moved to York in 1843. Mr. Hodge was born at York in 1847 and has lived in the same town all his life.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

A NEW HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

Chicago's marvelous growth and magnificent future prospects, taken together, constitute a comprehensive topic for the historian, and when a proposed new history of it is written a great progressive step will have been taken in the field of western history.

The commencement of this great work is announced, and it is to be under the editorial management of Mr. J. Seymour Currey, one of the earliest and most valued members of our State Historical Society, a gentleman possessing in a rare degree that historical acumen which will enable him to select and arrange a judicious setting

for the most noteworthy events of Chicago's history, considering Chicago in the wider sense as a representative center from which radiates the history of the whole northwest. He is master of a charming literary style and has become one of Chicago's standard historical authorities.

Besides being president of the Evanston Historical Society he has been instrumental in the formation of the Cook County Historical Society, of which he is vice president. He is also honorary vice president of the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield, corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society, member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., the Illinois State Library Association, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Chicago Geographic Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. From this it can be seen that his tastes and associations are of a character which fit him for the task of preparing a history of Chicago, with the life and history of which he has been so long and intimately connected.

The first chapter will give a comprehensive glimpse of French explorations and discoveries and will be fully illustrated with rare maps and choice selections of historical memorials. The whole work is to be published in "Five Royal Octavo Volumes" to be printed in the best typographical style and will possess marked literary and artistic excellence. The last century of Chicago's marvelous growth, the period of its rise from "nothing to everything" will be presented in a setting which will appeal powerfully to the present residents of that great city.

The S. J. Clarke Co. of Chicago is the publisher.

STEVEN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS.

About the middle of the summer *The Life of Stephen A. Douglas*, by Frank E. Stevens, will be issued. Mr. Stevens, the well known author of the history of the

Black Hawk war, has had this book in preparation for some years, and has exhausted every available source of information to make it as complete and reliable as possible. When done this biography of the great Illinois senator will be one of the standard historical works of the present century.

WALLER'S BRIEF HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

Less than a year ago this little work was issued by Prof. Elbert Waller, of Tamaroa, Illinois, and was found to be so admirably adapted for a primary text book in the public schools, and also for general readers who are too busy to devote much study to Illinois history, that the edition was soon exhausted. A second edition has recently been published, by the Wagoner Printing Company of Galesburg, containing some additional matter and thirty-five illustrations.

Of but ninety-four pages, it is a marvel of condensation, and yet a comprehensive epitome of the State's history, clearly and accurately stating in order all the principal events transpiring in it within the period dating from its discovery, in 1673, to the present time. The book is neatly printed and well bound, is fully indexed, and in the appendix has a list of all the United States Senators from Illinois, with the dates of their election; and a table of information regarding the counties of the State very valuable for reference.

Offered for sale at 40 cents per volume, and 20 per cent discount for five or more, it will no doubt become in general use in all Illinois country schools, and be found on the shelves of most of the libraries.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS IN PREPARATION BY
ILLINOIS COMPILERS.

CUSTER—Milo Custer, Room 304 Court House, Bloomington, Ill., is collecting materials for a genealogy of the descendents of Paul Custer (or Kirster), who died in Germantown, Pa., about 1700.

FRENCH—Charles N. French, 153 LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois, is compiling a genealogy of the descendents of Aaron French, who died in Pennsylvania, in 1805.

FRENCH—Charles N. French, 153 LaSalle street, Chicago, is compiling a genealogy of the descendents of Benjamin Mackrill, who died, probably, in Huntingdon county, Pa.

NECROLOGY

HON. R. W. MILLS.

Hon. Richard Watson Mills, an active member of the State Historical Society, after a protracted illness, died at his home in Jacksonville, Illinois, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., on the 29th of November, 1909. He was a native of Illinois, born in Morgan county, on the 3d of August, 1844, and a descendent of very early Illinois pioneers. His maternal grandfather was Dr. George Cadwell, who came here from New England in 1804, and located in Madison county, which he represented in the Senate of the first and second General Assemblies of the State. In 1821 Dr. Cadwell located in Morgan (then Greene) county, and there resided until his death in 1826. Dr. Cadwell's wife, Pamela Lyon, was a daughter of the famed Matthew Lyon, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and the first victim of the "Sedition Act," passed by Congress during the administration of John Adams. Col. Lyon had the further distinction of serving as a member of Congress from Vermont, and for four terms from the state of Kentucky, and also one term as Representative from the territory of Arkansas.

The father of Richard W. Mills (Chesley L. Mills) was a native of Tennessee, whose ancestors came from England to Maryland with Sir Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, in the 17th century.

Until he was nine years of age Richard W. Mills, and his mother, resided on the farm with his widowed grandmother, Mrs. Cadwell. Then for two years the lad was with other relatives near White Hall for the convenience of school attendance. Returning to the old farm he attended neighboring country schools during the winter

seasons, and during the milder months was a practical farmer. On the beginning of hostilities, early in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 10th Illinois Infantry, the first company of Illinois volunteers to reach Cairo. There, instead of being mustered into active service, to his intense disgust, he was rejected, as too young, and sent back home. He was at home, however, but a month when he slipped away and joined Co. F. of the 19th Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with much credit for three years in the arduous campaigns from Nashville to Stone River, and in 1864 was honorably discharged.

Returning home he resumed his interrupted studies; then for awhile taught school, in the mean time pursuing the study of law under the tutelage of Hon. Cyrus Epler, of Jacksonville. Admitted to the bar in 1869, he located in Virginia, the county seat of Cass county, where he served for six years as a master in chancery, and was engaged in a very large and lucrative practice of his profession until within a few months of his death.

Mr. Mills was physically a fine type of robust manhood. Almost six feet in height, squarely and compactly built; his complexion was fair, eyes gray, hair dark, and his regular features expressive of genial kindness. The predominant traits of his character were sterling manhood, honor, integrity and big-hearted generosity. His energy was tireless. Shrewd and exacting in business, he was in all his social and domestic relations one of the most affable, benevolent and charitable of men. Not gifted with flowery eloquence, he yet was a forcible advocate, and popular, successful lawyer, commencing life in dire poverty and laying it down in opulence.

Politically he was an ardent Republican, but excepting his attendance as a delegate at the national convention of his party in 1888, took no active part in political affairs. Since 1869 he was a member of the Masonic order, and for the past twenty-three years has been a Knight Templar. For twenty years he has also been a

Presbyterian, and at his death was a trustee of the church of that denomination in the city of Virginia.

On February 4, 1873, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Tate, of Virginia, who was taken from him by death on March 26, 1884. He was again married, on November 28, 1889, to Miss Nellie Woodman Epler, daughter of Mr. Wm. Epler, of Cass county, who survives him with two sons aged 13 and 16, respectively.

DR. WILLIAM P. SHORT.

Dr. William Pleasant Short, one of the oldest native-born citizens of central Illinois, died at the St. Clair hospital in Lincoln, Logan county, on Monday, Jan. 10, 1910, at the age of 90 years, 7 months and 5 days. He was born on the banks of Indian creek, near Indian Point, in Menard (then Madison) county, on June 5, 1819, and resided there with his parents until he was 20 years old, when he established an old-time flatboat ferry across Salt Creek on the line between the present Mason and Logan counties. A few years later he married a Miss Roll and settled on a farm west of Mason City, and there resided the balance of his life. He was perhaps the first practicing physician in that section of the State, continuing his professional work until the civil war, when he retired from it and devoted his attention to farming exclusively. His wife died fifteen years ago, after they had lived together on the old farm for over half a century. Two sons survive him.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mrs. Maria Louisa Smith, a lady of distinguished Illinois lineage, was born in Belleville, Illinois, on November 16, 1844, and died at her residence, 205 Goethe street, Chicago, on the 11th of December, 1909. She was the

daughter of Hon. Wm. C. Kinney, the only surviving son of historic William Kinney, an early State Senator and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Her mother was the daughter of Elias Kent Kane, the first Secretary of State of Illinois, and subsequently one of its ablest and most brilliant representatives in the United States Senate.

Her husband, Gen. George W. Smith, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837, and died in Chicago on Sept. 16, 1898. Coming to Illinois at an early age he became very conspicuous in public affairs, gaining high distinction in military and civil service, as colonel of the 88th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and brigadier general in the civil war, and as State Treasurer, and in other official positions.

Mrs. Smith is survived by two sisters, one of whom is the widow of the late Hon. G. A. Koerner, and by four children, Kinney Smith, F. C. Smith, Miss Katherine Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Stevenson.

Mrs. Smith was of the third generation of native Illinoisans, a descendent of pioneers whose names are inseparably interwoven with the early progress and grandeur of our State. She was a woman of refinement and culture whose purity of character, benevolence and amiable disposition commanded the respect, esteem and admiration of all who knew her.

THOMAS TURNER.

One of the oldest native residents of Illinois, Mr. Thomas Turner, died at his residence in Waverly, Morgan county, on Friday night, Jan. 21, 1910, at the age of 92 years and 20 days. He was born in Tazewell county on Jan. 1, 1818, and before he was grown to manhood, moved to a farm near Jacksonville, and from there to Waverly, where he has resided for the last seventy-

five years. He was a blacksmith, a member of the Christian church and of the Masonic order. In 1843 he married Miss Harriet Massey, of Franklin, who, with two married daughters, survives him.

At the time of his death he was a month and ten days older than the State of Illinois.

MRS. T. D. EAMES ANSWERS FINAL SUMMONS.

Mrs. T. D. Eames, one of Jacksonville's oldest and most highly respected citizens, passed peacefully away Saturday morning, December 11, 1909, at her late residence, 622 West State street, at the age of 93 years.

Mrs. Eames, if she had lived until February would have been 94 years of age. She was the daughter of Samuel Murdock and was born in South Farmingham, Mass., Feb. 7, 1816. In her girlhood days she resided at Hopkins Springs, Mass. She was married in Rochester, N. Y. to T. D. Eames, and together the young couple took their wedding trip to the western country. The journey was made by canal and stage and required three weeks to complete the journey. The first stop in Illinois was at Chicago. From Chicago to Jacksonville the distance was covered by stage. Mrs. Eames well remembered the appearance of the metropolis of Illinois, which was then a mere village. As they journeyed on the town of Peoria was pointed out and Mrs. Eames inquired where the town was, as she could only distinguish one house. Jacksonville was reached via Beardstown and the river town then contained less than a score of houses. Arriving here Mr. Eames took his young bride to a hotel, then located on the square. Later Mr. and Mrs. Eames began housekeeping on Springfield street, now east State street, opposite the Centenary church. In 1840 Mr. Eames bought the property now occupied by the family and erected a cottage. At that time there was not a building

between Prairie street and Illinois college. Later additions were built and the house is now one of the well known residences of the city.

There were two children born of the marriage—Edwin, who passed away in infancy, and Charles M., who for a number of years was proprietor and publisher of the Jacksonville Daily Journal. He died July 30, 1887, aged 42 years. The father passed away on June 17, 1879. Four grandchildren survive—Mrs. Harriet Eames Lander, of Jacksonville; Dwight, of Valdosta. Ga.; Charles M. and Susan Frances, of China; also four great grandchildren—Caroline Abigail, Ellen Joyce, David Stanley Landers and Clare Ross Eames.

Mrs. Eames had lived in her late home for a period of 69 years and it has been one where all the Christian graces have been exemplified and the great strength of her character and life has been shed abroad to everyone with whom she associated. She was a woman of exceptionally bright intellect and until a few years past was well read on the topics of the day and could discuss them with a ready flow of language.

In 1837 Mr. and Mrs. Eames united with the First Presbyterian church and Mrs. Eames was the oldest member of the State street church, with which organization the latter church was merged some years ago.

The church was ever upon her heart and she was always devising some means whereby she could help some one to lead a better Christian life.

There is something beautiful in the passing away of such a grand life; beautiful because it had been spent in the service of the Great Master whom she loved so dearly; beautiful because she did not live for self, but for others; beautiful because the sunshine she had scattered during her long life will continue to cast its beams over all the earth. To few is given the privilege of living over such an important epoch of the world's

history and Mrs. Eames was never so happy as when she was reciting the great advancement which she had seen made in every department of human activity.

Three years ago Mrs. Eames celebrated her 90th birthday, at which time many of her friends gathered at her home to bring greetings and to talk over the former days.

Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago; assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 6. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1901. 122 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 7. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902. 246 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1902.

No. 8. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903. 376 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 9. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904. 701 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 10. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1905. 500 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 11. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1906. 437 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 12. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1907. 436 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

No. 13. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1908. 383 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, president Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

*Out of print.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series, Vol. 1. The Governors' Letter-Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. 317 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1909.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 34 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

Circular Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov. 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908. 19 pages, Springfield, 1908.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3, July-October, 1908. 45 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 4, Jan., 1909. 42 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 1, April, 1909. 67 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1909. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 3, October, 1909. 118 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 4, Jan., 1910. 125 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1910.

*Out of print.

